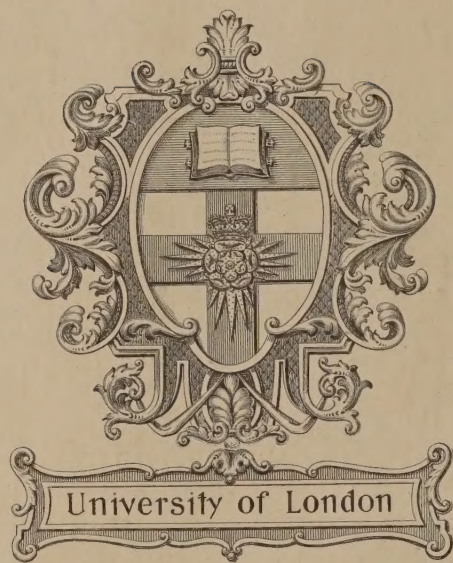






606166

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—(22.)—

POOR (IRELAND); POOR (SCOTLAND);
WORKHOUSE INSPECTION.

Session

19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. LXI.

1867-8.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1867-8.

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

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263. Total Amount of the Poor Law Valuation of each Union in 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1866, and the Aggregate Amount for Ireland; Valuation of each Town of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, the Total for each Union, and the Aggregate for Ireland; Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property in each Union, and the Aggregate for Ireland :—And, the Balance, being the Amount of Assessment on the Value of Land in each Union, and the Aggregate for Ireland - - - - - p. 1

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357. Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867; also stating the Highest and Lowest Rates struck in each Parish in any Year since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, &c. - - - - - p. 147

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POOR LAW VALUATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 April 1868;—for,

RETURNS “showing the Total Amount of the POOR LAW VALUATION of each UNION in 1841,* 1851, 1861, and 1866, and the Aggregate Amount for *Ireland* :”

“ Showing the VALUATION of each TOWN of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, the Total for each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland* :”

“ Showing the VALUATION of RAILWAYS, MINES, BRIDGES, and other similar Property in each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland* :”

“ And, showing the BALANCE, being the Amount of ASSESSMENT on the VALUE of LAND in each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland* .”

* *Note*.—The Poor Law Valuation was only completed for a few Unions in 1841. The earliest period for which the Poor Law Valuation for the whole of Ireland is available is the Year 1846, and the Valuation for that Year has accordingly been given.

Poor Law Commission Office, }
Dublin, 6 May 1868. }

B. B A N K S,
Chief Clerk,

(*Mr. O'Beirne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1868.

— No. 1. —

RETURN FROM THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of the POOR LAW VALUATION of each UNION in 1846, 1851, 1861, and 1866, and the Aggregate Amount for *Ireland* (as far as possible).

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

		Valuation, 1846. (See Note, page 1.)	Valuation, 1851.	Valuation, 1861.	Valuation, 1866.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County Antrim	Antrim	100,611 15 -	101,224 - -	101,307 10 -	121,351 10 -
	Ballycastle	39,160 5 -	39,272 10 -	39,536 10 -	43,431 15 -
	Ballymena	97,492 - -	98,756 10 -	102,220 10 -	118,855 2 -
	Ballymoney	73,086 12 6	72,187 13 -	72,213 2 -	80,983 4 -
	Belfast	271,915 11 -	284,396 10 -	337,133 - -	427,459 4 -
	Larne	72,437 15 -	73,165 10 -	74,345 - -	91,148 17 -
	Lisburn	136,397 12 10	135,442 7 8	134,220 - -	164,561 - -
County Armagh	Armagh	174,572 7 -	168,309 - -	168,343 - -	202,217 6 -
	Lurgan	92,682 8 -	92,377 - -	99,178 - -	132,765 9 -
County Cavan	Bailieborough	52,156 19 6	38,481 2 6	39,437 3 -	39,572 8 -
	Bawnboy	- - -	37,712 12 -	39,570 8 -	39,675 5 -
	Cavan	127,282 5 6	103,142 1 6	111,125 11 -	111,278 12 -
	Cootehill	73,490 4 -	71,866 18 -	71,228 8 -	72,127 18 -
County Donegal	Ballyshannon	51,435 12 5	35,684 18 -	35,602 18 3	50,091 7 -
	Donegal	31,639 - 3	31,861 12 4	33,935 8 -	34,013 1 -
	Dunfanaghy	10,543 9 8	10,722 9 8	11,180 4 -	11,297 15 -
	Glenties	16,330 5 -	16,099 - -	19,572 1 -	19,661 1 -
	Inishowen	36,607 - -	36,606 - -	37,381 19 -	37,943 10 -
	Letterkenny	31,835 12 1	31,544 9 7	30,571 5 -	30,802 5 -
	Milford	31,377 8 6	30,889 - -	29,386 5 -	29,509 1 -
	Stranorlar	29,402 5 -	29,216 17 11	29,593 1 -	29,798 1 -
County Down	Banbridge	123,970 15 -	120,996 3 -	120,596 15 -	151,227 7 -
	Downpatrick	167,393 5 -	167,802 18 -	165,583 6 -	171,373 14 -
	Kilkeel	36,931 6 -	37,615 19 -	37,861 3 -	40,240 15 -
	Newry	129,651 - -	124,596 - -	124,836 - 2	157,397 1 -
	Newtownards	118,469 3 -	119,442 - -	119,485 - -	127,417 14 -
County Fermanagh	Enniskillen	96,108 15 5	87,300 18 11	90,630 - -	104,653 5 -
	Irvinestown (formerly Lowtherstown).	43,944 2 -	43,933 7 -	43,875 15 -	43,391 8 -
	Lisnaskea	46,919 15 6	46,929 11 6	46,906 16 6	57,821 4 -
County Londonderry	Coleraine	76,410 10 -	77,420 2 6	90,522 9 -	92,642 4 -
	Londonderry	111,959 - -	113,160 - -	131,255 - -	144,852 - -
	Magherafelt	75,339 1 -	74,724 16 9	89,579 4 -	90,241 7 -
	Newtownlimavady	65,630 17 8	67,125 15 3	66,390 19 6	67,307 12 -
County Monaghan	Carrickmacross	46,325 16 5	46,986 15 -	49,810 8 -	49,835 14 -
	Castleblaney	65,473 - -	63,715 - -	63,339 10 -	74,202 - 6
	Clones	55,055 19 -	54,364 16 -	47,709 6 3	56,872 10 -
	Monaghan	94,431 5 -	92,930 5 -	93,469 4 -	93,701 6 -
County Tyrone	Castlederg	21,790 2 6	21,653 14 11	25,672 5 -	25,842 3 -
	Clogher	42,275 19 2	42,470 - -	55,759 4 -	55,854 - -
	Cookstown	56,550 12 -	56,680 10 -	61,410 19 -	61,932 2 -
	Dungannon	90,330 14 9	90,561 7 10	91,951 5 -	92,287 17 -
	Gortin	15,751 12 2	15,701 13 -	19,373 8 -	19,363 10 -
	Omagh	73,354 5 -	75,348 - -	89,021 15 -	90,766 19 -
	Strabane	81,529 6 4	81,733 16 5	94,120 4 -	95,687 9 -
TOTAL Ulster		£. 3,288,052 11 2	3,262,111 12 3	3,435,740 19 8	3,858,454 12 6

No. 1.—RETURN FROM THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

		Valuation, 1846. (See Note, page 1.)			Valuation, 1851.			Valuation, 1861.			Valuation, 1866.			
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
County Clare	Ballyvagan	-	-	-	12,344	15	-	19,253	8	-	19,326	-	-	
	Corrofin	-	-	-	11,714	4	-	20,370	9	-	20,385	2	-	
	Ennis	101,222	9	6	49,460	1	4	72,483	12	8	72,684	19	-	
	Ennistymon	67,486	17	-	21,707	2	-	36,708	18	-	36,912	6	-	
	Killadysert	-	-	-	11,448	13	-	25,208	16	-	25,087	-	-	
	Kilrush	59,449	8	6	33,565	7	6	52,052	15	-	52,021	5	-	
	Scariff	44,609	12	-	21,814	16	-	25,732	17	-	25,701	15	-	
Tulla	-	-	-	24,301	5	-	32,498	9	-	32,622	9	-		
County Cork	Bandon	136,166	-	-	65,771	5	-	70,272	-	4	70,657	6	-	
	Bantry	41,829	12	-	17,766	16	-	20,795	1	-	20,961	5	-	
	Castletown	-	-	-	14,550	10	-	15,532	7	-	15,658	9	-	
	Clonakilty	-	-	-	46,669	-	-	49,703	10	-	49,993	-	-	
	Cork	365,623	-	-	275,250	16	4	299,157	7	2	312,362	5	9	
	Dunmanway	44,084	16	-	33,672	-	-	32,600	14	-	32,740	5	-	
	Fermoy	153,452	15	-	89,664	18	2	99,788	6	-	102,145	-	-	
	Kanturk	106,114	9	-	75,756	15	-	75,557	7	-	75,573	1	-	
	Kinsale	73,928	10	-	55,546	10	6	57,783	14	-	58,099	7	-	
	Macroom	93,875	17	4	59,020	19	9	62,166	3	-	62,391	16	-	
	Mallow	122,708	12	-	109,755	13	8	107,663	13	-	108,030	11	6	
	Midleton	163,070	5	-	99,802	10	-	91,858	11	2	92,745	11	-	
	Millstreet	-	-	-	23,828	15	6	26,030	12	6	26,133	2	6	
	Mitchelstown	-	-	-	42,662	2	-	48,847	14	-	48,922	12	-	
	Skibbereen	98,255	3	-	41,165	5	-	44,786	11	-	45,151	15	-	
	Skull	-	-	-	12,629	8	-	14,308	13	-	14,611	18	-	
Youghal	-	-	-	58,224	9	2	57,443	10	3	59,729	-	-		
County Kerry	Caherciveen	24,366	5	-	24,191	17	6	21,605	-	-	21,666	15	-	
	Dingle	-	-	-	21,387	10	-	22,608	5	-	22,609	15	-	
	Kenmare	24,689	5	-	16,722	9	6	18,505	-	-	18,694	-	-	
	Killarney	85,828	14	3	62,920	17	8	71,120	15	-	72,250	15	-	
	Listowel	97,558	6	6	63,544	-	5	50,980	15	-	51,482	-	-	
	Tralee	113,854	4	10	104,120	12	5	82,891	10	-	84,728	15	-	
County Limerick	Croom	-	-	-	54,147	13	4	63,013	3	-	63,149	15	-	
	Glin	-	-	-	22,683	18	8	27,972	13	-	27,770	15	-	
	Kilmallock	177,880	14	6	148,145	13	-	129,931	9	-	132,458	15	-	
	Limerick	206,861	10	-	190,523	5	-	185,371	15	-	189,837	15	-	
	Newcastle	109,499	-	-	55,880	11	-	60,621	16	-	61,040	16	-	
	Rathkeale	138,337	15	-	52,727	15	-	55,557	-	-	55,422	5	-	
County Tipperary	Borrisokane	-	-	-	40,749	4	1	41,501	15	-	41,389	18	-	
	Carrick-on-Suir	89,871	11	5	89,341	11	-	76,687	18	-	77,946	-	-	
	Cashel	130,293	16	-	105,117	19	6	108,425	16	-	107,660	12	-	
	Clogheen	62,760	14	-	48,874	4	-	62,917	18	-	62,930	15	-	
	Clonmel	91,108	2	2	84,779	15	6	72,070	19	-	70,682	13	-	
	Nenagh	119,802	19	10	77,147	14	2	90,922	19	-	90,665	18	-	
	Roscrea	102,171	6	8	70,806	1	3	70,155	13	-	70,027	16	-	
	Thurles	108,991	1	5	65,084	5	6	90,454	2	-	89,929	15	-	
Tipperary	148,326	10	3	112,106	16	-	135,822	19	-	137,744	10	-		
County Waterford	Dungarvan	94,591	-	-	56,025	8	-	53,593	14	-	53,812	2	-	
	Kilmacthomas	-	-	-	35,596	5	-	35,355	15	-	41,413	11	-	
	Lismore	64,583	5	-	59,772	15	-	49,757	16	-	49,712	17	-	
	Waterford	193,771	-	-	139,256	10	-	143,438	16	-	145,849	15	-	
TOTAL Munster		£.	3,856,964	8	2	3,109,158	10	5	3,279,890	-	1	3,321,525	3	9

No. 1.—RETURN FROM THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS—continued.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

		Valuation, 1846. (See Note, page 1.)	Valuation, 1851.	Valuation, 1861.	Valuation, 1866.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County Carlow - -	Carlow - - -	179,037 8 -	175,755 - -	149,796 11 -	148,868 2 -
County Dublin - -	Balrothery - - -	94,521 - -	84,451 13 -	95,191 5 -	94,515 5 -
	Dublin, North - -	369,745 10 -	359,810 11 -	319,743 18 4	327,947 10 -
	Dublin, South - -	569,940 6 9	557,581 - -	509,534 - -	541,246 - -
	Rathdown - - -	152,314 - -	154,134 10 -	191,244 15 -	218,565 10 -
County Kildare - -	Athy - - -	102,881 16 6	84,373 4 -	108,613 18 -	108,631 6 -
	Celbridge - - -	130,776 - -	104,222 - -	114,273 8 -	114,796 7 -
	Naas - - -	135,232 7 -	131,499 2 4	149,399 11 -	151,407 16 -
County Kilkenny - -	Callan - - -	84,103 5 6	61,049 11 4	73,303 18 -	73,269 5 -
	Castlecomer - - -	- - -	35,683 9 -	32,101 16 -	32,099 14 -
	Kilkenny - - -	241,776 - 4	113,800 12 9½	100,968 17 -	99,660 10 -
	Thomastown - - -	- - -	69,980 1 -½	65,002 - -	64,971 1 -
	Urlingford - - -	- - -	46,405 8 6	45,343 15 -	45,483 12 -
King's County - -	Edenderry - - -	98,634 2 -	96,859 13 -	95,487 5 -	95,271 4 -
	Parsonstown - - -	109,286 5 8	92,115 16 2	102,505 6 -	102,250 - -
	Tullamore - - -	86,516 12 -	74,824 5 -	81,914 - -	82,383 1 -
County Longford - -	Ballymahon - - -	- - -	51,937 8 -	62,556 8 -	62,104 15 -
	Granard - - -	87,209 - -	66,787 - -	83,855 12 -	84,614 3 -
	Longford - - -	124,496 18 4	55,983 2 7	59,332 7 -	59,373 10 -
County Louth - -	Ardee - - -	93,047 6 8	93,397 14 9	93,777 17 -	93,775 9 -
	Drogheda - - -	136,604 3 3	129,522 5 8	124,940 - -	123,927 5 -
	Dundalk - - -	106,680 11 1	86,610 7 7	101,698 13 -	103,001 1 -
County Meath - -	Dunshaughlin - - -	118,486 13 8	104,642 17 10	104,739 15 -	105,479 15 -
	Kells - - -	123,339 4 9	88,343 3 10	94,978 - -	95,260 8 -
	Navan - - -	101,527 15 -	81,087 9 8	97,715 - -	97,739 15 -
	Oldcastle - - -	79,721 5 -	52,367 - -	62,011 16 -	62,182 16 -
	Trim - - -	100,634 9 -	86,111 1 -	108,986 3 -	109,018 - -
Queen's County - -	Abbeyleix - - -	66,759 6 -	57,560 9 -	66,879 14 -	66,923 13 -
	Donaghmore - - -	- - -	35,144 15 -	40,085 5 -	40,164 - -
	Mountmelick - - -	89,914 11 11	83,793 5 3	101,795 4 -	101,795 9 -
County Westmeath - -	Athlone - - -	103,078 15 -	64,609 18 6	88,011 5 -	88,472 13 -
	Delvin - - -	- - -	44,669 9 -	52,882 18 -	52,880 3 -
	Mullingar - - -	190,944 6 1	79,226 7 6	154,262 5 -	157,404 3 -
County Wexford - -	Enniscorthy - - -	126,921 9 11	90,138 - -	109,503 - -	109,590 8 -
	Gorey - - -	94,001 8 11	68,825 11 7	78,674 6 -	79,824 17 -
	New Ross - - -	109,748 3 -	96,906 13 1	105,307 10 -	104,629 11 -
	Wexford - - -	113,714 10 -	100,104 5 -	106,373 19 -	106,625 18 -
County Wicklow - -	Baltinglass - - -	90,888 10 -	76,156 10 -	73,304 10 -	73,359 18 -
	Rathdrum - - -	153,246 - -	121,105 5 -	127,990 4 -	129,188 3 -
	Shillelagh - - -	64,485 - -	50,031 15 -	50,109 18 -	50,097 11 -
TOTAL Leinster - - - £.		4,630,214 1 4	4,107,607 12 -	4,384,195 12 4	4,457,799 7 -

No. 1.—RETURN FROM THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

		Valuation, 1846. (See Note, page 1.)	Valuation, 1851.	Valuation, 1861.	Valuation, 1866.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County Galway -	Ballinasloe -	151,664 14 -	65,328 13 6	79,266 - -	78,748 - -
	Clifden -	22,426 13 -	33,737 9 6	16,289 17 -	17,115 10 -
	Galway -	100,777 10 -	60,201 7 7	63,857 19 -	66,073 8 -
	Glennamaddy -	- - -	25,498 4 -	31,827 12 -	31,869 1 -
	Gort -	53,037 1 2	36,248 5 -	43,148 - -	43,184 15 -
	Loughrea -	91,007 6 6	57,326 15 -	74,712 4 -	75,436 19 -
	Mount Bellew -	- - -	31,803 15 -	40,452 17 -	40,472 6 -
	Oughterard -	- - -	11,656 15 -	14,428 19 -	14,565 5 -
	Portumna -	- - -	25,774 5 -	35,407 1 -	35,465 5 -
	Tuam -	86,236 - 2	57,732 5 -	75,694 18 -	75,795 5 -
County Leitrim -	Carrick-on-Shannon -	61,450 2 4	33,898 13 -	47,305 1 -	47,392 12 -
	Manorhamilton -	47,284 19 9	47,059 - -	43,146 18 -	43,310 1 -
	Mohill -	57,778 10 5	40,194 15 -	39,118 5 -	39,164 5 -
County Mayo -	Ballina -	95,774 2 -	33,802 5 -	46,503 2 -	46,503 1 -
	Ballinrobe -	85,217 4 -	39,535 3 9	59,910 12 -	60,237 12 -
	Belmullet -	- - -	7,299 7 -	10,750 19 -	10,752 4 -
	Castlebar -	50,981 9 2	34,168 2 -	45,519 8 -	45,785 - -
	Claremorris -	- - -	27,653 - 8	41,129 2 -	41,864 19 -
	Killala -	- - -	15,674 4 -	20,661 12 -	20,607 2 -
	Newport -	- - -	8,274 11 10	12,748 15 -	13,106 13 -
	Swineford -	46,016 8 -	29,660 4 -	40,304 5 -	40,372 17 -
	Westport -	38,876 - -	22,597 12 5	30,705 1 -	30,796 18 -
County Roscommon -	Boyle -	81,408 18 -	63,976 5 -	72,476 19 -	72,662 - -
	Castlerea -	114,349 18 6	62,030 14 -	71,025 4 -	71,686 7 -
	Roscommon -	85,873 4 -	41,907 3 6	63,649 10 -	64,364 4 -
	Strokestown -	- - -	36,622 19 -	50,816 10 -	50,778 8 -
County Sligo -	Dromore, West -	- - -	34,214 3 -	36,292 15 -	36,663 - -
	Sligo -	142,030 5 -	91,434 15 -	95,117 12 -	96,032 18 -
	Tobercurry -	- - -	30,028 14 -	40,416 13 -	40,441 8 -
TOTAL Connaught -		£. 1,412,190 6 -	1,105,339 6 9	1,342,683 10 -	1,351,247 3 -

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

ULSTER -	3,288,052 11 2	3,262,111 12 3	3,435,740 19 8	3,858,454 12 6
MUNSTER -	3,856,964 8 2	3,109,158 10 5	3,279,890 - 1	3,321,525 3 9
LEINSTER -	4,630,214 1 4	4,107,607 12 -	4,384,195 12 4	4,457,799 7 -
CONNAUGHT -	1,412,190 6 -	1,105,339 6 9	1,342,683 10 -	1,351,247 3 -
TOTAL IRELAND -	£. 13,187,421 6 8	11,584,217 1 5	12,442,510 2 1	12,989,026 6 3

Note on Column 1.—The Valuation given in this column is that for the year 1846, the Valuations of all the Unions in Ireland not having been completed until that year.

In 1841, Ireland was divided into 130 Unions. In 1849 and 1850, the boundaries of most of those Unions were altered, and the areas of many of them reduced, and new Unions formed; the total number of Unions being thus increased to 163.

In the first column the Valuation is given for the Unions as then existing; the Unions formed since that date being necessarily left blank. It is obvious, therefore, that no comparison can properly be made between the Valuations of individual Unions in the first column and those of later years.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 6 May 1868.

B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

— No. 2. —

RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of the POOR LAW VALUATION of each UNION in 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1867, and the Aggregate Amount for *Ireland*; showing the VALUATION of each TOWN of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, the Total for each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*; showing the VALUATION of RAILWAYS, MINES, BRIDGES, and other similar Property in each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*; and, showing the BALANCE, being the Amount of ASSESSMENT on the VALUE of LAND in each UNION, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abbeyleix - - -	- - -	-	-	-	66,923	- -	3,554	63,369
Antrim - - -	- - -	-	-	-	121,480	- -	6,030	111,945
	Antrim - - -	-	-	-	-	3,505		
Ardee - - -	- - -	-	-	-	93,988	- -	2,415	86,816
	Ardee - - -	-	-	-	-	4,757		
Armagh - - -	- - -	-	-	-	202,965	- -	5,651	181,648
	Armagh - - -	-	-	-	-	15,666		
Athlone - - -	- - -	-	-	-	88,439	- -	7,225	72,644
	Athlone - - -	-	-	-	-	8,570		
Athy - - -	- - -	-	-	-	108,823	- -	10,307	93,472
	Athy - - -	-	-	-	-	5,044		
Bailieborough - -	- - -	-	-	-	39,570	- -	306	39,264
Ballina - - -	- - -	-	-	-	46,481	- -	726	37,456
	Ballina - - -	-	-	-	-	8,299		
Ballinasloe - - -	- - -	-	-	-	78,739	- -	1,828	70,992
	Ballinasloe - - -	-	-	-	-	5,919		
Ballinrobe - - -	- - -	-	-	-	59,939	- -	382	57,390
	Ballinrobe - - -	-	-	-	-	2,167		
Ballycastle - - -	- - -	-	-	-	43,566	- -	1,642	41,924
Ballymahon - - -	- - -	-	-	-	62,097	- -	994	61,103
Ballymena - - -	- - -	-	-	-	120,400	- -	4,665	101,912
	Ballymena - - -	-	-	-	-	13,823		
Ballymoney - - -	- - -	-	-	-	81,102	- -	2,629	72,764
	Ballymoney - - -	-	-	-	-	5,709		
Ballyshannon - -	- - -	-	-	-	50,246	- -	1,336	45,013
	Ballyshannon - -	-	-	-	-	3,897		

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ballyvaghan	- - - - -	-	-	-	19,318	-	269	19,049
Balrothery	- - - - -	-	-	-	94,591	-	8,925	81,527
	Balbrigan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,020		
	Skerries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,119		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	4,139		
Baltinglass	- - - - -	-	-	-	73,394	-	306	73,088
Banbridge	- - - - -	-	-	-	153,398	-	5,113	134,484
	Banbridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,909		
	Dromore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,330		
	Gilford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,562		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	13,801		
Bandon	- - - - -	-	-	-	70,805	-	961	61,281
	Bandon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,563		
Bantry	- - - - -	-	-	-	21,046	-	189	18,989
	Bantry - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,868		
Bawnboy	- - - - -	-	-	-	39,650	-	278	39,372
Belfast	- - - - -	-	-	-	452,457	-	5,783	84,351
	Belfast - - - - -	-	-	-	-	352,703		
	Hollywood - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,620		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	362,323		
Belmullet	- - - - -	-	-	-	10,905	-	316	10,589
Berrisokane	- - - - -	-	-	-	41,344	-	253	41,091
Boyle	- - - - -	-	-	-	72,649	-	437	68,913
	Boyle - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,299		
Cahersiveen	- - - - -	-	-	-	21,732	-	501	21,231
Callan	- - - - -	-	-	-	73,237	-	1,516	69,721
	Callan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,000		
Carlow	- - - - -	-	-	-	149,171	-	2,794	127,335
	Bagnalstown - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,900		
	Carlow - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,742		
	Tullow - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,400		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	19,042		
Carrickmacross	- - - - -	-	-	-	49,889	-	663	46,747
	Carrickmacross - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,479		
Carrick-on-Shannon	- - - - -	-	-	-	47,413	-	456	46,957
Carrick-on-Suir	- - - - -	-	-	-	78,739	-	865	67,756
	Carrick-on-Suir - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,918		
	Portlaw - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,200		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	10,118		

See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cashel - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	107,672	-	3,925	98,164
	Cashel - - -	-	-	-	-	3,678		
	Fethard - - -	-	-	-	-	1,905		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	5,583		
Castlebar - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	45,773	-	560	41,204
	Castlebar - - -	-	-	-	-	4,009		
Castleblayney - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	74,406	-	2,190	72,216
Castlecomer - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	32,102	-	1,586	30,516
Castlederg - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	25,969	-	249	25,720
Castlereagh - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	71,724	-	916	70,808
Castletown - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	15,669	-	4,133	11,536
Cavan - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	111,195	-	1,175	102,834
	Belturbet - - -	-	-	-	-	2,797		
	Cavan - - -	-	-	-	-	4,389		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	7,186		
Celbridge - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	114,799	-	11,264	102,591
	Maynooth - - -	-	-	-	-	944		
Claremorris - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	41,874	-	889	40,985
Clifden - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	17,101	-	932	16,169
Clogheen - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	63,267	-	626	58,741
	Cahir - - -	-	-	-	-	3,900		
Clogher - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	55,931	-	410	55,521
Clonakilty - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	50,054	-	365	46,417
	Clonakilty - - -	-	-	-	-	3,272		
Clones - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	56,870	-	2,002	51,459
	Clones - - -	-	-	-	-	3,409		
Clonmel - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	71,251	-	1,374	54,099
	Clonmel - - -	-	-	-	-	15,778		
Coleraine - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	93,652	-	3,432	79,811
	Coleraine - - -	-	-	-	-	10,409		
Cookstown - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	62,229	-	969	55,943
	Cookstown - - -	-	-	-	-	5,317		
Cootehill - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	72,181	-	1,657	70,524
Cork - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	313,927	-	10,738	155,457
	Cork - - -	-	-	-	-	128,681		
	Passage, West - - -	-	-	-	-	3,648		
	Queenstown - - -	-	-	-	-	15,403		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	147,732		

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Corrofin - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	20,338	- -	91	20,247
Croom - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	63,178	- -	1,275	61,903
Delvin - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	52,970	- -	294	52,676
Dingle - - -	Dingle - - -	-	-	-	22,601	- -	111	21,252
					-	1,238		
Donaghmore - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	40,173	- -	5,165	35,008
Donegal - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	34,021	- -	248	33,773
Downpatrick - -	Downpatrick - -	-	-	-	172,614	- -	1,551	163,656
					-	7,407		
Drogheda - - -	Drogheda - - -	-	-	-	124,299	- -	7,038	98,450
					-	18,811		
Dromore, West -	- - - - -	-	-	-	36,652	- -	879	35,773
Dublin, North -	- - - - -	-	-	-	330,473	- -	9,062	84,660
	Clontarf - - -	-	-	-	-	6,060		
	Dublin (part) - -	-	-	-	-	230,691		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	236,751		
Dublin, South -	- - - - -	-	-	-	546,967	- -	5,591	71,681
	Dublin (part) - -	-	-	-	-	331,956		
	Pembroke - - -	-	-	-	-	64,401		
	Rathmines - - -	-	-	-	-	73,338		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	469,695		
Dundalk - - -	Dundalk - - -	-	-	-	103,535	- -	5,152	82,477
					-	15,906		
Dunfanaghy - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	11,394	- -	224	11,170
Dungannon - -	Dungannon - -	-	-	-	92,672	- -	1,558	84,294
					-	6,820		
Dungarvan - -	Dungarvan - -	-	-	-	53,877	- -	241	45,326
					-	8,306		
Dunmanway - -	Dunmanway - -	-	-	-	32,822	- -	266	30,716
					-	1,840		
Dunshaughlin -	- - - - -	-	-	-	105,499	- -	927	104,572
Edenderry - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	95,346	- -	4,547	90,799
Ennis - - -	Ennis - - -	-	-	-	72,794	- -	844	65,359
					-	6,591		
Enniscorthy - -	Enniscorthy - -	-	-	-	109,645	- -	353	101,592
					-	7,700		

*See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£
Enniskillen	Enniskillen	—	—	—	105,033	9,575	1,828	93,630
Ennistymon	—	—	—	—	36,900	—	320	36,580
Fermoy	Fermoy	—	—	—	102,314	10,438	1,112	90,764
Galway	Galway	—	—	—	65,656	17,417	896	47,343
Glennamaddy	—	—	—	—	31,901	—	92	31,809
Glenties	—	—	—	—	19,699	—	300	19,399
Glin	—	—	—	—	27,809	—	449	27,360
Gorey	Gorey	—	—	—	78,964	2,700	145	76,119
Gort	Gort	—	—	—	43,181	1,930	232	41,019
Gortin	—	—	—	—	19,415	—	354	19,061
Granard	—	—	—	—	84,656	—	3,110	81,546
Inishowen	—	—	—	—	38,377	—	482	37,895
Irvinestown	—	—	—	—	48,534	—	1,400	47,134
Kanturk	Kanturk	—	—	—	75,511	1,913	1,872	71,726
Kells	Kells	—	—	—	95,322	3,186	676	91,460
Kenmare	—	—	—	—	18,725	—	281	18,444
Kilkeel	—	—	—	—	40,668	—	810	39,858
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	—	—	—	100,015	17,320	1,760	80,935
Killadysert	—	—	—	—	25,130	—	173	24,957
Killala	—	—	—	—	20,559	—	243	20,316
Killarney	Killarney	—	—	—	72,291	3,553	4,827	63,911
Kilmacthomas	—	—	—	—	40,428	—	7,292	33,136
Kilmallock	Charleville	—	—	—	132,491	2,668	6,379	123,444
Kilrush	Kilrush	—	—	—	52,091	4,446	718	46,927
Kinsale	Kinsale	—	—	—	58,168	3,556	413	54,199

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants, and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Larne - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	91,981	-	2,872	79,783
	Carrickfergus - - -	-	-	-	-	5,000		
	Larne - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,326		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	9,326		
Letterkenny - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	30,813	-	168	27,794
	Letterkenny - - -	-	-	-	-	2,851		
Limerick - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	191,233	-	2,568	125,723
	Limerick - - - -	-	-	-	-	62,942		
Lisburn - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	165,140	-	9,302	144,276
	Lisburn - - - -	-	-	-	-	11,562		
Lismore - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	49,710	-	730	46,980
	Lismore - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,000		
Lisnaskea - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	57,795	-	1,280	56,515
Listowel - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	51,530	-	657	48,908
	Listowel - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,965		
Londonderry - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	150,941	-	3,260	81,497
	Londonderry - - -	-	-	-	-	66,184		
Longford - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	59,586	-	1,462	51,777
	Longford - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,347		
Loughrea - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	75,413	-	1,354	70,960
	Loughrea - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,099		
Lurgan - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	135,008	-	8,413	100,448
	Lurgan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,814		
	Portadown - - - -	-	-	-	-	12,333		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	26,147		
Macroom - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	62,469	-	471	60,718
	Macroom - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,280		
Magherafelt - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	90,402	-	2,201	88,201
Mallow - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	108,141	-	9,002	92,245
	Buttevant - - - -	-	-	-	-	867		
	Mallow - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,027		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	6,894		
Manorhamilton - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	43,304	-	259	43,045
Middleton - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	92,729	-	525	87,188
	Middleton - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,016		

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Milford - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	29,572	-	856	28,716
Mill-street - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	26,151	-	2,102	24,049
Mitchelstown -	- - - - -	-	-	-	48,937	-	220	46,127
	Mitchelstown -	-	-	-	-	2,590		
Mohill - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	39,174	-	405	38,769
Monaghan - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	93,782	-	2,812	84,755
	Monaghan - -	-	-	-	-	6,215		
Mount Bellew -	- - - - -	-	-	-	40,438	-	156	40,282
Mountmellick -	- - - - -	-	-	-	101,958	-	8,687	79,212
	Maryborough -	-	-	-	-	3,846		
	Montrath - -	-	-	-	-	2,417		
	Mountmellick -	-	-	-	-	3,976		
	Portarlinton -	-	-	-	-	3,820		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	14,059		
Mullingar - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	157,530	-	11,828	139,529
	Mullingar - -	-	-	-	-	6,173		
Naas - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	151,609	-	17,222	128,919
	Naas - - -	-	-	-	-	3,359		
	Newbridge - -	-	-	-	-	2,109		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	5,468		
Navan - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	97,713	-	2,048	90,559
	Navan - - -	-	-	-	-	5,106		
Nenagh - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	90,760	-	597	84,224
	Nenagh - - -	-	-	-	-	5,939		
Newcastle - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	61,006	-	607	58,042
	Newcastle - -	-	-	-	-	2,357		
Newport - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	12,739	-	384	12,355
New Ross - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	104,696	-	1,030	95,366
	New Ross - -	-	-	-	-	8,300		
Newry - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	158,150	-	6,957	125,906
	Newry - - -	-	-	-	-	25,287		
Newtownards -	- - - - -	-	-	-	128,520	-	2,507	107,900
	Bangor - - -	-	-	-	-	5,135		
	Donaghadee -	-	-	-	-	3,217		
	Newtownards -	-	-	-	-	9,761		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	18,113		
Newtownlimavady -	- - - - -	-	-	-	68,005	-	1,833	61,115
	Newtownlimavady -	-	-	-	-	5,057		

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—continued.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines, and other similar Property, 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oldcastle - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	62,182	- -	315	61,867
Omagh - - -	Omagh - - -	-	-	-	91,306	- -	3,732	81,069
					-	6,505		
Oughterard - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	14,678	- -	342	14,336
Parsonstown - - -	Parsonstown - - -	-	-	-	102,143	- -	1,552	93,722
					-	6,869		
Portumna - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	35,509	- -	184	35,325
Rathdown - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	220,294	- -	6,071	86,004
	Blackrock - - -	-	-	-	-	38,872		
	Bray - - -	-	-	-	-	19,681		
	Dalkey - - -	-	-	-	-	10,431		
	Kingstown - - -	-	-	-	-	59,235		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	128,219		
Rathdrum - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	130,477	- -	13,670	109,157
	Arklow - - -	-	-	-	-	2,450		
	Wicklow - - -	-	-	-	-	5,200		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	7,650		
Rathkeale - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	55,446	- -	492	52,038
	Rathkeale - - -	-	-	-	-	2,916		
Roscommon - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	64,282	- -	766	60,878
	Roscommon - - -	-	-	-	-	2,638		
Roscrea - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	70,027	- -	1,485	64,374
	Roscrea - - -	-	-	-	-	4,168		
Scarriff - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	25,694	- -	188	25,506
Shillelagh - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	50,095	- -	320	49,775
Skibbereen - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	45,217	- -	300	41,052
	Skibbereen - - -	-	-	-	-	3,865		
Skull - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	14,650	- -	258	14,392
Sligo - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	95,983	- -	1,361	80,629
	Sligo - - -	-	-	-	-	13,993		
Strabane - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	95,824	- -	4,037	85,459
	Strabane - - -	-	-	-	-	6,328		
Stranorlar - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	29,815	- -	315	29,500
Strokestown - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	50,761	- -	269	50,492
Swineford - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	40,372	- -	317	40,055
Thomastown - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	65,750	- -	1,265	64,485

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—RETURN FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Names of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards in each Union.	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1841.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1851.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1861.*	Poor Law Valuation of Union in 1867.	Valuation of Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, 1867.	Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property, 1867.	Valuation of each Union, exclusive of Valuation of Towns named, Railways, Mines and other similar Property 1867.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thurles - - -	Templemore - - -	-	-	-	89,807	-	3,589	79,249
	Thurles - - -	-	-	-	-	2,733		
		-	-	-	-	4,236		
	TOTAL of TOWNS -	-	-	-	-	6,969		
Tipperary - - -	Tipperary - - -	-	-	-	138,093	-	7,413	124,101
		-	-	-	-	6,579		
Tobercurry - - -	- - -	-	-	-	40,472	-	223	40,249
Tralee - - -	- - -	-	-	-	84,813	-	889	72,290
	Tralee - - -	-	-	-	-	11,634		
Trim - - -	Trim - - -	-	-	-	109,068	-	4,819	101,326
		-	-	-	-	2,923		
Tuam - - -	Tuam - - -	-	-	-	57,837	-	300	71,622
		-	-	-	-	3,915		
Tulla - - -	- - -	-	-	-	32,583	-	295	32,288
Tullamore - - -	- - -	-	-	-	82,435	-	2,266	75,027
	Tullamore - - -	-	-	-	-	5,042		
Urlingford - - -	- - -	-	-	-	45,484	-	438	45,046
Waterford - - -	- - -	-	-	-	146,917	-	5,664	104,393
	Waterford - - -	-	-	-	-	36,860		
Westport - - -	Westport - - -	-	-	-	31,364	-	285	26,238
		-	-	-	-	4,841		
Wexford - - -	Wexford - - -	-	-	-	106,626	-	640	91,286
		-	-	-	-	14,709		
Youghal - - -	Youghal - - -	-	-	-	59,846	-	664	50,145
		-	-	-	-	9,037		
TOTAL of IRELAND - - -		-	-	-	13,058,635	2,168,216	379,787	10,510,632

* See annexed Return from the Poor Law Commissioners.

J. Ball Greene,
Superintendent.General Valuation Office, Dublin, }
6 May 1868.Richard Griffith,
Commissioner of Valuation.

POOR LAW VALUATION (IRELAND).

RETURNS showing the Total Amount of the Poor Law Valuation of each Union in 1841, 1861, 1861, and 1866, and the Aggregate Amount for *Ireland*; the Valuation of each Town of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*; the Valuation of Railways, Mines, Bridges, and other similar Property in each Union, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*; and showing the Balance, being the Amount of Assessment on the Value of Land in each Union, and the Aggregate for *Ireland*.

(*Mr. O'Beirne.*)

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1868.

SMALL POX (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 March 1868;—for,

COPIES “of CIRCULARS issued by the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS in
Ireland to the CLEKS of UNIONS, dated the 6th day of February 1868,
and the 7th day of March 1868, relating to the Diminution of SMALL
POX in *Ireland* :”

“ And, of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the FIVE UNIONS in which it
appeared that SMALL POX was still existing at the time of Inquiry.”

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, }
28 March 1868. }

B. BANKS,
Chief Clerk.

(*Earl of Mayo.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 April 1868.

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COPIES of CIRCULARS issued by the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS in *Ireland* to the CLERKS of UNIONS, dated the 6th day of February 1868, and the 7th day of March 1868, relating to the Diminution of SMALL POX in *Ireland*; and, of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the FIVE UNIONS in which it appeared that SMALL POX was still existing at the time of Inquiry.

— I. —

(No. 31.—M/68.—Miscellaneous.)

CIRCULAR issued by the Commissioners, dated 6th February 1868.

DIMINUTION OF SMALL-POX.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians that the rapid diminution of small-pox in Ireland during recent years has, the Commissioners have reason to believe, been accelerated in a most remarkable degree during the year ended on the 31st December last.

The returns of deaths by small-pox in the workhouse fever hospitals in that year, compared with those of the year 1864, show only four deaths in comparison with 149, or 1-37th part of the number in 1864.

The returns of small-pox cases treated by the medical officers of dispensaries, so far as they have yet been received, are equally satisfactory, 24 cases only having been returned as treated in the half-year ended 30th September 1867, in comparison with 850 cases in the corresponding half-year of 1864.

It has, therefore, appeared to be very desirable to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, all the localities in Ireland in which small-pox is now to be found, in order that in such cases vigorous measures may be taken to complete the suppression of the disease, and prevent its revival as an epidemic.

The Guardians are therefore requested to obtain, through the members of the Board and the union officers, especially the dispensary officers, exact information as to the existence of the disease in any part of the union at the present time, either in dispensary or private practice, and to instruct the clerk to report to the Commissioners the result of the inquiries which may have been made as soon as practicable, and not later than the 24th of this month.

The stringency of the law now in force to compel parents to have their children vaccinated, and to procure the prosecution of persons inoculating with the small-pox, and thus originating and spreading the disease, has no doubt had a material effect in producing this great change; and the Guardians will no doubt feel, in an increased degree, the importance of continuing those exertions which have already, to so great an extent, been attended by success, and which, with the aid of the provisions of the recent Sanitary Acts, may, it is hoped, finally result in the entire suppression of the disease in this country.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

— II. —

(No. 52.—M/68.—Miscellaneous.)

CIRCULAR issued by the Commissioners, dated 7th March 1868.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
7 March 1868.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their Circular Letter of the 6th February last, your reply to which has been received, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland think it right to inform the Guardians of the general result of their inquiries as to those localities in Ireland in which small-pox has recently prevailed, or is now prevailing.

In the first place, it must be stated that the statistics regarding small-pox, which were mentioned in the Circular as derived from the workhouse and dispensary returns, have been confirmed by statistics obtained from the Registrar General's Office, an abstract of which the Commissioners are enabled to give as follows:

DEATHS from SMALL-POX registered in *Ireland*, during Dates under mentioned:

YEAR.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
1864 - - -	274	244	171	165	854
1865 - - -	122	110	53	62	347
1866 - - -	106	47	25	9	187
1867 - - -	7	5	4	4	20

The result of the replies to the Circular of the 6th February last is, that the number of unions in which small-pox is known to have existed in the year 1867 was very few, not exceeding 20 unions out of 163 at furthest, and that the number in which small-pox was known to be present at the time of replying to the inquiry was only five unions, namely, those of Cork, Rathdown, Tuam, Claremorris, and Ballinrobe Unions.

The one case reported from Cork was stated to be convalescent; but there were also in Queenstown Harbour, on board the Floating Hospital, a few cases from an emigrant ship which had recently sailed from Newport, in South Wales. The case in Rathdown Union was that of a marine belonging to the "Royal George," who brought the disease with him recently from Woolwich. The cases in the three other unions were all traceable to the mischievous and criminal acts of one itinerant inoculator, who, it is hoped, will soon be amenable to justice, as several such offenders have been made in various parts of the country within the last four years.

Much as the Guardians may be disposed to congratulate themselves upon this apparent approach to the extinction of small-pox in Ireland, the Commissioners feel bound to warn them that the continuance of immunity from this epidemic must depend upon continued activity in carrying out the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and that even greater exertions than any yet made ought to be made to secure that end, inasmuch as there are many districts in which vaccination is not yet so thoroughly carried out as it should be, and some in which it has been very culpably neglected.

The union of the two offices of registrar of births and public vaccinator in the person of the medical officer of a dispensary district, an arrangement not established by law in any other part of the United Kingdom, has no doubt contributed much to the successful operation of the statute in Ireland, so far as success has yet been obtained; and any default in the performance of the duties of registrar which should make it necessary to disunite the two offices, would be regarded by the Commissioners as a great detriment to the public service. The Commissioners trust, therefore, that the dispensary medical officers will, in their character of public vaccinators, bear in mind this important view of the question,

tion, and strive to secure, by a zealous attention to their duty in the registration of births, the first step to a complete vaccination of the children born within their respective districts.

A most important link in this part of the machinery of the Vaccination Act is the service by the registrar of births of the notice, Form (C.) (required by the 8th section), on every parent, when registering the birth of a child, to bring the child to be vaccinated. If this be done with regularity, the defaulting parents are easily singled out after the lapse of six months for insertion in the list of defaulters which the medical officer is required to send to the Board of Guardians, in order to enable them to institute prosecutions in such cases. The failure to serve this notice has been found usually to be at the root of every serious case of defective vaccination in a district. The medical officer having been himself the cause of the default on the part of the parents, the Guardians are in such cases naturally unwilling to prosecute, and the magistrates equally unwilling to convict.

It has, in some such instances of failure to a serious extent, been thought necessary on the part of the Commissioners to remove the medical officer of a dispensary district; and they have recently taken this course in the case of the Ballindine District of Claremorris Union—one of the five cases in which small-pox still prevails, in consequence of very great neglect of duty by the public vaccinator.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of reminding the Guardians that one of the most important elements in successful vaccination is the use of good lymph. This is best secured by vaccination from arm to arm, as far as may be practicable; and, in the next degree, by the use of the capillary glass tubes mentioned in the Circular of 28th October 1863, which most of the Boards of Guardians consented at that time to supply to the dispensary medical officers, thereby enabling them to keep by them a stock of lymph selected by themselves from their own subjects. The Commissioners strongly recommend the Guardians to secure, in any way desired by the medical officers, the use of the best lymph attainable for vaccination.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

— III. —

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORK UNION.

— No. 1. —

STATEMENTS respecting SMALL-POX obtained from the Medical Officers of the Union, in pursuance of Request contained in Circulars of Poor Law Commissioners; dated 6th February 1868, No. 31.

Cork Union.

Dr. Popham -	-	-	Workhouse	Has not had a case for several years.
Dr. J. Wall -	-	-	ditto -	For two years has not seen a case of small-pox, either in private or hospital practice.
Dr. Callaghan -	-	-	ditto -	For three years has only seen one case of small-pox, in a child not vaccinated.
Dr. Armstrong	-	No. 1 District, City		The last case of small-pox came under his notice four years ago.
Dr. Golding	-	No. 2 - ditto -		At this present time a child within his district, at Washbrew-lane, 4½ years old, and who was vaccinated at 1½ years old, is passing through an attack of distinct variola, uncomplicated. He treated a family of five, at Wilton, during the past summer, who went through the distinct variety above mentioned. Their ages varied from 13 to 22 years. All had marks of having been vaccinated.

Cork Union.

Dr. Curtis -	-	No. 3 District, City	No reply to inquiry.
Dr. O'Flynn -	-	No. 4 - ditto -	Has not had a case in his district in private or public practice for some years.
Dr. Cremin -	-	No. 4 - ditto -	No reply to inquiry.
Dr. Wycherly -	-	No. 6 - ditto -	Has not had a case in his district for past 12 months. Had one case in private.
Dr. Jones -	-	No. 7 - ditto -	No case occurred in his district from the time of his appointment.
Dr. Fowler -	-	No. 8 - ditto -	No reply to inquiry.
Dr. Cummins -	-	No. 9 - ditto -	Has not attended a case of small-pox for some years, and none has occurred to his knowledge within his district. He states that, "My experience leads me to consider small-pox an epidemic, as well as a highly contagious disease. During epidemic prevalence the disease will spread among the unvaccinated, and those whose vaccinations have worn out, in spite of all precautions. There have been two epidemics of small-pox in Cork within the past 14 years; and on both occasions I vaccinated myself, family, and private patients, with best results. I recommend vaccination as the best preventative during epidemic prevalence."
Dr. Madras -	-	Dripsey District	There has not been a case in his district for the past four years. There were 50 cases and three deaths in the year 1856, when he became medical officer. Vaccination is fully carried out, and hence not alone a diminution of small-pox, but a total absence of the disease in the district.
Dr. Punch -	-	Blarney ditto -	No case of small-pox in the district since he became medical officer.
Dr. O'Flynn -	-	Carrignavarditto	No case of small-pox for some years.
Dr. Townsend -	-	ditto -	Has not attended a case since he became medical officer of the district.
Dr. Jefferies -	-	Whitechurch District	There has not been a case of small-pox in the district for two years past.
Dr. Beamish -	-	Carrigaline ditto -	Small-pox did not exist as an epidemic in the district; only two cases of modified pock are recorded for the year 1867.
Dr. Fowler -	-	Ballygarvan ditto -	None in the district.
Dr. Rountree -	-	Ballincollig ditto -	Is not aware of any case since June 1866. The disease seems to have altogether disappeared among the vaccinated.
Dr. Lawlor -	-	Queenstown ditto -	Small-pox has much decreased in the district for the past few years; no case occurred since the 8th April 1867. A few cases are at present in the harbour in an emigrant ship, the "J. B. Duffers." The local committee have called on the Government to have them treated in the Floating Hospital.

(signed) P. M'Grah,
Clerk of the Union.

Dated this 22nd day of
February 1868.

No. 2.

(No. 4968—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. King, Poor Law and Medical Inspector.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 February 1868.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, forward to you the enclosed communication from the clerk of Cork Union, dated the 22nd instant, giving the result of communications which he had received from medical officers in the union in reference to the diminution of small-pox, and the Commissioners request that you will have the goodness to furnish them with a report on the cases of small-pox therein referred to.

It will be desirable to know by whose default the child in Dr. Callaghan's district remained unvaccinated. The particulars of the case occurring in Dr. Wycherly's district may also probably be ascertained; and the particulars of the two cases which occurred in Dr. Beamish's district in the year 1867, and also of the case which occurred in Dr. Lawlor's district in the month of April 1867,

1867, should be stated. It is not specified whether these individuals had been vaccinated, or whether the cases terminated fatally or not.

It appears by a Return from the Register General's office that there were four "deaths" from small-pox in Cork Union in the year 1867, viz., Mary Anne Murphy, aged three years, and Mary Ellen Mahon, aged three months, who died in the Cork (8th South) District on the 13th and 31st March, respectively; and Isaac Carson, aged 22 years, and Bessie Josephine Malone, aged 25 years, who died in the Queenstown District on the 26th March and 10th April, respectively.

Drs. Cremin, Curtis, and Fowler, who have not as yet replied to the Commissioners' Circular, should be requested by the clerk of the union to do so without further delay.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

To Dr. King,
Poor Law Medical Inspector,
1, Belgrave-place, Cork.

No. 3.

(No. 5035—68.)

COPY LETTER from the Collector of Customs at Cork.

Ship "J. B. Duffers," Wilson, Master; Newport to New York; Cargo,
Railway Iron.

Honourable Sirs, Custom House, Cork, 17 February 1867.

I HAVE to report that the above-named vessel has put into Queenstown, wind-bound, having one of the crew afflicted with small-pox, but according to medical report not of a serious nature, and convalescent.

A space detached from the rest of the crew, and sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, has been set apart for him.

Dr. Scott is of opinion that the patient is progressing favourably, and that every attention is paid to him on board the vessel.

The vessel will continue in port until the patient recovers.

The local authorities have been duly apprised as directed by G. O. 35—1861.

(signed) *T. Cassell,* Collector.

To the Honourable Commissioners
Her Majesty's Customs.

No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

REPORT from Dr. King.

Gentlemen, Cork, 27 February 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I made inquiry respecting certain cases of small-pox which occurred in the Cork Union during the year 1867. I visited Passage West on yesterday, and had an interview with Dr. Beamish; and I also proceeded to Queenstown for the purpose of seeing Dr. Lalor, the medical officer of the district, and Mr. Malone, the registrar of births and deaths; and I also had interviews with Drs. Callaghan and Wycherly.

The case which occurred in Dr. Callaghan's district was a child five years of age, and consequently did not come under the Compulsory Vaccination Act; the disease was confluent; the patient recovered.

The case attended by Dr. Wycherly was in private; a gentleman aged 25 years; he had never been vaccinated: the case was confluent; he recovered, but was much disfigured.

Dr. Beamish's cases both recovered; they had been vaccinated; the disease was very mild; left no marks.

How the disease was contracted in the above cases could not be ascertained.

The case under Dr. Lalor's care, in Queenstown, was a seaman; he left

Cork Union.

Queenstown for Belfast and Greenock ; he returned in eight days, immediately sickened, and the symptom appeared on the third day ; the case was a severe one, but the patient recovered ; there were nine adults and eight children in the house in which he resided during his illness, as he would not go into hospital ; this man had been vaccinated ; all the adults and children in the house, with the exception of one of the man's children, had been previously vaccinated. Dr. Lalor then vaccinated this child. His family and the other residents escaped the contagion.

Dr. Fowler is medical officer of No. 8 District, and also registrar ; is at present unable to attend to his district. I wrote to him requesting to be informed of the particulars of the cases of Mary Anne Murphy and Mary Ellen Meehan. I annex his answer, from which it would appear these persons died of chicken-pock, a very unusual termination to this mild affection, so much so that I doubt the accuracy of the statement ; he writes, death caused by varicella.

With respect to the deaths recorded by Mr. Malone, registrar of Queenstown, the first case, that of Isaac Carson, was admitted into the Queenstown hospital from a ship which arrived from an English port ; the case was confluent. Mr. Malone cannot say whether he had been vaccinated.

Bessie Malone was wife to Mr. Malone, apothecary, and resided with him in the hospital ; she evidently took the disease from Carson ; she had been previously vaccinated ; but when much debilitated premature labour set in, and she succumbed.

I communicated with Drs. Cremin and Curtis. I forward their replies herewith, and also the document which accompanied your letter of instructions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Croker King.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Please see Dr. Goulding's report which I have just received.

28 February, 8 p.m.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Fowler.*

Dear Sir,

27 February 1868.

THE two children alluded to, named Mary Anne Murphy and Mary Ellen Meehan, died in workhouse, one on 13th March 1867, the other on 31st March 1867. Death caused by varicella.

C. King, Esq., M.D.,
1, Belgrave-place.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. T. Fowler,*
Registrar, No. 8 District

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Cremin.*

My dear Sir,

5, Morrisson's-Quay, 27 February 1868.

I HAVE not had any cases of small-pox in my district recently, nor for some years back ; with the exception of one case, which occurred in the month of June 1865, in a girl aged eight years, I have not seen a case in private in my professional experience ; the disease has almost completely disappeared, a fact which I attribute to the facility afforded for vaccination, and the anxiety of parents to have it performed.

C. Croker King, Esq., M.D.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *David Cremin, M. B.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Curtis*.

Dear Dr. King,

8, Camden-place, Cork, 27 February 1868.

I WAS surprised when reading the paper this morning seeing in your report my name as not having sent an answer to Mr. Magrath's letter. I can assure you I immediately wrote an answer to him (a copy I write on the next page), and am positive that I posted it myself. I am very sorry this should occur, lest I may be thought wanting in courtesy to you in not sending in a report.

To C. Croker King, Esq.,
Belgrave-place.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *James G. Curtis.*

(Copy.)

Dear Sir,

I HAVE not met either in dispensary or private practice, for many years, a case of small-pox.

The Vaccination Act is not working as it ought, owing, I think, to the apathy of the Board of Guardians in not prosecuting the defaulters.

To Mr. M'Grath.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. G. C.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Fowler*.

Dear Sir,

34, Warren's-place, 26 February 1868.

I RECEIVED a note from you an hour hence, and can state that I have not seen a case of variola for over 12 months. I cannot get the register of deaths, No. 6, in which the deaths referred to are entered before to-morrow, but shall give you every information I can respecting the cases alluded to by you, which occurred on 13th and 31st March 1867. I trust I shall be able to give the information required by to-morrow evening.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Richard T. Fowler,*

Charles Croker King, Esq., M.D.

Registrar, No. 8 District.

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Golding*.

Dear Sir,

9, Camden-place, Cork,

Thursday evening, 6½ o'clock.

I AM just this moment in receipt of your letter, and hasten to reply, by hand, to your inquiries. First: The case of distinct small-pox is quite well, with barely the sign of the pustules. Second: The cases treated by me, at Wilton, last summer twelve months all occurred in one family, passing from one to the other; remaining in the family about six weeks; in none of the cases was there secondary fever, and all turned out favourable. Since my last report to Board of Guardians, a case of a child who was vaccinated at six months, and is now five years, has had the pustules of modified small-pox; this occurred in Boyce's-street, near Cattle-market. As you desire me to write to-night I send this to 1, Belgrave-place.

Charles Croker King, Esq., M.D.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Golding.*

No. 5.

(No. 5537—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

9 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union that they have had before them the statement furnished by the clerk, dated the 27th ultimo, in

Cork Union.

pursuance of the circular letter of the 6th ultimo, of the result of the communications received by him from the medical officers of the union in reference to the diminution of small-pox.

They have also received a report from their inspector, Dr. King, on the cases of small-pox which have occurred in the union, according to the returns furnished by the several medical officers.

In the case which occurred in the dispensary district of Dr. Callaghan, it appears that the patient (a child) recovered.

The case (an adult) attended by Dr. Wycherly, also terminated successfully, so far as saving life was concerned; and in neither of these cases, nor in the two cases treated successfully by Dr. Beamish, could the manner in which the disease was contracted be traced.

It is, however, stated that in the two latter cases, as well as in some cases treated by Dr. Goulding, that the patients had been vaccinated, the disease being in a mild form, and no disfiguring marks being left.

In the case which was under Dr. Lawlor's care, the disease was imported from Scotland.

In the cases of death recorded by the registrar of Queenstown, the disease was also imported, from an emigrant ship, and communicated to the other patient, with fatal results.

As regards the success of vaccination, the guardians will have seen the observation made by the dispensary medical officers on the subject, showing the beneficial effects of the operation as a total preventative of the disease, or as effectually mitigating the terrible consequences which frequently ensue to those attacked who have not been vaccinated.

Dr. Curtis states, however, that the Compulsory Vaccination Act is not working as it ought to do in the union, owing, he thinks, to the omission to summon defaulters.

The guardians received a list of defaulters from Dr. Curtis in July last; and the Commissioners requested to be furnished by the clerk of the union with the particulars of the result of the proceedings in that and the other cases in the union, in which lists of defaulters had been furnished by the medical officers and registrars, but they have not received his reply as yet.

It appeared by the report of Dr. King relating to the Cork dispensaries, dated the 3rd ultimo, and communicated to the Board of Guardians on the 11th ultimo, that there were at that time in the eight districts returned upwards of 500 children who ought to have been brought to the medical officers to be vaccinated, but who remained defaulters under the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

In the rural dispensary districts there were also, according to the last returns, numerous defaulters; and the Commissioners desire to call the guardians' attention to their letters of this day, and of the 11th, 18th, 19th, and 25th ultimo, on the subject.

The Commissioners request the earnest and continued attention of the Board of Guardians of Cork Union to the matter, in reference to the discharge of the duty which devolves upon them under the 13th section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

The Commissioners drew the attention of Boards of Guardians to this matter in their circular of the 7th March 1865 (page 211, Annual Report, 1865,) relating to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, in the following paragraph:—

“The Commissioners think it is the duty of the Board of Guardians to see that these provisions are duly and effectively carried out, and that proceedings should therefore be taken in every case of wilful neglect; and with that view the Commissioners suggest that the guardians should call upon each dispensary officer acting as registrar of births and deaths, to furnish them from time to time with the particulars of any cases in which, by a comparison of the register of vaccination which he is required by the 7th section of the Act to keep with the register of births, any such neglect shall appear; and the guardians should therefore direct the necessary proceedings to be instituted (which they are authorised to do by the 13th section of the Act) either by the clerk of the union or the relieving officer of the district, as may be deemed most expedient.”

The

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union will at once call upon the medical officers of the several dispensary districts to send in fresh lists of all the present defaulters, and that the Board will then, after such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, through the relieving officer or otherwise, direct the necessary steps to be taken to prosecute all wilful defaulters with vigour, and to have the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act fully and effectually carried out in the union.

Cork Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Presiding Chairman,
Board of Guardians, Cork Union.

RATHDOWN UNION.

Rathdown Union.

No. 1.

(No. 4734—68.)

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union.

Rathdown Union, Board-room, Loughlinstown,
20 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your circular letter, No. 31—M./68, dated 6th instant, I have respectfully to inform you that in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Guardians I have made minute inquiries, with the view of furnishing you with information as to the existence of small-pox in any part of this union at the present time.

The workhouse medical officer, the relieving officers and medical officers of dispensary districts, as also a large number of members of this Board, have been made acquainted with the subject of your circular, and with the exception of one case, in the Kingstown Dispensary district, the disease is not known to exist in any part of the union.

The case in question arose on board Her Majesty's ship "Royal George," stationed at Kingstown; and it would appear from Dr. Ledwith's report that the disease was conveyed to that vessel in December last from Woolwich, where it is stated small-pox was then very prevalent. Dr. Ledwith further states that from the 17th December 1867 to the 2nd January 1868, he attended three cases; first, that of Sophia Cannon, aged two years and nine months. Second, that of an infant, both the children of a marine on board that vessel. The third was that of an adult, aged about 20 years; this person constantly visited the house in which those two children were ill, and notwithstanding neither of the three subjects had been vaccinated, all terminated most favourably.

The case which at present exists is under the care of Dr. Newland, one of the medical officers of Kingstown Dispensary district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph D. Cope,*
Clerk of the Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 2.

(No. 4734—68.)

LETETR from the Commissioners to Dr. Hill, Poor Law and Medical Inspector.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit to you the enclosed letter which they have received from the clerk of Rathdown Union, in reply to their circular letter of the 6th instant,

Rathdown Union. relative to the existence of small-pox in the union; and the Commissioners request that you will have the goodness to inquire specially, and at once, regarding the case therein referred to, which appears to be under treatment by Dr. Newland, one of the dispensary medical officers of the Kingstown district.

It may be desirable that, if the persons having care of the patient are willing, he should be removed to hospital, so as to obviate any further spread of the disease.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive a report from you on the subject as early as possible.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Woodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

To Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector,
Kiltegan, Athy.

No. 3.

(No. 5216—68.)

REPORT from Dr. Hill.

3, Sea View Terrace, Donnybrook,
25 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

Kingstown
Dispensary.
Small-pox.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4734—48, of the 21st instant, enclosing a communication, herewith returned, from the clerk of the Rathdown Union in reference to a case of small-pox at present under treatment in the Kingstown Dispensary district of the union, and to report to you that yesterday, and on the previous day, I made special inquiry regarding the case referred to.

I ascertained that a man named Daniel Martin, 25 years of age, a marine, serving on board Her Majesty's ship, "Royal George," lying in Kingstown Harbour, was taken ill on Sunday the 16th instant, with pains in his limbs, and general febrile disturbance. On Tuesday the 18th instant, he was seen by Dr. Newland, one of the medical officers of the Kingstown Dispensary district, and admiralty agent at Kingstown, who found him suffering from an attack of apparently modified small-pox. The man was immediately removed to a kind of hospital, known as the "Sick Quarters," in Sussex-street, Kingstown, where he is now under treatment, and where I saw him.

The disease appears to be of an extremely mild character, and the patient is progressing favourably. The man informed me that he had been twice vaccinated, once in infancy, and again in 1865; and on examination I found on his arm two well-marked vaccination scars. He had not been in communication with any person suffering from small-pox, nor is there another case of the disease in the district.

Dr. Newland informed me that about 12 months ago he had under his treatment a sailor from Her Majesty's ship, "Seamew," at that time lying in Kingstown Harbour. The case was one of mild small-pox, and the patient, who had undergone vaccination, rapidly recovered. With the exception of the above-mentioned cases, Dr. Newland has not met with a case of small-pox in his portion of the Kingstown Dispensary district for several years.

I ascertained that during the year 1867, 188 births were registered in Dr. Newland's registration district, while only 105 children were registered as having been successfully vaccinated during that period. Dr. Newland is of opinion, however, that although the number of cases of vaccination registered falls very short of the number of births registered, there are scarcely any defaulters under the Compulsory Vaccination Act in his district, a very large number of children whose births are duly registered being vaccinated by private practitioners who seldom take the trouble of forwarding to the register of births the duplicate of the certificate of successful vaccination.

I beg to add that the so-called "Sick Quarters," provided for the medical treatment of sailors and marines from Her Majesty's ships, consist of a room in a lodging house in a populous part of Kingstown, and in the event of any contagious or infectious disease being under treatment, there are no effectual means at the disposal of the medical officer to prevent its communication to the healthy inmates of the house, and its spread in the locality.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

(signed) *John Hill,* Inspector.

No. 4.

(No. 4766—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to *Dr. Hill*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 February 1868.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their letter of this day's date relating to a case of small-pox now under treatment in the Kingstown Dispensary district of Rathdown Union, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit to you the enclosed return of Dr. Ledwith, one of the medical officers of that district, for the quarter ended 31st December last, by which it appears that there was a diminution of vaccination in the district during that period, and under the present circumstances this matter demands careful attention with reference to the possibility of a spread of small-pox.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. D. Woodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

To Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector,
Kiltegan, Athy.

No. 5.

REPORT from *Dr. Hill*.

(No. 5331—68.)

3, Sea View Terrace, Donnybrook,
26 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st inst., No. 4766—68, enclosing the return of Dr. Ledwith, one of the medical officers of the Kingstown Dispensary district, for the quarter ended the 31st December last, by which it appears that there was a diminution of vaccination in the district during that period, I beg leave to report to you that when visiting the Kingstown Dispensary district on the 23rd and 24th instant, I examined Dr. Ledwith's vaccination registers, and observed that during the year ended the 31st December last, he had registered the successful vaccination of 167 children.

Kingstown Dis-
pensary District.

Dr. Ledwith was unable to furnish me with the number of children whose births had been registered prior to July 1867, as the register which would have afforded that information has been given up to the superintendent registrar.

It appears from the medical officer's return, as well as from his vaccination registers, that during the quarter ended 31st December last only five children had been successfully vaccinated by him; and he has informed me that the diminution of vaccination was probably caused by the coldness of the weather, and by the prevalence of influenza, bronchitis, and diarrhoea among infants. He also stated that he had prepared a considerable number of notices to be served on defaulters, which he intended issuing this week, and from which he anticipated satisfactory results. I saw the notices (Schedule C.) duly filled up, and ready for distribution.

With reference to three cases of small-pox mentioned in the report of the clerk of the Rathdown Union, as having recently occurred in Dr. Ledwith's sub-district, I beg to state that, accompanied by the medical officer, I visited the patients referred to, and obtained the following particulars:

"On the 17th December last the wife and children of a marine named Cannon, serving on board Her Majesty's ship "Royal George," arrived at Kingstown from Woolwich, where small-pox was then prevalent. On the 26th December, Dr. Ledwith received a ticket to see one of the children, Sophia Cannon, aged two years and nine months; and on visiting her that day, found her suffering from well marked small-pox. The child's mother informed me that her little girl had been vaccinated when about 12 months old, but that the operation was unsuccessful. On examination of the child's arm, I observed an imperfect scar.

"On the 2nd January, during the medical officer's attendance upon the above-mentioned case, he was requested to prescribe for another of Cannon's children, Charles Cannon, 10 months old, and found him suffering from an eruptive disease, which subsequently proved to be small-pox. This child had

Rathdown Union. not been vaccinated, owing, as his mother stated, to his having been in a delicate state of health almost from the time of his birth. Both of these children recovered, without an unfavourable symptom.

"The third case was that of a young man named William Ramsay, 20 years of age, living in the immediate neighbourhood of the house in which the Cannons lodge, who was visited for the first time by Dr. Ledwith on the 10th January. In this case the disease was severe, and the eruption copious though not confluent; no dangerous complication intervened, however, and the patient recovered. During the illness of Cannon's children, Ramsay had frequently been in the house where they lived; and one day when passing the door of their room he saw one of the children with its face covered with the eruption, and on inquiry was told that the child had small-pox. He informed me that he 'got a turn immediately, and took sick the next day.' He is a native of Balbriggan, and has never been vaccinated. I carefully examined his arms, but could discover no trace of scar. The above are the only cases of small-pox which Dr. Ledwith has met with during the last two years.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Hill*,
Inspector.

No 6.

(No. 5331—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Rathdown Union, that they have received Dr. Ledwith's report on the Kingstown Dispensary District, No 1, for the quarter ended 31st December last, in which it was stated that there had been a great diminution of cases of vaccination since the previous quarterly return.

Dr. Ledwith attributed this diminution to the severity of the season and distress amongst the working and labouring classes as affecting the general health of infants.

The Commissioners having forwarded Dr. Ledwith's return to their Inspector, Dr. Hill, have now received a report from him, in which he states that when visiting the Kingstown district on the 23rd and 24th instant, he examined Dr. Ledwith's vaccination register, and observed that during the year ended 31st December last, he had registered the successful vaccination of 167 children.

Dr. Ledwith was unable to furnish the number of children whose births had been registered prior to July 1867, as the register which would have afforded that information had been given up to the superintendent registrar.

It appeared, however, from the medical officer's return, as well as from his vaccination registers, that during the quarter ended 31st December last, "only five children had been successfully vaccinated by him;" and he informed Dr. Hill that the diminution of vaccination was probably caused by the coldness of the weather, and by the prevalence of influenza, bronchitis, and diarrhoea among infants. Dr. Ledwith also stated that he had prepared a considerable number of notices (Form C.) to be served on defaulters which he intended issuing during the week, and from which he anticipated satisfactory results.

The Commissioners desire to call the particular attention of the Board of Guardians to the fact that only five cases of successful vaccination of children under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, appear to have occurred in the district during the quarter ended 31st December last, including the month of October, one of the favourable months for vaccination.

Such a state of things is most dangerous in a locality like Kingstown, with which there is frequent communication from districts in England in which small-pox at present prevails.

The Commissioners at the same time request the earnest attention of the
Board

Board of Guardians to any lists of defaulting parents which they may receive from any part of the union. Rathdown Union.

An extract from Dr. Hill's report relating to the three cases of small-pox referred to in the recent report of the clerk of the union, is enclosed for the Guardians' information.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*

The Clerk of the Rathdown Union, for Chief Clerk.
Loughlinstown, Cabinteely.

No. 7.

(No. 5331—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Kingstown Dispensary Committee.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward, for the information of the committee of management of Kingstown Dispensary District, a copy of a letter which they have addressed to the Board of Guardians of Rathdown Union, in reference to the diminution of vaccination in the district, as shown by one of the medical officer's returns for the quarter ended 31st December last.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

Miles Kelly, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary, Kingstown Dispensary Committee,
Lower George's-street, Kingstown.

TUAM UNION.

No. 1.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union.

Tuam Union.

Poor Law Office, Tuam,
22 February 1868

Gentlemen,

REFERRING to your Circular Letter of the 6th instant, No. 31 M., 1868, on the subject of small-pox, and acting under directions of the Board of Guardians of this union, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 13th instant, I addressed a communication to the medical officers of the abbey, Dunmore and Headford Dispensary Districts respectively, and on the 14th instant I addressed a similar communication to the medical officers of Tuam Dispensary Districts, Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, requesting they would furnish a return of the number of cases of small-pox in their districts, and to inform the Board of such other information on the subject, either in their dispensary or private practice, as would assist in completing the suppression of the disease, and prevent its revival as an epidemic. The following are copies of the reports received from the respective medical officers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Morris,*
Clerk of Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Tuam Union.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Digby French*.

Sir,

Monivea, 17 February 1868.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg leave to inform the Board of Guardians that there are no cases of small-pox in the Abbey Dispensary District to report, nor have I had a case of this disease in any private or public practice for the last 10 years in this district. By carrying out fully the practice of vaccination, I have every hope we shall have no revival of small-pox as an epidemic.

Mr. Morris,
Board Room, Tuam.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Digby French*.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

(No. 4971 — 68.)

LETTER from Dr. *McDonnell*.

Gentlemen,

Dunmore Dispensary District,
Tuam Union, 18 February 1868.

IN compliance with instructions received from the Poor Law Commissioners, I beg to report to you the prevalence of small-pox in this district. It is almost exclusively confined to the electoral divisions of Milltown, although there are only five cases of small-pox recorded in the Medical Relief Register within the last two months. The disease has been very prevalent, a great number of cases coming under my notice, in which I did not get any ticket, and which consequently are not entered in the register.

The Guardians of the Poor,
Tuam Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph McDonnell*.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Turner*.

Gentlemen,

Tuam, 19 February 1868.

REFERRING to your communication on the subject of small-pox, I have to report for the information of the Board, that only one case of small-pox has come to my knowledge as medical officer of No. 1 District of the Tuam Dispensary, which case terminated favourably, and there was no extension of the disease in that neighbourhood.

As medical officer of the workhouse hospital, I have to report that one case, which terminated fatally, was admitted to hospital from No. 2 District of the dispensary, and that there has not been any extension of the disease in the locality from which it was sent in.

In my private practice I have had one case within the last three months, terminating favourably, in an adult.

The Board of Guardians,
Tuam Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Blake Turner*.
Medical Officer, Tuam Dispensary District No. 1,
Union Workhouse, and Fever Hospital.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Dwyer*.

Gentlemen,

Tuam, 21 February 1868.

REFERRING to your communication on the subject of small-pox, I have to report for the information of the Board, that only one case of small-pox has come to my knowledge as medical officer of No. 2 District of the Tuam Dispensary, which case terminated favourably. From information I have received, there are three other cases in the same locality which I have not yet seen.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Dwyer*, Medical Officer.
Tuam Dispensary District No. 2.

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Edward French*.

Sir,

Headford, 21 February 1868.

IN reply to your communication of the 13th instant, I beg to state that there is not a single case of small-pox in my district, nor has there been any for a considerable time. I trust that, by a strict attention to vaccination, there is no danger of an outbreak of the disease.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Morris,
Clerk of the Union, Tuam.

(signed) *Edward T. French*.

No. 2.

(No. 4971—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Roughan*, Poor Law and Medical Inspector.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward to you the enclosed letter which they have received from the Clerk of Tuam Union, transmitting replies of the medical officers of the union to their Circular Letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the diminution of small-pox; and the Commissioners request that you will have the goodness to furnish them with a report thereon, especially in regard to the Dunmore District.

The Commissioners are desirous of being informed in regard to the observance of the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in the union, and whether if any of the cases referred to remained unvaccinated, by whose neglect of duty it occurred.

Also whether inoculation is known to have taken place.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth*,
for Chief Clerk.

Dr. *Roughan*,
Poor Law Medical Inspector,
Ballinrobe.

Tuam Union.

No. 3.

(No. 5089—68.)

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union.

Gentlemen,

Poor Law Office, Tuam,
24 February 1868.

DOCTOR FRENCH, medical officer of Abbey Dispensary District in this union, desiring to correct his report of the 17th instant, in reference to the subject of small-pox in his district, I beg to forward herewith the enclosed communication received from him this morning.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Morris,*
Clerk of Union.The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(No. 5089—68.)

LETTER from Dr. Digby French.

Dear Sir,

Monivea, 23 February 1868.

I SEE by the "Tuam Herald" that I am reported to have stated that I had no case of small-pox for 10 years, instead of two years, which you will please correct before reporting it to the Commissioners.

John Morris, Esq., Board Room, Tuam.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Digby French.*

No. 4.

(No. 5089—68.)

LETTER to Dr. Roughan.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 February 1868.

WITH reference to their letter of yesterday's date, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward to you the enclosed further communication which they have received from the Clerk of Tuam Union, in reference to the Circular Letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the diminution of small-pox in the Abbey District of that union.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.Dr. Roughan,
Poor Law Medical Inspector,
Ballinrobe.

No. 5.

(No. 5539—68.)

REPORT from Dr. Roughan.

Gentlemen,

Galway, 28 February 1868.

Unmore Dispen-
ary District.
Dr. M'Donnell,
Medical Officer.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding a letter from the Clerk of the Tuam Union, and replies of the medical officers of the union to Circular of the 6th instant, on the subject of the diminution of small-pox, and requesting that I should furnish the Commissioners

missioners with a report thereon, especially in regard to the Dunmore Dispensary District, informing me at the same time that they were desirous of being informed in regard to the observance of the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in the union; and whether if any of the cases referred to remained unvaccinated, by whose neglect of duty it occurred; also whether inoculation is known to have taken place.

In conformity with those instructions, I visited Dunmore Dispensary District on last Friday, the 25th instant, and, accompanied by Dr. McDonnell, medical officer, went through the localities in which cases of small-pox was said to have occurred, and which were confined, as well as I could learn, to the electora division of Milltown, which joins the Ballindine Dispensary District, from whence it appears Matthew Lally, the inoculator, extended his operations, and came into this division in the latter part of November, and inoculated some grown up persons in the townland of Pollynurick, whose names I have been unable to ascertain, although I visited the village, and endeavoured to do so, both by threats and persuasion. The parish schoolmaster, Mr. Kelly, informs me, that some of the children attending his school had small-pox in January last, and that it is his impression that the disease was communicated by the persons inoculated by Lally in Pollynurick, to some children with whom they associated at the chapel, and subsequently introduced by them into his school; from whence four children returned home in the early part of January with the disease; two of them being his own, and residing in the same house with the others, in a village called Milltown Dalgan, about a mile distant from the schoolhouse, which is midway between that village and Pollynurick. The children attacked were Patrick Glynn, aged 10 years, never brought for vaccination; James Flanigan, aged 14, not vaccinated; James Kelly, 13 years of age, vaccinated when a baby, and has a good mark on the arm; and Jane Kelly, aged three years, entered in the medical officer's register as having been successfully vaccinated on the 22nd of May 1866; the mark on the arm is indistinct, but the medical officer assures me that he saw the child on the eighth day, and that it was a successful case. Those children are now quite well, and are not marked; they were attended by the medical officer of the district. I saw two other children in this village, who are now convalescent from a mild form of small-pox.

The eldest, James Ryan, aged nine years, and his brother John, one year and three-quarters, became ill about the same time, in the middle of January; in all probability the disease was communicated to them from the other children above referred to. The mother states the eldest was vaccinated when a baby, but she has no recollection by whom; the youngest was vaccinated by Dr. McDonnell, and the mother has the usual certificate of successful vaccination; there is a small mark on the arm similar to that produced by vaccination. The medical officer informs me that he accidentally saw some other persons who had recovered from small-pox, but that he was not asked to attend them.

Dr. McDonnell pays attention to vaccination, and observes the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and he furnished a list containing the names of 50 defaulters, to the Guardians in January last, five of whom he states were prosecuted, and gives it as his opinion that this number was quite insufficient to enforce obedience to the Act of Parliament; he further informs me that a great number on that list are still defaulters. The vaccination register was incorrectly kept by the late medical officers, and as well as I can ascertain from it, there are at least 100 children whose births have been registered for six months and upwards, who have not as yet been brought for vaccination. The head constable of the district seemed to be quite unaware of Lally's being in his district.

I purpose going to Tuam on to-morrow, and will furnish a supplemental report on that district.

I have, &c.

George F. Roughan.

Tuam Union.

No. 1 District.
Dr. Turner.No. 2 District.
Dr. O'Dwyer.

No. 6.

(No. 5658—68.)

FURTHER REPORT from Dr. *Roughan*.

Gentlemen,

Galway, 1 March 1868.

IN continuation of my report of the 28th instant, relating to the occurrence of some cases of small-pox in Tuam Union, I have the honour to inform you that I visited the Tuam Dispensary District yesterday.

Three cases of small-pox are reported by Dr. Turner as coming under his observation: the first was that of a nun aged 28 years, residing at the Presentation Convent, Tuam; she contracted small-pox in November last, and is now quite well; she was vaccinated when a child by Dr. Turner, who is unable to offer an opinion as to the mode in which the disease was communicated to her, no case of small-pox, as far as he is aware, being in the district for months before. I may, however, here remark that a large school is kept by the nuns, and it is not improbable that the disease might have been conveyed on the clothes of some child who had been in contact with some party suffering from the disease in Milltown, which is only distant about six miles from Tuam.

The second case was that of Bridget Connell, 52 years of age, admitted into the workhouse fever hospital from the town of Tuam, on the 10th of January last; she died on the 13th January. No other case in the locality; and it is not known how she contracted the disease, or whether she had been vaccinated.

The third case was that of Edward Corlen, a schoolmaster, who was brought on a cart from Milltown school with the eruption of small-pox out on him on the 24th January last, to his father's house in Curry, in the electoral division of Lavally; he recovered, and no other cases occurred since. The medical officer duly observes the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act; but still, after making proper allowance for all causes, there are in this (No. 1) district 100 births registered for six months and upwards who have not as yet been vaccinated. I consider this a most opportune time for furnishing a list of defaulters to the Guardians, so as to enable them to discharge the functions devolved on them by the Act. Dr. Turner submitted the names of 105 defaulters to the Guardians in September 1866, eleven of whom were prosecuted; eight were convicted, but, as well as I can learn, only nominal fines were imposed. It appears from Dr. O'Dwyer's report that one case of small-pox came under his notice—that of a girl aged 13 years, residing at Kilgoover, in the electoral division of Kilbannon, which is proximate to Milltown, from whence there is little doubt she got the infection. Dr. O'Dwyer makes reference to three other cases which he heard occurred in the same locality, but which he had not seen when he wrote his reply to the clerk of the union. I visited this house, which is situate in the electoral division of Killeen. The father informed me that his five children, aged respectively 18, 9, 7, 4, and 2 years, had what he believed was small-pox in the early part of last January, that they all got ill at the same time, and were laid up for about a fortnight; he thinks the disease was communicated to them by their grand-aunt, who came to his house about a week before they got ill, from a place called Knock, in the village of Milltown, where some children were lying in small-pox. From the present appearance of those children, and the history given to me by the father, I feel quite satisfied that they had not small-pox, but merely suffered from a slight attack of swine-pox. Dr. O'Dwyer saw this family for the first time on Friday the 28th instant, and he concurs with me in this opinion.

The youngest, and the only member of this family that comes within the scope of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, is registered as having been successfully vaccinated by Dr. O'Dwyer, on the 12th November 1866, and has the mark on the arm which is usually left after vaccination.

I have reason to believe that the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are duly observed by the medical officer, Notice Form C. being given to the parents or custodians at or immediately after the registration of the births of the children; still, after making allowance for deaths, unfitness, and all other causes,

causes, I find that out of 750 children, whose births have been registered for six months and upwards, 100 remain available for vaccination.

Tuam Union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George F. Roughan.*

P.S.—I have not been able to discover that any inoculation has taken place in this district; but I have no doubt on my mind that all the cases have indirectly resulted from Lally's illegal operations in the adjoining electoral division of Milltown.

No. 7.

(No. 5539—168.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 3 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians of Tuam Union, that having received a communication from the Clerk enclosing a letter from Dr. McDonnell, from which it appeared that small-pox was prevalent in the Dunmore Dispensary District, they instructed Dr. Roughan, medical inspector, to inquire and report to them the circumstances.

From Dr. Roughan's report, now received, it appears that the cases of small-pox known to have occurred, were confined to the electoral division of Milltown.

The division joins the Ballindine Dispensary District, in Claremorris Union, from whence it appears that a person named "Matthew Lally," who practises the illegal process of inoculation with small-pox virus, extended his operations, and came into the Dunmore District in the latter part of November last.

In that month he inoculated some adult persons in the Townland of Polly-nurick, from whom this loathsome disease was, in January last, communicated to several children who attended the parish school, with whom those persons, then convalescent, came in contact at chapel, and by them in turn it was communicated to other children in the same locality.

An extract from Dr. Roughan's report, giving the particulars of the cases, is enclosed herewith.

As regards the question of compliance with the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in this district, Dr. Roughan reports that Dr. McDonnell furnished a list containing the names of defaulters under the Act to the Guardians in January last, but that the number prosecuted by their orders (5) was quite insufficient to enforce obedience to the law.

It appears that in a great number of the cases contained in that list, the parties are still defaulters, and that there are at this time at least 100 children in the district whose births have been registered for six months and upwards who have not as yet been brought for vaccination.

In the Tuam District, likewise, there have been some cases of small-pox, introduced in all probability by the same illegal process of inoculation, and from the Ballindine and Dunmore Districts, as the enclosed extracts from Dr. Roughan's report will show.

In the Tuam District, No. 1, Dr. Roughan states that there are 100 children who ought to have been brought for vaccination, and who remain unvaccinated and liable to be attacked by small-pox.

In the same District, No. 2, there are also about the same number of children (100) whose parents have neglected to bring them for vaccination.

The Commissioners request the earnest and immediate attention of the Board of Guardians to these circumstances, in reference to the discharge of the duty which devolves upon them, under the 13th section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

The Commissioners drew the attention of Boards of Guardians to this matter in their Circular of the 7th of March, 1865, relating to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, in the following paragraph:—

Tuam Union.

“The Commissioners think it is the duty of the Board of Guardians to see that these provisions are duly and effectively carried out, and that proceedings should therefore be taken in every case of wilful neglect; and, with that view, the Commissioners suggest that the Guardians should call upon each dispensary officer acting as registrar of births and deaths to furnish them from time to time with the particulars of any cases in which by a comparison of the register of vaccination, which he is required by the 7th section of the Act to keep, with the register of births, any such neglect shall appear; and the Guardians should therefore direct the necessary proceedings to be instituted (which they are authorised to do by the 13th section of the Act), either by the clerk of the union or the relieving officer of the district, as may be deemed most expedient.”

There seems good reason to conclude, from the reports which the Commissioners have received, that in places where persons are not duly vaccinated, the itinerant inoculator takes advantage of the neglect to prosecute his mischievous and illegal trade amongst the ignorant or prejudiced of the poorer classes, and this disease may, by that means, spread through all ranks of society.

It would be very desirable that any person so found offending against the law should be brought to justice, in pursuance of the 8th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, and the Commissioners trust that the Guardians will co-operate in the endeavours which may be made for that purpose.

But in the meantime the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians of Tuam Union will at once call upon the medical officers of the several dispensary districts to send in fresh lists of all the present defaulters, and that the Board will then, after such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, through the relieving officers or otherwise, direct the necessary steps to be taken to prosecute all wilful defaulters with vigour, and to have the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act fully and effectually carried out in the Union.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks,

The Clerk, Tuam Union.

Chief Clerk.

No. 8.

(No. 5539—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Sir *Thomas Larcom*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

2 March 1868.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their letter of the 28th ultimo, relating to the occurrence of several cases of small-pox in the Ballinrobe and Claremorris Unions, traceable to inoculation for the disease practised by a man named “Matthew Lally,” the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a report which they have since received from Dr. Roughan, medical inspector, with reference to the cases of the disease which have lately appeared in the Dunmore Dispensary District of Tuam Union, which adjoins the Ballindine Dispensary District, in Claremorris Union, from whence it appears that Matthew Lally extended his operations, and came into the Dunmore District.

Dr. Roughan gives the particulars of several cases in his report which serve to illustrate the pernicious effects of Matthew Lally’s illegal practices.

It is most desirable that this person should, if possible, be made amenable to justice as an example to inoculators, as well as to show the people that the law cannot be disobeyed with impunity, and to induce them the more readily to bring their children to be vaccinated.

By Order, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,

(signed) *B. Banks,*

&c. &c. &c.

Chief Clerk.

Dublin Castle.

CLAREMORRIS UNION.

Claremorris Union.

No. 1.

(No. 3610—68.)

EXTRACT from REPORT from Dr. *Roughan*, Medical and Poor Law Inspector, dated 10th February 1868, relating to Ballindine Dispensary District.

VACCINATION is not at all in proportion to the registered births. After making the usual deductions for deaths and other causes, there are 256 births registered for more than six months, who have not as yet been vaccinated. The medical officer, who is also the registrar of the district, has omitted to give the notice (Form C.), required by the 8th Section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, to the parents or guardians of the children. He expressed himself as being quite ignorant of the necessity of doing so.

No. 2.

(No. 3610—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Egan*, Medical Officer.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir,

17 February 1868.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform you that they have received a report from their medical inspector, Dr. *Roughan*, relating to his recent visit to the Ballindine Dispensary, from which it appears that the amount of vaccination performed in your district is not in proportion to the number of births registered; and that after making allowance for deaths and other causes, 256 children, whose births have been registered for upwards of six months, have not been vaccinated. It also appears that you did not serve the notices prescribed by the 8th section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in these cases; and the Commissioners request that you will furnish them with an explanation in reference to your omission to comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament in this respect.

Dr. *Egan*, Medical Officer,
Ballindine Dispensary District,
Ballindine.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth*,
for Chief Clerk.

No. 3.

(No. 3610—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Roughan*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir,

19 February 1868.

ADVERTING to that part of your report of the 10th instant, which relates to the Ballindine Dispensary District in Claremorris Union, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform you that they addressed a letter on the 17th instant to Dr. *Egan*, the medical officer of the district, in reference to the performance of vaccination, but the Commissioners have not received from Dr. *Egan* any reply to their letter; and the Commissioners have accidentally been made aware that small-pox has broken out, is and now prevailing in the district.

Claremorris Union. The Commissioners, therefore, request that you will proceed at once to Ballindine, and ascertain whether any inoculation for small-pox has taken place, or whether the outbreak in this locality of a disease from which Ireland is at this time generally free, is to be attributed to the neglect of the medical officer of the district, as described in your report above referred to.

If any of the cases are those of dispensary patients, it would be of much importance that they should be removed, if possible, to the workhouse fever hospital, so as to obviate the spread of the disease in a population which appears to be at present to a great extent unvaccinated.

The Commissioners enclose for your information a statement showing the numbers vaccinated in the Ballindine Dispensary District for the five quarters ended the 31st December last.

G. F. Roughan, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Inspector, Longford.

By Order, &c.
(signed) W. D. Woodsworth,
for Chief Clerk.

No. 4.

(No. 4727—68.)

LETTER from Dr. Egan to the Commissioners.

Ballindine Dispensary,
20 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3610, and in reply take leave to state, that verbal and printed notices have been, on a large scale, within the last few days, served on those parents who have neglected to bring in their children for vaccination purposes. These notices have had a salutary effect already. I have also to state, that I have appointed several vaccination stations, independent of the one recognised by the Guardians, in order to afford the people a greater opportunity to fulfil the law, without the inconvenience of bringing in their children from distant localities at an inclement season of the year; and this practice I have invariably pursued since the Compulsory Vaccination Act became the law of the land.

My Deputy Registrar has served several notices since I made choice of him as my assistant. You may rest assured that a large vaccination return will be very soon laid before the Board of Guardians of the Claremorris Union, by the combined effects of verbal and printed notices, and, if required, by citations to the respective Petty Sessions of the district.

In the early part of last summer I was confined to bed by severe indisposition, which kept me back for some time, and occasioned an arrear of business which otherwise would not have arisen.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Denis Bowes Egan.

No. 5.

(No. 4855—68.)

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners.

Claremorris Union Workhouse,
21 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your Circular Letter of the 6th instant (No. 31 M—68), Miscellaneous, on the subject of the diminution of small-pox, I beg leave to forward you herewith the result of the inquiries made by the Board of Guardians of this union, through their officers, as to the existence of the disease in any part of the union.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Egan,
Clerk of Union.

Dr. *Abbott Trayer*, Medical Officer of the Workhouse, and of the Claremorris Dispensary District, reports:—

I HAVE not had any case of small-pox in the dispensary practice for the last three or four years. In the end of last year, I had, in private practice, four cases, two men over 50, and two boys over 10 years of age. The men had been vaccinated in early life properly; the boys had been vaccinated when infants by another medical man, who had been their family doctor at the time, but from inquiries and examination, I had reason to conclude that the operation had not been successful. The disease has not spread in the family I allude to, the several members of which have been vaccinated by me.

From Dr. *James Davis*, Medical Officer of the Ballyhannis Dispensary District.

I HAVE not heard or known of any case of small-pox having taken place in my dispensary district for the last two years. At that time a man named Barrett went through the district inoculating. I was informed of it, and went at once to see the children, having taken the head constable then stationed at Ballyhannis with me. We had Barrett summoned to the magistrates' court held here, and convicted, and from that period I have not heard of any case of small-pox.

From Dr. *Denis B. Egan*, Medical Officer of the Ballindine Dispensary District.

I BEG to state that, within the last six weeks, six cases of small-pox made their appearance in the Ballindine Dispensary District, four of those amongst a family named King at the Heath, one at Meelick, and one at Lisduff. I have also to state that none of those parties had ever underwent the process of vaccination; two cases proved fatal.

From Mr. *Thomas Moran*, Relieving Officer.

I BEG to state that I made the necessary inquiry respecting the prevalence of small-pox in this union, and that there were only six cases for the last twelve months, and that the cases alluded to took place in the Ballindine Dispensary District.

No. 6.

(No. 4855—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Roughan*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

22 February 1868.

Sir,

WITH reference to their letter of the 19th instant, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, forward to you the enclosed communication which they have received from the Clerk of Claremorris Union, in reply to their Circular Letter of the 6th, on the subject of the existence of small-pox in the union.

It is important to know by whose default the persons attacked with small-pox have remained unvaccinated.

By Order, &c.

Dr. *Roughan*,
Poor Law Medical Inspector,
Galway.

(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth*,
for Chief Clerk.

Claremorris
Union.

No. 7.

(No. 4969—68.)

REPORT from Dr. *Roughan*.

Gentlemen,

Galway, 22 February 1868.

Ballindine Dis-
pensary District.
Dr. Egan, medical
officer.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 3610, informing me that you had addressed a letter on the 17th instant to Doctor Egan, the medical officer of Ballindine Dispensary District, in reference to the performance of vaccination, and received no reply, and that the Commissioners had accidentally been made aware that small-pox had broken out, and was prevailing in the district; directing me to proceed at once to Ballindine, and ascertain whether any inoculation for small-pox has taken place, or whether the outbreak in the locality of a disease from which Ireland is at this time generally free is to be attributed to the neglect of the medical officer of the district, as described by me in my report of the 10th instant, also intimating the opinion of the Commissioners, that it would be of much importance that any cases occurring among dispensary patients should be removed, if possible, to the workhouse fever hospital, so as to obviate the spread of the disease in a population, which appears to be at present, to a great extent, unvaccinated; and transmitting, for my information, a statement showing the numbers vaccinated for the five quarters ended the 31st of December last.

In accordance with those instructions, I proceeded at once from Longford, and reached Ballindine at four o'clock, p.m., on Thursday the 20th instant, and had an interview with the medical officer, the clerk of the union, and the head constable of the station. On the following day I visited the localities where small-pox had occurred, and now beg to submit the result of my investigation.

The first portion of my inquiry was made in reference to the information accidentally conveyed to the Commissioners, that small-pox had broken out and was prevailing in the district. I find that nine cases have occurred in the district within the last three months, three of whom died, four recovered, and two are convalescent.

The first case that occurred, as far as I could discover, was that of a girl named Cunningham, 18 years of age, residing in an isolated house at Scaurdaun, in the electoral division of Ballindine; she states she had small-pox in the early part of November, that she believed she was not vaccinated, but that she was inoculated with the natural pox many years ago; she was reticent, and unwilling to afford any information that would enable me to form an opinion as to the source from which she contracted the disease. She is slightly pox marked. Her friends did not seek medical aid for her. I am strongly inclined to think that she was inoculated by a man named Lally, a well-known itinerant inoculator, who was in the district a short time before she contracted the disease.

The next four cases occurred in a family named King, residing in the same locality, who were in the habit of visiting at the house where the last case was ill. The head of the family, John King, was seen by Dr. Egan on the 21st of December, and described by him as a bad case of confluent small-pox; he was never vaccinated, and died on the 26th of December. His brother, wife, and child contracted the disease, and are now well; they likewise were unvaccinated. The child, aged more than six months, through carelessness on the part of the parents, was not brought for vaccination to the medical officer. King's elder child was vaccinated 10 months previously, and occupied the same apartment in which the affected persons lay, and escaped the disease.

The next case was that of a married man, named Hugh Neale, residing in the same locality; he became ill about the middle of January, and died on or about the 10th day of his illness; he was attended by a private practitioner from Tuam; he was not vaccinated. Although I was unable to ascertain that he visited either of the houses in which the disease was, still I have no doubt that he contracted the disease indirectly from them.

The two next cases occurred in a village called Shanvallybough; both were over 10 years of age, and were not vaccinated; one died, the other recovered; they were not attended, as far as I could learn, by a medical man. I have been unable to ascertain how they contracted the disease; in all likelihood, they were inoculated

inoculated by Lally, or took the disease from some person to whom it had been conveyed through his instrumentality.

The ninth and last case is that of a man named Hugh McGuire, aged 21 years, residing within a mile of Neale's and Cunningham's house; he states that he was vaccinated when a child, and has a small mark on his arm; he was attended by Dr. Egan, and is now convalescing.

It appears that up to September last, this district was quite free from small-pox, when a man named Lally, a well-known itinerant inoculator, visited the different villages in the district, and no doubt inoculated several persons. A woman named King, mother of the man who died of small-pox, informed me that she knew two families in which Lally had inoculated five children last harvest; a man standing near made a gesture which intimidated her, and prevented her giving me further information. The head constable of the district informed me that he heard Lally was in the district six weeks since, cutting children for small-pox, but, although he made every exertion, he failed to get any reliable information on which he could take legal proceedings against him. He went to the house of Mr. Brannock, of Scaurdaun,* about six weeks since, for the purpose of ascertaining was Lally in the neighbourhood. Mr. Brannock informed him that he was, and that he had turned him out of his house; Mrs. Brannock then interfered, and prevented her husband giving further information. I may here remark that from the clandestine manner in which Lally proceeds through the country, and the secrecy observed by the people in reference to his movements, it is almost impossible to find out the names of any of the persons on whom he operates, but there can be no doubt that through his means small-pox was introduced into the district, and that if it had not been so, this locality would be as free from the disease as other parts of Ireland are at present.

A sense of duty compels me to say that the medical officer deserves much blame for not having served notices, Form C, on the parents or guardians of children whose births he had registered; if he had done so, in all likelihood, the children would have been brought for vaccination, as in the other dispensary districts of the Union, where vaccination is fully in proportion to the registered births; whereas, in his district, after making due allowance for deaths, unfitness, and other causes, there are at least at this moment 250 children unvaccinated, whose births have been registered six months and upwards. No doubt Lally became aware of this fact, and took advantage of it. In going through the district I endeavoured to find out whether children who came under my observation had been vaccinated or not; but I was unable to do so with any degree of certainty, as in no case of successful vaccination did the medical officer ever give a certificate, as he was bound to do under the 3rd Section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act; he seemed quite unaware that it was his duty to do so. Dr. Egan is aged and infirm, and scarcely able to discharge the duties which devolve on him as medical officer of the district, and I would venture to suggest that it might be desirable to ask the opinion of the Committee as to the advisability of his being longer continued in office.

I urged on the medical officer, and on the relieving officer the importance of having any future cases of small-pox that might occur removed, if possible, to the workhouse fever hospital, so as to prevent the spread of the disease. I transmit herewith the statement showing the numbers vaccinated for the last five quarters in the Ballindine Dispensary District, as taken from the medical officer's quarterly returns, as also a statement taken by me from the vaccination registers, for the four quarters ended 31st of December 1867; it will be seen that there is a discrepancy between the two returns.

I have, &c.
George F. Roughan,
Poor Law Inspector.

* It is worthy of notice that most of the cases occurred in this village called Scaurdaun.

(No. 4969—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. Egan.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in reply to the Commissioners' communication of the 17th instant, relating to the manner in which you have discharged your duties under the Vaccination Acts; and the Commissioners desire to state that your letter affords no satisfactory explanation of past default in this respect on your part.

The Commissioners desire at the same time to inform you that, having accidentally learned, before the receipt of your letter above referred to, that small-pox had broken out and was prevailing in the Ballindine District, they instructed their inspector, Dr. Roughan, to make inquiry and report to them upon the subject.

The Commissioners have now received Dr. Roughan's report, from which it appears that nine cases of small-pox have occurred in the district within the last three months, three of which died, four recovered, and two are convalescent.

The first case which occurred, as far as Dr. Roughan could ascertain, was that of a girl named Cunningham, residing in an isolated house at Scaurdaun, in the Ballindine electoral division. It appears that this girl was inoculated many years ago with small-pox virus, and that she had small-pox in the early part of last November. Dr. Roughan states that he was unable to obtain any information as to the source from which the disease in this case was contracted; but that he has reason to believe that the girl was inoculated by a man named Lally, a well-known itinerant inoculator, who was in the district a short time before the girl had contracted the disease.

The next four cases occurred in a family named King, residing in the same locality, who were in the habit of visiting at the house where the girl Cunningham was ill. The head of the family was, it appears, seen by you on the 21st December last, and described by you as labouring under a bad case of confluent small-pox; this man who died on the 26th December was never vaccinated. His brother, wife and child subsequently contracted the disease, and are now well, and it also appears that they were never vaccinated. It appears that the child, who is more than six months old, was not brought to you for vaccination, and that King's elder child, who was vaccinated 10 months previously, and occupied the same apartment in which the affected person lay, escaped the disease.

Another case was that of a man named Hugh Neale, residing in the same locality, who became ill about the middle of January, and was attended by a private practitioner, and died on or about the 10th day of his illness; this man had never been vaccinated.

The two next cases were those of children over 10 years of age, and occurred in a village called Shanvallybough; one case ended fatally and the other recovered. Neither had been vaccinated.

The ninth and last case was that of a man named Hugh McGuire, aged 21 years, residing within a mile of the houses of the Neales and Cunninghams above referred to. It appears that this man is now convalescing.

Dr. Roughan states that up to the month of September last, the district was quite free from small-pox; when Lally visited the different villages in the district for the purpose of pursuing his illegal occupation, and Dr. Roughan was informed of two families in which Lally had inoculated children in the autumn of last year.

Dr. Roughan was also informed by the head constable that Lally was in the district about six weeks since inoculating children for small-pox, but it appears that the constable was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to enable him to take legal proceedings against the inoculator.

The Commissioners think that if you had served the notices prescribed by the 8th Section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act on the registry of the births of children in your district, the parents would in all probability have brought their children

children for vaccination as in the other dispensary districts of the Claremorris Union, where the amount of vaccination performed is in proportion to the number of births registered, while in your district, after making due allowance for deaths and other causes, at least 250 children, whose births are registered for upwards of six months, are unvaccinated. There is some reason to believe that Lally became aware of this fact and took advantage of it.

In conclusion, Dr. Roughan states that in going through the district he endeavoured to ascertain whether children who came under his observation had been vaccinated, but that he was unable to do so with any degree of certainty, as in no case had you ever given a certificate of having performed the operation successfully, as you are bound to do under Section 3 of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

The Commissioners desire to state that the omission on your part to vaccinate is an inducement to the inoculator with small-pox to pursue his illegal trade, by which disease and death are introduced.

Your default, therefore, in not serving the vaccination notices at the time of registering births, has had a double effect in causing inoculation to be resorted to, and in leaving a considerable part of the infant population unprotected against contagion. That life has been lost in consequence there remains very little room to doubt.

Under all the circumstances above adverted to, the Commissioners must require you to tender your resignation at once of the office of medical officer of the Ballindine Dispensary District to the committee of management of that district.

Denis B. Egan, Esq.,
Medical Officer,
Ballindine Dispensary District.

By Order, &c.
W. D. Wodsworth,
for Chief Clerk.

No. 9.

(No. 5674—68.)

MINUTES of the Ballindine Dispensary Committee at their Meeting on the 28th
February 1868.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Ballindine Dispensary,
February 28th 1868:—

PRESENT :

Lord Oranmore.
Edward Rush, Esq.
Mr. Ward.

Mr. Treston.
Mr. Mongan.

Read communication from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 25th February 1868, to which they requested their secretary to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

Ballindine Dispensary,
28 February 1868.

I AM directed by the committee of the above dispensary to reply to your letter of the 25th instant containing enclosures. They think the Commissioners adopted the most proper course in directing Dr. Roughan to inquire into the cause of the prevalence of small-pox in this district, but they regret that that gentleman has in his report given no grounds. As to the statement of Constable Hamilton for his belief that persons have been inoculated, and neither from Constable Hamilton's statement, nor from any other evidence before them, have the committee any reason to believe that either of the two persons, by name Hugh Neal, aged about 55 years, and John King, aged about 27, died from inoculation, nor that they contracted the disease from any one who had been inoculated.

Dr. Roughan states that he has reason to believe that the first case he mentions, a girl named Cunningham, was inoculated; but as he does not give his reasons, the committee have no opportunity of forming any opinion as to their validity. This girl Cunningham recovered; she is about 17 years. Dr. Egan was not called

Claremorris
Union.

on to attend her, and did not know she had the small-pox until he went with Dr. Roughan to her house. In the family of King the persons attacked were all about 20 years of age, except the child; the child is convalescent. The two cases of children at Shanvally were, as stated by Dr. Roughan, over 10 years of age.

The committee consider that Dr. Egan had no power to enforce vaccination, except on children born since the Act of 26 & 27 Vict. c. 52, passed in 1864, and as the child King was the only one attacked by small-pox born since that period, and as she recovered, your committee can see no grounds for the statement in your letter that life has been lost in consequence of Dr. Egan having neglected to carry out the Act for Vaccination. The committee would be exceedingly glad to prosecute any one inoculating, had they any grounds for doing so. If Dr. Roughan had any evidence of this girl, he has not given the Committee any clue to it.

The committee have only before them the register of births as between 1st September and 31st January 1867, in this district, which they find to be 72, the register previous to this being lodged with the clerk of the union. Supposing the number of births in the remaining eight months of the past year was in the same proportion, they would in 1867 amount to 216; they find that the number of cases vaccinated by Dr. Egan during the year 1867 is 184, &c., leaving only 32 in that year unvaccinated. The committee enclose a return of births and cases vaccinated in the dispensary districts in the Claremorris Union. They find the number of children vaccinated in proportion to the births in Ballyhannis district is not much in excess of that of Ballindine. The committee consider that Dr. Egan has been guilty of serious neglect of duty in not serving notices when the births were registered, and also in not summoning the parents who did not bring their children to be vaccinated; but as, fortunately, they have no reason to suppose that life has been lost in consequence, and as Dr. Egan's health has been failing, as he has now been for 16 years the medical officer of this district, and is now at the advanced age of 67 years, they think it very hard to call on him to resign when they have no power to make him any retiring allowance; and therefore submit to your Board that you should give Dr. Egan an opportunity of showing, by more diligence in future, that he is still capable of fulfilling the duties of his situation.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. J. Ward,
Honorary Secretary.

CLAREMORRIS UNION.

(No. 5675—68.)

RETURN showing the relative Number of Births Registered, and successful Cases of Vaccination performed in each Dispensary District in the above Union, from the 1st January 1864 to the 31st December 1867.

Dispensary District.	Number of Births Registered.	Number of Cases of successful Vaccination.	OBSERVATIONS.
Claremorris - - - -	1,238	1,337	The excess of vaccination cases over the number of births registered in the Claremorris District is made up of cases of children born before the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into force.
Ballindine - - - -	1,043	799	
Ballyhannis - - - -	1,517	1,314	

27 February 1868.

John Egan, Clerk of Union.

This is a Return of all cases vaccinated whether born before or after January 1864.

No. 10.

(No. 5674 and 568.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Honorary Secretary.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
10 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, communicating the views of the Committee of Management of the Ballindine Dispensary District, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 25th ultimo, respecting the manner in which Dr. Egan had performed his duties under the Vaccination Acts.

In reply, the Commissioners desire to state, for the information of the committee, that they did not impute loss of life as directly resulting from Dr. Egan's neglect of duty, nor allege that any person died who came within the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

The comparatively unvaccinated state of the district was the cause of the inoculator's operations, and from the information obtained by Dr. Roughan there is no doubt that he did produce disease which spread and led to fatal results.

Whether Dr. Egan's default was wholly without excuse, or whether it arose from want of energy caused by the infirmities of age, the Commissioners feel equally bound to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity in the district, and they cannot concur with the committee in considering that the absence of a provision by way of superannuation justifies the retention in office of an officer who is admitted on all hands to be inefficient in the discharge of his duty.

The Commissioners must therefore persist in requiring Dr. Egan's resignation, and in default thereof, will remove him by an order under seal.

J. J. Ward, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary, Ballindine
Dispensary Committee, Ballindine.

By Order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

BALLINROBE UNION.

No. 1.

(No. 4854—68.)

Ballinrobe Union.

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Office, Workhouse, Ballinrobe,
21 February 1868.

REFERRING to your Circular Letter of the 6th instant, No. 31 m/68, on the subject of the diminution of small-pox in Ireland, I beg leave to report that the relieving officers having made inquiries from the dispensary medical officers, and from various other parties residing in the union, were unable to trace the existence of a single case of small-pox in any part of the union at the present time.

I have, however, to state that on the 14th of January last, a family consisting of Mary Lawless, aged 19, Catherine Lawless, age 16, Michael Lawless, age 12, Ellen Lawless, age 10, Margaret Lawless, age 5, Peter Lawless, age 4, and Martin Lawless, age 2½, were admitted to the workhouse fever hospital labouring under that disease. Catherine and Margaret Lawless had confluent small-pox, none of them had been previously vaccinated nor inoculated.

Michael, Ellen, and Mary Lawless have been already discharged from the fever hospital cured, and the medical officer has informed me that he intends discharging on to-morrow the children now in hospital, namely, Catherine, Margaret, Peter, and Martin Lawless, all of whom have recovered from the disease.

This family resided in the village of Purranes in the Coonard electoral division of the union, and it appears that they had contracted the disease from the

Ballinrobe Union.

children of a resident of the same village, named Michael Watters. In the month of November last, Michael Watters' children were inoculated with variolous matter by an itinerant inoculator, supposed to be one Matthew Lally, a native of Partry in this union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas May,*
Clerk of the Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.

(No. 4854—68).

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Roughan*, Poor Law Medical Inspector.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you the enclosed communication which they have received from the Clerk of Ballinrobe Union, in reply to their Circular Letter of the 6th instant, relative to the diminution of small-pox; and the Commissioners request that you will have the goodness to make inquiry, and report to them as to the circumstances of the cases of the persons therein referred to, who were admitted to the fever hospital of the workhouse, on the 14th January last, suffering from the disease.

It will be desirable to know by whose neglect of duty it happened that the children of both the families in question were not vaccinated, and also if any steps have been taken to proceed against the inoculator, Matthew Lally.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

Dr. *Roughan*,
Poor Law Medical Inspector, Galway.

No. 3.

(No. 4993—68.)

LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners.

Office, Workhouse, Ballinrobe,
23 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith for your information a letter which I received last night from Dr. Barron, medical officer of Hollymount Dispensary District, in this union, relative to the prevalence of small-pox in his district.

In my report to you of the 21st instant, I have stated the particulars relating to the outbreak of that disease among the family of Lawless, who reside at Purranes, in the Coonard Electoral Division; the other cases adverted to in Dr. Barron's letter, namely, those occurring in the house of — Walsh, in Frenchgrove, have not been alluded to in my report, because it has been ascertained that — Walsh resides at Gortsketry, in the Claremorris Union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas May,*
Clerk of Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(No. 4993—68.)

LETTER from Dr. *Barron*.

Sir,

Hollymount, 22 February 1868.

UNDERSTANDING the Board of Guardians are making inquiries respecting the prevalence of small-pox, I beg to forward my experience of it in the Hollymount District. I have seen only two houses in which the disease existed in my capacity of dispensary doctor, viz., that of Lawless, of Purranes, where, as well as I remember, eight children had it, who

went

went to hospital, two being convalescent before I saw them. The other cases occurred in the house of — Walsh, Frenchgrove, three cases, two now convalescent, one still ill. — Ballinrobe Union.

Besides these, I saw one case in private practice, as far back as October last, making in all seven cases I have seen; but there have been numerous others, either so mild as not to require medical assistance or the result of inoculation, and so, of course, studiously concealed from me.

As far as I am aware, there has been no death as yet from the disease, and it is, I believe, on the decline.

Mr. Thomas May,
Clerk of Union, Ballinrobe.

I remain, &c.
(signed) Gerald E. Barron.

No. 4.

(No. 4993—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Dr. *Roughan*.

Poor Law Commission Office,
24 February 1868.

Sir,

REFERRING to their previous letter of instruction, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward to you the enclosed further communication which they have received from the Clerk of Ballinrobe Union, transmitting a letter received by him from the medical officer of the Hollymount Dispensary District, on the subject of the existence of small-pox in that district.

By Order, &c.
(signed) W. D. Wodsworth,
for Chief Clerk.

Dr. Roughan,
Poor Law Medical Inspector,
Ballinrobe.

No. 5.

(No. 5402—68.)

REPORT from Dr. *Roughan*.

Gentlemen,

Galway, 27 February 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, No. 4884, transmitting a communication which was received from the Clerk of the Ballinrobe Union, in reply to Circular relative to the diminution of small-pox, and directing me to make inquiry, and report as to the circumstances of the cases therein referred to who were admitted to the fever hospital of the workhouse on the 14th January last, and informing me that it would be desirable to ascertain by whose neglect of duty it happened that the children of this family, and the children of Watters, from whom, as stated in the clerk's communication, they contracted the disease, were not vaccinated, and also directing me to ascertain if any steps have been taken for proceeding against Matthew Lally, by whom the Watters' family, above referred to, were said to have been inoculated with variolous matter.

In accordance with instructions of this letter, I visited the Ballinrobe Workhouse Fever Hospital, and the Coonard Electoral Division, on Tuesday the 25th instant.

It appears that eight children belonging to a man named Lawless, who is living in England, were admitted to the Ballinrobe Union Fever Hospital on the 14th January last, suffering from small-pox. They were transmitted to hospital by the relieving officer from a populous townland named Purranes, in the Coonard Electoral Division. Their ages range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ years up to 18; two have been discharged from hospital and six are convalescent; the eldest girl, who is 18 years of age, informs me that they are in poor circumstances, and that they have not heard from their father for the last two years. She states none of the family were inoculated or vaccinated; that the father had a strong dislike to vaccination, and warned his wife in the strongest terms, before he left home, not to get the youngest or any of his children cut for the cow-pox. She says that Matthew Lally came to their house in October last, and offered to cut her with the pock, and that he would make no charge for so doing, but she refused to permit him.

Ballinrobe Union. In a month afterwards she heard that Watters' family had been inoculated by Lally. She says that the eldest daughter, a girl aged about 18 years, came into her house; that she had spots on her cheek, which she believed to be small-pox, and that she has no doubt of having taken the disease from her. She got ill in a few days afterwards, and her brothers and sisters, as she believes, contracted the disease from her.

It appears from the register of births that the youngest of the family, Martin, was born on the 15th of October 1864; he is the only member of the household that comes under the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. The present medical officer, Dr. Barron, sent in two lists of defaulters to the Board of Guardians—one in June 1866, the other in September 1867—but did not include Martin Lawless' name in either, he being born long before he became medical officer of the district, and being unable to prove whether Notice Form C had been served or not. He entered no names in his lists except of children born since he took charge of the district. The Guardians prosecuted six defaulters out of the first list, and made order in reference to second list, that public notices be circulated through the district, calling upon all persons to comply with the requirements of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. The result of this order was, that 79 children were successfully vaccinated the subsequent quarter, ending the 31st December, against 123 vaccinated during the three previous quarters. In all probability, had the Guardians continued to adhere to their former resolution of not causing proceedings to be instituted to enforce obedience to the Act, a large number of those children would have been unvaccinated when Lally visited the district in the months of October, November, December, and January last, many of whom would have been inoculated by him with small-pox virus, and others would have contracted it by contagion. After making most minute inquiry through the district, I have been unable to discover that a single child, born since 1st January 1864, was either inoculated or had contracted the disease, except the child Martin Lawless, who was admitted to the workhouse hospital. Lally's operations appear to have been necessarily confined to adults, who, through ignorance and deep-rooted prejudice, believe that vaccination does not afford any protection against small-pox. The medical officer of the district devotes much attention to vaccination.

Watter's family consists of a son, aged 18 years, and two daughters, aged respectively 14 and 20 years. The father denies that they were inoculated by Lally, or that they ever had small-pox. He was rude in his manner, and disinclined to give any information. On my approach he sent his family out of the way, so that I would not have an opportunity of ascertaining whether they had the mark of inoculation. I have no doubt on my mind they were inoculated by Lally, and that the disease was communicated to the Lawless's by some member of their family. This townland of Purranes, in which those cases occurred, joins the village of Scaurdaun, in the Ballindine Dispensary District, where two deaths occurred from small-pox, the results of Lally's inoculation, as described in my report on that district.

I visited Walsh's house of Jutskey, referred to in Dr. Barron's communication of the 22nd instant, and transmitted to me by the Commissioners on the 24th instant. Three members of this family contracted small-pox: May Walsh, aged 18, got ill about the 10th of January, and is now convalescent; Michael, aged 12 years, became ill about the 18th January, and is convalescent; James Walsh, aged 15 years, is ill about a fortnight, and is in a precarious state. It appears that all were inoculated in their youth by a quack named Hayes, from Tuam. They state that they are not aware how they contracted the disease, but the proximity of their residence to the townlands of Scaurdaun and Purranes makes it quite clear that the disease was communicated to them from either of those localities.

Mr. Abbot, the sub-inspector of the district, and the head constable residing at Hollymount, inform me that they are well aware that Lally goes through the country for the purpose of performing inoculation, and that they have made every exertion in their power to detect him, but that from the secret manner in which he operates, and the unwillingness on the part of the peasantry to give any information against him, they have been unable to take any legal proceedings that would lead to even a chance of conviction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George F. Boughan.*

No. 6.

Ballinrobe Union.

(No. 5402—68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that having issued a Circular on the 6th instant to the several unions in Ireland relating to the rapid diminution of small-pox in this country, and requesting the Guardians to furnish the Commissioners with information as to the existence of the disease in any particular locality at the present time, they have received communications from the Ballinrobe Union, among others, from which it appears that there have recently been several cases of small-pox in that union.

It also appears that several cases have occurred in the adjoining union, Claremorris. Death has already ensued in some of them, and in the case of a family named Walsh, residing at Frenchgrove, it is stated in a report which the Commissioners have received to-day, from Dr. Roughan, medical inspector, that one of those attacked by the disease, James Walsh, aged 15 years, is now in a precarious state.

It appears from Dr. Roughan's report in this case, as well as in a previous report to the Commissioners, that the person who has been recently practising inoculation in the Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and probably other adjoining unions, is a man named "Matthew Lally," said to be a native of Partry, in the Ballinrobe Union.

A copy of Dr. Roughan's report is enclosed herewith, together with an extract from the previous report referred to.

It appears from these reports that, up to September last, the locality was free from small-pox, when this man, Matthew Lally, visited the different villages in the district, and inoculated several persons, and that he has been heard of in the district, within the last six weeks, cutting children for small-pox.

Dr. Roughan describes the difficulty which the constabulary have hitherto found in detecting Matthew Lally in his illegal proceedings, and their inability up to the present time to take the necessary steps to bring him to justice.

Dr. Roughan at the same time expresses his opinion that there can be no doubt that through this man's means small-pox was introduced into the district, and that, if this had not been so, the locality would be as free from it as other parts of Ireland at present.

From the other inquiries, made in pursuance of the Commissioners' Circular of the 6th instant, it appears that in the very few localities where small-pox now exists, it has either been recently imported from England, or has been produced by the illegal process of inoculation.

The Commissioners desire to submit for his Excellency's consideration, whether it might be advisable to instruct the constabulary, in the case of any death from small-pox caused by inoculation, to endeavour to procure an inquest to be held, whereby it is possible that evidence may be forthcoming which might lead to conviction for manslaughter, or for an offence against the 8th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29.

Many convictions have been obtained in various parts of Ireland under the last-mentioned statute, and have invariably been followed by satisfactory results.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

SMALL POX (IRELAND).

COPIES of CIRCULARS issued by the Poor Law COMMISSIONERS in *Ireland* to the CLERKS of UNIONS, dated 6th February 1868 and 7th March 1868, relating to the Diminution of SMALL POX in *Ireland*; and, of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the FIVE UNIONS in which it appeared that SMALL POX was still existing at the Time of the Inquiry.

(*Earl of Mayo.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 April 1868.*

TULLA UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 April 1868;—for,

COPY “of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Guardians of the Poor of the Tulla Union, respecting the RELIGION of a FOUNDLING CHILD in that Union that the Master of the Union had got Baptized a ROMAN CATHOLIC; together with the LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners on the Subject by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains of the Union.”

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, }
9 May 1868.

B. BANKS,
Chief Clerk.

(*Sir Colman O’Loghlen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1868.

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COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Guardians of the Poor of the Tulla Union, respecting the RELIGION of a FOUNDLING CHILD in that Union that the Master of the Union had got Baptized a ROMAN CATHOLIC ; together with the LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners on the Subject by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains of the Union.

— No. 1. —

(No. 1900-68.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, at a Meeting held on Tuesday, the 21st day of January 1868.

PRESENT :

In the Chair—William Mills Molony, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Other Guardians :—Edmond B. Browne ; John Molony.

The following is copied from the Master's Journal :—

“ I BEG to report that there was a child left at the outer gate on Wednesday night the 15th instant, at about half-past seven o'clock, and no clue had as to the party deserting it. ”

— No. 2. —

(No. 5215-68.)

LETTER from the Rev. *Robert Humphreys* to the Commissioners.

Rectory, Tulla, County Clare,
25 February 1868.

Gentlemen,

I HEARD accidentally last week that a foundling was admitted to Tulla Poor-house.

In order to ascertain particulars, I went to the board-room and asked where the child was found ? By whom, and when ? Was it baptized, and who officiated ? The answers were :—The child was found at the gate by the gate-porter on the 15th of January last ; the master believed it was baptized two or three days after, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Roughan, Roman Catholic curate.

Is this the usual and legal way of acting ?

I am, &c.

Robert Humphreys, Clerk.

P.S.—The gate-porter is a Roman Catholic.

To the Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 3. —

(No. 5215-68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
2 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Tulla Union, a copy of a letter which they have received from the Rev. Robert Humphreys

in reference to the religious registry of a foundling recently admitted to the workhouse ; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to furnish them with their observations on the subject.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Tulla Union.

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

— No. 4. —

(No. 5930-68.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, at a Meeting held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March 1868.

PRESENT :

In the Chair—Charles G. O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Other Guardians :

John Molony.	Edmond B. Browne.
Matthew McNamara.	John Duffey.
Edmond Foundation.	Pat Corbett.
George Bingham.	Thomas Corbett.
Pat Murphy.	William M. Molony.
Henry Spaight.	John O'Callaghan.
Marcus Molony.	Joseph Hall.
Daniel O'Connell.	Nicholas H. Martin.
Maurice O'Connell.	Michael Flynn.

Read letter from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 2nd March 1868, No. 5215, transmitting copy of a letter addressed to them by the Rev. Robert Humphreys, in reference to the religious registry of a foundling recently admitted to the workhouse, and requesting the Guardians' observations on the subject.

Answer.—The child was about seven weeks old when found, and the master reported the circumstances to the Board. The child was baptized on one of the usual visits of the chaplain previous to the report.

— No. 5. —

(No. 5215-68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Rev. *Robert Humphreys*.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 10 March 1868.

Reverend Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in reference to the religious registry of a foundling recently admitted to the workhouse of Tulla Union ; and the Commissioners enclose, for your information, an extract from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 3rd instant, on the subject ; and the Commissioners desire to state that the child in question having been, whether properly or improperly, baptized by a Roman Catholic clergyman, and having, it is presumed, Roman Catholic sponsors, is rightly registered as of that religious denomination.

By order, &c.

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Rev. Robert Humphreys, the Rectory,
Tulla, County Clare.

— No. 6. —

(No. 6789-68.)

LETTER from the Rev. *Robert Humphreys* to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Rectory, Tulla, 11 March 1868.

I AM much obliged for yours of 10th instant, and regret that you have misapprehended my question, as what I wanted you to decide is, whether was the child "properly or improperly baptized by a Roman Catholic clergyman," not whether the child was "rightly registered as a Roman Catholic," after such baptism?

In other words, when the child was found at the poorhouse by an official (a Roman Catholic), and admitted to the house, was it anyone's duty to have made me acquainted with the matter? Legally speaking, should I have been sent for to baptize the child?

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Humphreys.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

— No. 7. —

(No. 6789-68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office,

Dublin, 25 March 1868.

Sir,

WITH reference to the minute of the Board of Guardians of Tulla Union of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the religious registry of a foundling child adverted to in a letter from the Rev. Robert Humphreys, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit to you herewith a copy of a further letter which they have received from Mr. Humphreys on the subject; and they desire, at the same time, to state that the master's duty, if the parents of the child were unknown, was to have registered it as of the Established Church, when it would have been proper to have had it baptized by a Protestant clergyman.

But the baptism having taken place otherwise, the register cannot now be altered.

The matter is one of very serious importance, and on the next occasion of the master's neglecting this duty, the Commissioners will deal with him as for an act of grave misconduct.

By order, &c.

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Tulla Union.

— No. 8. —

(No. 6789-68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Rev. *Robert Humphreys*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

25 March 1868.

Rev. Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of the religious registry of a foundling child recently admitted to the workhouse of Tulla Union; and the Commissioners desire to inform you that they have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Board of Guardians stating, at the same time, that the master's duty, if the parents of the child were

unknown, was to have registered it as of the Established Church, when it would have been proper to have had it baptized by a Protestant clergyman; but that, the baptism having taken place otherwise, the register cannot now be altered.

To the Rev. R. Humphreys,
The Rectory, Tulla.

By order, &c.,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

— No. 9. —

(No. 8953-68.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, at a Meeting held on Monday, the 30th day of March 1868.

PRESENT :

In the Chair, Charles G. O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Other Guardians :

Matthew M'Namara.
Maurice O'Connell.
Daniel O'Connell.
John O'Callaghan.
F. M. Westropp.
Joseph Hall.
Pierce O'Brien.

Henry Spaight.
John Singleton.
Marcus Malony.
Edmond Foundation.
Patrick Murphy.
William M. Malony.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 25th March 1868, No. 6789, transmitting copy of a further letter addressed to them by the Rev. Robert Humphreys, on the subject of a foundling child lately admitted to the workhouse, and pointing out the course which should have been adopted.

Order,— The Commissioners are requested to give orders that in similar cases the master do report to the Board of Guardians before any action be taken.

The following Letter read from the Chaplain :—

"Gentlemen;

"30 March 1868.

"WITH regard to the letter from the Poor Law Commissioners which has been this day read before the Board, I beg to observe that I am not aware that there is any law, strictly so called, making it imperative that any foundling child should be brought up in the profession of the Protestant faith; indeed, I think, I may add that it may be doubted whether such a thing falls, strictly speaking, within the province of law at all. I have heard, it is true, of a decision given by Mr. Blackburn, when Attorney General, giving it as his opinion that that should be the case, but I do not know that this can be looked on as law strictly binding, the more so, when we remember that very contrary opinions have been given on the subject by men equally competent as Mr. Blackburn; one of these decisions, if I am correctly informed, was to the effect that the child so found should be brought up in the religion that prevailed most in the district where it had been found, and certainly this would appear to be the more equitable course, and the one by which parental authority is best consulted for, as the parents of the child may be very fairly presumed to be of the religion of the people of the surrounding country.

"Under these circumstances, I think it is hard to call on the master of any workhouse to do a thing to which as a Roman Catholic he must have strong objections on purely conscientious grounds, and which he may very fairly consider he cannot do without violence to his conscience.

"In one thing I agree with the Poor Law Commissioners, and that is, that this is a matter of some importance. They, no doubt, believe, that it is of great importance that those children should be brought up in the Established Church, but they should not forget that there are many others who may consider it of still more overwhelming importance as regards their eternal destinies, that they should be brought up in the profession of the Catholic faith. I hope then, all things considered, that the Board of Guardians of the Tulla Union will represent to the Commissioners that this is a duty which, from its peculiar nature,

nature, the master of the workhouse should not be called on to perform, because of the religious scruples he may be supposed to entertain on the subject.

" I am, &c.
(signed) " *J. Bowles, P. P., Tulla.*"

— No. 10. —

(No. 8953-68.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 9 April 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had before them a Minute of the Board of Guardians of Tulla Union of the 30th ultimo, in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 25th ultimo, relating to the case of a foundling lately admitted to the workhouse of the Union, in which the Guardians request the Commissioners to give orders that in similar cases the master of the workhouse shall report to the Board before any action is taken. The Commissioners have also had before them a copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Guardians on the subject by the Rev. J. Bowles, Roman Catholic chaplain.

In reply, the Commissioners desire to state that when this question was last under the consideration of Parliament, it was proposed to change the law as interpreted by the late Chief Justice Blackburn, and the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, but Parliament did not adopt that course.

The master of the workhouse having a plain duty to perform, as already laid down for his adoption, must not endeavour to excuse himself from its performance on the ground suggested by the Roman Catholic chaplain in his letter to the Guardians, as such a ground would not justify either the Guardians or their officers in an infraction of the law.

By order, &c.
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Tulla Union.

TULLA UNION.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Guardians of the Poor of the Tulla Union, respecting the Religion of a FOUNDLING CHILD in that Union that the Master of the Union had got Baptized a ROMAN CATHOLIC; together with the LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners on the Subject by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains of the Union.

(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1868.*

POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 March 1868 ;—for,

RETURNS “containing the Names of any UNIONS in *Ireland* in which a THIRD MEAL is not yet allowed Daily to the several Classes of healthy INMATES of the WORKHOUSE, specifying in each case the Classes not so provided, together with a Copy of any CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place since the 1st day of January 1866, between Poor Law Commissioners and any local Board of Guardians, relating either to the total Absence or the Insufficiency of such third meal, and adding in each particular case the final Result of such Correspondence, and the present position of the question :”

“And, of the Names of any UNIONS in *Ireland* in which the WORKHOUSE INMATES, or any Class of them (specifying the particular Classes in each case), are not provided by the Board of Guardians with SHOES and STOCKINGS, together with a Copy of any CORRESPONDENCE relating to this subject that has taken place between the Poor Law Commissioners and any local Board of Guardians since the 1st day of January 1866, and adding in each case the final result of such Correspondence and the present position of the question.”

Poor Law Commission Office, }
Dublin, 30 May 1868.

B. BANKS,
Chief Clerk.

(*Mr. Cogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1868.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE POOR LAW (IRELAND).

— I. —

UNIONS in *Ireland*, in which a Third Meal is not yet allowed daily to the several Classes of healthy Inmates of the Workhouse, specifying in each case the Classes not so provided.

Note.—This statement is abstracted from Returns received from Clerks of Unions.

WHEN the class of inmates referred to is indicated by a number only, it is understood to mean the class indicated by that number in the workhouse rules on the subject of dietary, in which the healthy workhouse inmates are classed as follows:—

- I. Able-bodied working males.
- II. Able-bodied working females.
- III. Aged and infirm persons of either sex, and adult persons of either sex, above 15 years of age, but not working.
- IV. Boys and girls above nine and under 15 years of age.
- V. Children above five and under nine years of age.
- VI. Children above two and under five years of age.
- VII. Infants under two years of age.

Names of Unions.	Classes which are not allowed a Third Meal Daily.	Names of Unions.	Classes which are not allowed a Third Meal Daily.
Abbeyleix -	Classes 1 and 2 (able-bodied males and females).	Belmullet -	Classes 2 and 3 of the healthy inmates.
Athlone -	All classes of healthy inmates, except children, under 15 years of age.	Borrisokane -	Able-bodied men and women.
Ballina -	Classes 1 and 2 (able-bodied males and females).	Boyle -	Able-bodied males and females.
Ballinasloe -	Classes 1, 2, and 3 (healthy inmates), with the exception of one man employed driving the ambulance, and 17 women employed in the laundry and as wardmaids.	Cahersiveen -	Healthy adult males and females.
Ballinrobe -	Classes 1, 2, and 3 of healthy inmates.	Callan -	Able-bodied working males and able-bodied working females.
Ballymahon -	Adult healthy females.	Carlow -	Healthy inmates, Classes Nos. 1 and 2.
Ballyshannon -	Class 1 (able-bodied men); Class 2 (able-bodied women); Class 3 (aged and infirm of both sexes).	Carrick-on-Shannon.	Classes 1, 2, 3 (able-bodied men and women and aged and infirm of both sexes).
Ballyvaghan -	Classes 1 and 2 (healthy adults).	Carrick-on-Suir -	Able-bodied males and able-bodied females.
Baltinglass -	Able-bodied working classes (male and female), over 15 years.	Cashel -	Classes 1 and 2.
Bandon -	Able-bodied working men and women.	Castlebar -	Class 1 (able-bodied working males); Class 2 (able-bodied working females); Class 3 (aged and infirm of both classes).
Bantry -	Class 1 (able-bodied working males); Class 2 (able-bodied working females); Class 3 (aged and infirm and adults above 15, and not working).	Castlerea -	Able-bodied males and females (Classes 1 and 2).
		Castletown -	All classes, except 4 and 5.
		Celbridge -	Able-bodied males and females.

Names of Unions.	Classes which are Not Allowed a Third Meal daily.	Names of Unions.	Classes which are Not Allowed a Third Meal daily.
Claremorris -	Class 2 (able-bodied females), class 3 (aged and infirm males and females) with the exception of such of the males as are employed on the farm.	Kinsale - -	All classes over 15 years.
Clifden - -	All classes except children from 2 to 15.	Lismore - -	Able-bodied males, when not at laborious work on the farm; able-bodied females; aged and infirm males.
Clogheen - -	Able-bodied men and women.	Listowel - -	All classes above 15 years.
Clogher - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3 (healthy inmates).	Longford - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Clonakilty - -	Classes 1 and 2 (able-bodied males and females).	Macroom - -	Healthy adults.
Clonmel - -	Able-bodied working females, and such of the able-bodied working males as are not employed on the farm.	Mallow - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Cork - - -	Classes 1 and 2 (able-bodied working males and females).	Middleton - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Corrofin - -	Able-bodied, class No. 1.	Millstreet - -	All inmates over 15 years.
Croom - - -	Classes 1 and 2 (healthy adult males and females).	Mitchelstown - -	Able-bodied males and females.
Dingle - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.	Mohill - - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Dromore, West -	Classes 1, 2, 3, 7.	Mountbellew - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Dublin, North -	Able-bodied men and women.	Naas - - - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Dungarvan - -	Classes 1, 2, 3, and 7.	Nenagh - - -	Healthy adult inmates, male and female.
Dunmanway - -	Able-bodied males; able-bodied females; aged and infirm.	Newcastle - -	All healthy inmates over 15 years age.
Edenderry - -	Classes 1, 2, 3.	Newport - - -	Classes 1, 2, 3.
Ennis - - - -	All the adult classes, except healthy men, employed at agricultural labour, and healthy women employed as nurses.	Oughterard - -	All healthy classes above 15 years age.
Enniscorthy - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Rathdown - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Fermoy - - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Rathdrum - - -	Able-bodied healthy adults.
Galway - - - -	Able-bodied males and females; aged and infirm males and females.	Rathkeale - - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Glennamaddy - -	Adult healthy inmates.	Roscommon - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Glin - - - - -	Class 2, except those working in the laundry or nursery.	Scariff - - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Gorey - - - - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Shillelagh - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Gort - - - - -	Able-bodied men and women.	Skibbereen - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Granard - - - -	Able-bodied working females, who are not wet nurses.	Skull - - - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Kanturk - - - -	Classes 1, 2, 3.	Strokestown - -	Able-bodied women.
Kenmare - - - -	Classes 1, 2, 3, and 7.	Thomastown - - -	Able-bodied men and women.
Kilkenny - - - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Thurles - - - -	Classes 1 and 2.
Killadysert - -	Able-bodied females (class 2).	Tipperary - - -	Healthy men and women, and the aged and infirm classes.
Killala - - - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Tralee - - - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3, and infants.
Killarney - - -	Classes 1, 2, 3.	Tuam - - - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.
Kilmallock - - -	Classes 1 and 2.	Tullamore - - -	Healthy males and healthy females.
Kilrush - - - -	Classes 1, 2, 3.	Urlingford - - -	Classes 1 and 2.
		Waterford - - -	Able-bodied men and women.
		Westport - - -	Healthy men; healthy women; infirm men; infirm women.
		Youghal - - - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3.

— II. —

UNIONS in *Ireland* in which the Workhouse Inmates, or any Classes of them (specifying the particular Classes in each case), are not provided by the Boards of Guardians with Shoes and Stockings.

Note.—This statement is abstracted from Returns received from Clerks of Unions.

WHEN the class of inmates referred to is indicated by a number only, it is understood to mean the class indicated by that number in the workhouse rules on the subject of dietary, in which the healthy workhouse inmates are classed as follows :—

- I. Able-bodied working males.
- II. Able-bodied working females.
- III. Aged and infirm persons of either sex, and adult persons of either sex, above fifteen years of age, but not working.
- IV. Boys and girls above nine and under fifteen years of age.
- V. Children above five and under nine years of age.
- VI. Children above two and under five years of age.
- VII. Infants under two years of age.

Names of Unions.	Classes not provided with Shoes and Stockings.	Names of Unions.	Classes not provided with Shoes and Stockings.
Ballina - -	Infirm females (Class 3) and children from 2 to 5 years (Class 6).	Cahersiveen -	All classes, but occasionally on special application, a few men employed doing light work about the workhouse get shoes.
Ballinasloe -	Shoes and stockings are provided for the several classes as far as practicable, except infants.	Carrick-on-Shannon.	Classes 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7; with the exception of the nurses taken from Class 2, and such other persons as may be recommended by the medical officer for them.
Ballinrobe - -	Boys above 2 and under 7 years of age; females above 15 years, except 12 infirm females; girls above 2 and under 15 years, and children under 2 years.	Castlebar - -	Classes 4, 5, 6, comprising children of both sexes from 2 to 15 years.
Ballyshannon -	All classes.	Castleblayney -	Men, boys, and girls are supplied with clogs, and the women with shoes; stockings are not provided for any class.
Ballyvaghan -	All the females except a few employed in the laundry and cooking.	Castlederg - -	All children under 9 years of age.
Bantry - -	For some time past there has been no regular supply of shoes and stockings for the inmates generally, but an order has recently been made by the Board of Guardians to have a supply procured for all classes.	Castlereagh - -	Boys under 7 years of age, females above 15 years, except those employed in nursing, girls above 2 and under 15 years, children under 2 years.
Belmullett - -	The sick, infirm, and able-bodied females, and all the children, except males, from 9 to 15 years.	Castletown - -	All classes but the men of Classes 1 and 3, and the boys of Class 4; these three classes are allowed clogs but no stockings.
Boyle - -	All but delicate inmates and men who are required to work.		

Names of Unions.	Classes not provided with Shoes and Stockings.	Names of Unions.	Classes not provided with Shoes and Stockings.
Cavan - -	Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, are only partially supplied with clogs and stockings.	Kilrush - -	Class 2.
Claremorris -	Class 2 (able-bodied females). The females in Class 3, and children under 15 years.	Listowel - -	Healthy women and girls.
Clifden - -	All classes.	Londonderry -	The occupants of the women's "separate" ward. The children in the girl's school are only allowed the use of their shoes and stockings when they go out for exercise, and in the house during very cold weather.
Clonakilty -	Class 7 (infants under 2 years), children between 2 and 15 although provided with shoes do not wear them in the summer months.	Longford - -	Able-bodied women and many of the school girls (in summer only).
Dingle - -	All classes except the infirm and able-bodied men.	Loughrea - -	Infants, and part of Class 2.
Donegal - -	Classes 2, 4, 5, and 6.	Manorhamilton -	Children under 5 years (some delicate children excepted).
Downpatrick -	School children of both sexes during the summer months.	Mohill - -	All classes are unprovided with stockings, and all but the adult classes are unprovided with shoes.
Dromore, West -	Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7.	Newport - -	A portion of Class 2 and Class 7.
Dublin, South -	Boys do not get stockings.	Oughterard -	All classes except male inmates over 15 years of age.
Dundalk - -	Classes 6 and 7 (infants and children from 2 to 5 years).	Skibbereen -	Classes 1, 2, and 3 partially.
Dunfanaghy -	All classes.	Skull - -	Classes 1, 2, and 3 are not provided with shoes, except in special cases. All classes are unprovided with stockings.
Ennis - -	Portions of Classes 2, 4, 5, and 6.	Sligo - -	About one-half of the women and one-half of the children under 15.
Ennistymon -	Children attending school, and able-bodied females, during the summer months.	Strabane - -	Able-bodied women (partially).
Galway - -	Boys and girls under 15.	Stranorlar - -	Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Glennamaddy -	Children under 15.	Strokestown -	The children, except those who are receiving agricultural instruction, or for whom the medical officer advises it.
Glenties - -	Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	Swineford - -	A few in Classes 4, 5, and 6.
Gortin - -	Children above 2 and under 5 years, and infants.	Tobercurry -	The school children with a few exceptions, and some of the healthy females.
Inishowen - -	Healthy children in the school-room.	Tuam - -	Stockings are not provided for any class.
Irvinestown -	Children under 9 years.	Westport - -	Healthy women, and children under 5 years.
Kenmare - -	Class 2 (able-bodied women).		
Killala - -	All classes, with the exception of a few individuals employed at cleaning and other domestic business.		

— III —

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place since the 1st day of January 1866, between the Poor Law Commissioners and Local Boards of Guardians, relating either to the Total Absence of a Third Meal for any class of the Inmate of the Workhouse, or to the insufficiency of such Third Meal.

NAMES of Unions to which the Correspondence relates.

Bailieborough.	Delvin.	Granard.	Portumna.
Ballinasloe.	Drogheda.	Kells.	Rathdown.
Ballyvaghan.	Dungarvan.	Killala.	Scariff.
Borrisokane.	Ennis.	Kilrush.	Sligo.
Carriemacross.	Ennistymon.	Limerick.	Thomastown.
Cavan.	Glenties.	Lismore.	Thurles.
Claremorris.	Glin.	Loughrea.	Tipperary.
Clogheen.	Gort.	Parsonstown.	Tulla.
Corrofin.			

BAILIEBOROUGH UNION.

(No. 16,326/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22 June 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of the Bailieborough Union that they have received a report from their inspector, Mr. O'Brien, of his recent inspection of the workhouse, in which he observes that the several classes of healthy inmates of the workhouse are allowed a third meal in the day, consisting of four ounces of bread, but that in the case of the adults, and Class 4 (children from nine to 15 years of age), this allowance is not accompanied with any liquid; and Mr. O'Brien recommends that an alteration should be made in these cases by the addition of half-a-pint of buttermilk to the present supper of dry bread.

Mr. O'Brien adds that, considering that upon these classes now devolves the entire labour of the establishment, the cultivation of the land attached to the workhouse, and the care of the yards and privies, the allowance of solid food at the supper meal should also, in his opinion, be increased from four ounces to six ounces of bread.

The Commissioners request that the Guardians will be so good as to take into their consideration the above suggestions (in which it appears the medical officer of the workhouse concurs), with a view to the proposed additions being made to the present scale of allowances for the classes of inmates referred to.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of Bailieborough Union.

Bailieborough
Union.

(No. 16,663/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 24th June 1867.

No. 16,326—1867. A LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 22nd June 1867, requesting the Guardians to increase the supper meal of the healthy inmates from four to six ounces of bread, and to give them half-a-pint of buttermilk each, as recommended by Mr. O'Brien at his last inspection, in which the medical officer concurs, &c.

Order of Board.—The changes recommended by the Commissioners to take place from this date.

(No. 16,663/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5 July 1867.

Bailieborough
Union.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Bailieborough Union on the 24th ultimo, and desire to express their approval of the alteration of the dietary of the inmates of the workhouse by the increase of the allowances at the supper meal to the adult classes, and the children from nine to 15 years of age, as proposed in the minutes.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Bailieborough Union.

BALLINASLOE UNION.

(No. 11,681/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 June 1866.

Ballinasloe Union.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the scale of dietary now in use for the healthy inmates of the Ballinasloe workhouse; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to suggest, for the Guardians' consideration, the propriety of allowing the children, between the ages of two and five years, a small quantity of milk with their bread at the supper meal.

This would be a great improvement of their diet.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ballinasloe Union.

(No. 12,023/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th June 1867.

READ, Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, No. 11,681, dated 11th June 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the dietary now in use in the workhouse, and suggesting, for the Guardians' consideration, the propriety of allowing the children, between the ages of two and five years, a small quantity of milk with their bread at the supper meal.

This would be a great improvement of their diet.

That an allowance of half-a-pint of new milk be given daily to all children between two and five years at supper meal.

(No. 12,023/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 June 1866.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians, of Ballinasloe Union, on the 12th instant, the Commissioners for administering the Law for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to express their approval of the proposed additional allowance of half-a-pint of new milk daily to the workhouse children, between two and five years of age, at the supper meal.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ballinasloe Union.

BALLYVAGHAN UNION.

(No. 32,933/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 31st December 1867.

COMPLAINTS were made by some men in the healthy portion of the house of the insufficiency of their food, and Mr. Bourke strongly advises that a third meal should be given to healthy inmates of all classes, the interval between dinner on one day and breakfast next morning being too great to pass without food.

The Commissioners request that you will be so good as to forward to them a copy of the existing scale of dietary for all classes of the workhouse inmates.

Ballyvaghan
Union.

(No. 705/68.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding, in compliance with the request in their letter of the 31st ultimo, copies of the scale of dietary in use for the several classes of inmates of the workhouse of Ballyvaghan Union; and in reference thereto the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be so good as to take into consideration that part of their letter of the 31st ultimo, in which they communicated Mr. Bourke's suggestion that a third meal should be given daily to the healthy inmates of all classes.

The present dietary is barely equal to the minimum scale in the workhouse rules, and the interval between dinner on one day and breakfast on the next is too long.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ballyvaghan Union.

(No. 2680/68.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30th January 1868.

RESOLVED, that in reference to the Commissioner's letter, suggesting that a third meal be given daily to the healthy inmates to all classes, we find in the other unions in Clare it is not given; and as all the classes except the able-bodied adults do get three meals daily, the Board declines making any change in the present dietary.

BORRISOKANE UNION.

(No. 17,658/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 13th September 1866.

IN regard to the diet in use for the workhouse inmates, it appears to be necessary that the Guardians' attention should be directed to the quantity given to the aged and infirm classes, which Mr. Bourke states he considers too low.

Instead of the six ounces of meal now given for breakfast, they should, he thinks, receive not less than eight; and 14 ounces of bread for dinner and supper, instead of 10, as at present. Mr. Bourke is likewise of opinion that a supper meal should be added to the diet of the able-bodied males and females, as the present interval between their dinner in the afternoon and their breakfast next morning is too long. This object could be gained by adding two ounces of bread and half a pint of milk to the present scale, taking off two ounces from the dinner bread, in order to raise the supper quantity to four ounces.

Borrisokane Union.

Borrisokane Union.

(No. 19,447/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 1st October 1866.

THE medical officer reported that he would recommend the Board to adopt the increase of diet suggested by Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector.

The Board did not wish to do so at present. The medical officer then stated that he would write to Parsonstown and Roscrea Unions, for scales of dietary, and have them for the inspection of the Guardians on next Monday.

(No. 20,113.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 8th October 1866.

THE medical officer having laid before the Board his suggestion as to the change of dietary recommended by Mr. Bourke, the inspector, the Board having given same due and careful consideration, came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to make any alteration therein, inasmuch as the inmates appear healthy and strong, and they see no reasonable ground for any increase.

(No. 20,113/66.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

13 October 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Borrisokane union, on the 8th instant, containing a minute, stating that the medical officer having laid before the Board his suggestion as to the change of dietary as recommended by Mr. Bourke, poor law inspector, the Guardians came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to make any alteration, as the inmates appeared healthy.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that they regret that the Guardians have not thought fit to adopt the suggestion alluded to.

The reason assigned by the Guardians for not making the proposed alterations in the dietary, viz., that the inmates "appear healthy," does not appear to the Commissioners to be sufficient. The proposed increase in the diet was not founded upon any statement that the inmates were, at the present time, suffering in health from insufficiency of food; but Mr. Bourke's representation was to the effect that 6 ounces of meal and 10 ounces of bread daily was not food enough for the aged and infirm class of men and women, and that a fast from three o'clock, p.m., to nine o'clock, a.m., next morning, was too long for the able-bodied inmates.

The Commissioners request that the Guardians will give the subject their further consideration; and they desire to state that unless the Guardians adopt what is proposed by the medical officer, the Commissioners will take on themselves the issue of an order determining the dietary.

By order, &c.,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk,
Borrisokane Union.

(No. 21,377/66.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 22nd October 1861.

THE Board having taken into consideration the dietary of the workhouse, and Mr. Bourke having recommended an increase in the scale for the aged and infirm,

Resolved, that an increase be made of one ounce of meal for breakfast, and four ounces of bread for dinner.

Note.—The suggestion to allow a supper meal to the able-bodied was not adopted.

CARRICKMACROSS UNION.

(No. 8854/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioner to the Board of Guardians, dated 1st April 1867.

Carrickmacross
Union.

It appears that the men complained that four ounces of meal, of which the supper meal at present consists, is not sufficient; and Mr. O'Brien observes that if the guardians would increase this allowance to six ounces, it would be a decided improvement, and would involve but a very slight increase of expense.

The Commissioners recommend the guardians to adopt this suggestion.

(No. 10,689/67).

Carrickmacross
Union.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 16th April 1867.

THE letter of the Commissioners, No. 8854, dated the 1st April 1867, containing a Report received from Mr. O'Brien, their inspector, on his recent inspection of the workhouse, (suggesting that the allowance of meal for the men at the supper meal be increased from four ounces of meal to six ounces), having been considered, and after some conversation on the subject, on the motion of Mr. Morant, seconded by Mr. M'Caul, it was unanimously resolved by the Board that the allowance for the men in Class 1 be increased to six ounces of meal for supper, in accordance with Mr. O'Brien's suggestion; and also that the supper allowance of meal for Class 2 be likewise increased to six ounces of meal.

(No. 26,374/67).

No. 3.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 21st October 1867.

THE sanitary condition of the establishment is reported to be good; and the increase in the supper meal given to the adult inmates since the date of Mr. O'Brien's previous Report is stated to have proved very satisfactory.

CAVAN UNION.

(No. 12,256/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 17th May 1867.

MR O'Brien further adverts to the scale of dietary for the inmates of the workhouse. It appears that, at present, a third or evening meal is not allowed, and the consequence is that the inmates are without food from two o'clock, p.m., until the following morning; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to take the subject again into consideration, with a view to their allowing a third meal to the inmates.

Cavan Union.

(No. 14,978/67).

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 4th June 1867.

It was moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Thomas Reilly, that all the adult inmates be allowed a third meal in the day; the able-bodied males and females to get six ounces of white bread and half-a-pint of mixed milk, and the aged and infirm classes to get four ounces of white bread and half a pint of mixed milk.

It was moved as an amendment by Theophilus Thompson, Esquire, seconded by David F. Jones, Esquire, that only the aged and infirm classes do receive a third meal.

The amendment having been put, there appeared for the amendment 10 votes, and for the original motion 13 votes.

CLAREMORRIS UNION.

(No. 3669/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 February 1866.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the scale of dietary of the healthy inmates of the workhouse of the Claremorris Union, forwarded by you on the 15th instant, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to suggest, for the consideration of the Board of Guardians, the propriety of substituting a small quantity of white bread for the oatmeal allowed for the supper meal of Class 6, the children from two to five years of age.

Claremorris
Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Claremorris Union.

Claremorris
Union.

(No. 4679/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 28th February 1866.

READ letter, dated 27th February 1866, No. 3669/66, with reference to the scale of dietary of the healthy inmates of the workhouse, forwarded with Minutes of the 14th instant, suggesting, for the consideration of the Board of Guardians, the propriety of substituting a small quantity of white bread for the oatmeal allowed for the supper meal of Class 6, the children from two to five years of age.

With reference to the foregoing, it was ordered, that four ounces of white bread be substituted for the oatmeal allowed for the supper meal of Class 6, as suggested by the Poor Law Commissioners.

(No. 12,097/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 June 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Claremorris Union, on the 13th instant, containing a resolution forwarding a copy of a report from the medical officer of the workhouse, relating to the proposed change in the classification and the dietary of the infirm inmates of the workhouse; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that with regard to No. 4 diet (which consists of one pound of bread, one pint of ordinary workhouse soup, one pint of milk, and one pint of tea), they would suggest the addition of four or six ounces of bread to be given with the milk or tea at the supper meal.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Claremorris Union.

(No. 12,492/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 20th June 1866.

THE Board approved of the proposed addition of four ounces of bread to No. 4 diet, as suggested by the Commissioners.

CLOGHEEN UNION.

(No. 12,452/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th May 1867.

Clogheen Workhouse Infirmary,
7 May 1867.

Clogheen Union.

Gentlemen,

ON the occasion of Captain Hamilton's recent inspection of this workhouse, he brought under my notice the desirability of procuring an improved scale of house diet for children affected with general constitutional delicacy, but not requiring hospital treatment, this diet to be given to such children as I should from time to time point out.

As a class, the children in this workhouse at present are, I conceive, as healthy as any that could possibly be found in any community; at the same time, such cases as Captain Hamilton has referred to must occasionally arise, where a nourishing diet, without the confinement of an hospital, may be the best means of promoting health, and in case you should agree with Captain Hamilton's views and mine in this respect, I take the liberty of suggesting, for your consideration, the following as a diet, that will, in my opinion, fully meet the requirements of such cases: breakfast, six ounces white bread, half pint new milk. Dinner, eight ounces white bread, one pint soup, four ounces meat. Supper, four ounces white bread, half pint new milk.

Captain Hamilton has also suggested that the idiot class ought to be provided with supper, six ounces brown bread, half pint milk, and with which suggestion I entirely concur.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Walsh*, Medical Officer.

Clogheen Union.

(No. 12,452/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 May 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Clogheen Union on the 7th instant, and desire to express their approval of the scale of dietary adopted by the guardians, on the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse for the children of delicate constitution; and of the proposed allowance of a supper meal to the idiotic inmates.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Clogheen Union.

CORROFIN UNION.

(No. 2744/68.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians;
dated 5th February 1868.

MR. BOURKE reports that the only matter which strikes him as capable of improvement is the addition of a supper meal to the able-bodied men and women, who, as they do all the work of the house, ought not, in his opinion, to be limited to the two meals at present given in the 24 hours; six ounces of whole-flour bread and some milk would, he states, accomplish all that is required. Mr. Bourke also considers that an increase should be given to the aged and infirm classes; and he recommends that the attention of the medical officer be called to the scale as applied to the women of this class, who receive only six ounces of bread for dinner and two ounces for supper. He observes, that in practice he finds that the whole is given at dinner, and that milk alone is issued for the supper; and that it appears to him that an addition of six ounces of bread for supper to this class would still leave the dietary very moderate. The aged men, it appears, receive a somewhat similar diet, and Mr. Bourke considers it worth the consideration of the medical officer whether the two might not properly be assimilated; and he recommends that in the event of the medical officer leaving the men with the description of food now given, the supper meal should be increased from two ounces to six ounces of bread.

Corrofin Union.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to take Mr. Bourke's suggestion of a third meal in the dietary of the inmates into consideration, and to confer with the medical officer on the subject, and make the necessary order thereon.

Should the Guardians decide on granting a supper meal, a deduction might be made from the allowance at breakfast and dinner, and the cost would thereby be but slightly increased.

The Commissioners request to be furnished with a copy of the existing dietary of the workhouse inmates.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 4792/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 20th February 1868.

IN reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 5th February instant, No. 2744, the Board are of opinion that the dietary is quite sufficient for the health of the inmates, and are not disposed to make any change for the present.

(No. 4792/68.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Corrofin Union on the 20th instant, in which the Guardians state, in reply to the Commissioner's letter of the 5th instant, that in their opinion the dietary of the workhouse is quite sufficient for the health of the inmates, and they are not disposed to make any change therein for the present.

Corrofin Union.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners request to be informed whether, before adopting this resolution, the Board of Guardians conferred with the medical officer on the subject.

The Commissioners think that a supper meal for the able-bodied inmates is desirable, as the interval between the dinner meal and the breakfast the following morning is too great. The Commissioners have already pointed out to the Guardians that a supper can be provided at a slightly increased cost to the union by making a deduction from the allowance at breakfast and dinner, so as not to involve too great an increase in the quantity of the whole day's consumption. The Commissioners also think it desirable that some addition should be made to the allowance of bread at supper to the aged and infirm class, and that the bread for that meal should not be given to them until the proper hour, and should then be given along with their allowance of milk.

For these reasons, the Commissioners are desirous that the Guardians should reconsider the question.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth* (for Chief Clerk).

To the Clerk, Corrofin Union.

(No. 8519/68.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 26th March 1868.

THE Poor Law Commissioners' letter of the 25th ultimo (No. 4792), recommending an increase of the dietary of the infirm and able-bodied inmates, having been considered in connection with the medical officer's report in relation to the proposed increase, the report and the order made thereon by the Board are as follow:—

The medical officer states that he considers it desirable that a small meal by way of supper be given to the working and able-bodied class, and adds, "I need hardly state that an able-bodied and working person requires more nourishing food than one in very different circumstances; and it is to be observed, that although on chemical analysis the full proportion of nutritious elements may be found in the quantity of food, as at present given, to sustain the individual in health, yet it is pretty certain that a considerable portion of these passes through the alimentary canal undigested, and of course unassimilated, this being particularly the case with articles of food such as whole meal containing a quantity of bran." The medical officer does not think it advisable to diminish the quantity now given at breakfast and dinner meals to this class, for it appears to him already sufficiently scant, and he proposes to give four ounces of whole meal made into bread, and a half-pint of new milk for supper, and suggests that this additional meal should not be given to strollers and "tramps," who usually remain but a short time in the house. The medical officer considers the diet for the infirm class, as it at present exists, sufficiently abundant for many of this class; for some it is not so. The best plan, he thinks, is to have two numbers, as at present, leaving No. 2 as it is, and assimilating No. 3 to it with the addition of four ounces of bread; this change will, he calculates, suit almost every case, and tend to prevent anything like superfluity or waste. The medical officer adds his testimony to the rare and excellent quality of the food generally supplied, which it is plain is of the last importance in estimating the value of a dietary.

"The doctor's report adopted as regards the infirm inmates of the house."

(No. 8519/68.)

No. 5.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

1 April 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Corrofin Union on the 26th ultimo, and they desire to express their approval of the proposed change in the dietary of the aged and infirm class of workhouse inmates.

The Commissioners desire at the same time to express their regret that the guardians have rejected the suggestions of the medical officer as to a supper meal for the able-bodied, as the Commissioners consider the allowance of a third meal to that class of great importance, more especially as the bread of whole flour which they receive is made in flat cakes on hot plates, and is consequently less palatable and less nutritious than the same material prepared with barm and baked in an oven.

The Commissioners trust that the guardians will have the goodness to reconsider the question, with a view to granting a supper meal to this class of inmates.

By order, &c.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Corrofin Union.

DELVIN UNION.

No. 30,984/67.)

Delvin Union.

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
12 December 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Delvin Union that they have received a report from their Inspector, Mr. O'Brien, dated the 7th instant, in which he states that he inspected the workhouse on that date, when some of the inmates of the able-bodied class complained to him of the privation they endured from the want of a third or supper meal.

Mr. O'Brien observes that the inmates of this class form a very small proportion of the workhouse inmates; and that the men have the care of the ground, yards, and privies, and the women that of the laundry, cook-house, wards, &c.

Under the existing arrangement, these inmates dine at three o'clock each day, and receive no further food of any sort from that time till breakfast hour the following morning. This certainly appears to be too long a fast, and the Commissioners request the guardians to take the subject into their consideration.

Mr. O'Brien at the same time adverts to the preparation of the tea issued to the infirm patients, which appears to be of a weak and unsatisfactory description, and the Commissioners desire to draw the guardians' attention to the subject. They would suggest that each gallon of tea should be composed of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tea, 6 oz. of sugar, and 1 pint of pure new milk. These quantities will probably yield a sufficiently nutritious article for the classes supplied with tea as a part of their ordinary diet.

The Commissioners at the same time request that they may be furnished with a copy of the entire scale of dietary now in use for the inmates of the workhouse.

To the Clerk, Delvin Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 31,685/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 December 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the scale of dietary for the healthy inmates of the Delvin workhouse, and they are informed by Mr. O'Brien, Poor Law Inspector, that the Board of Guardians have agreed to consider the question of a supper meal for Classes 1 and 2, on the 10th proximo.

The Commissioners have at the same time to observe, that it appears that the dietary for the aged and infirm class is precisely the same as that for the able-bodied; and they understand that the consequence is, that it has not been found suited for the ordinary cases of that class in the workhouse, the infirm being usually placed on hospital diet, No. 4.

If a more suitable diet for the aged and infirm were framed and substituted for the existing scale, the effect of it would probably be, that the number of nominal hospital patients might be considerably reduced.

The Commissioners desire to call the guardians' attention to the circular of the 31st March 1859 on the subject, a copy of which will be found at page 86 of their Annual Report for 1860; and they request that the guardians will be so good as to take the matter into their consideration.

To the Clerk, Delvin Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 1013/68.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 10th January 1868.

LETTERS of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 12th and 19th of December (Nos. 30,984 and 31,685/1867) were read, and the following Resolution passed relative to the diets of the workhouse inmates:—"Resolved, That the diet of the aged and infirm be Healthy No. 8 Class changed to 10 oz. white bread for breakfast, 12 oz. brown bread for dinner, 6 oz. white bread for supper, and 1 pint of sweet milk; No. 1 Healthy Class, to get for supper 3 oz. oatmeal, 3 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk.—N.B. Tea and sugar were increased 13th December."

Delvin Union.

(No. 1013/68.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Delvin Union on the 10th instant, containing an entry of a resolution, referring to their recent letters relating to the dietary of the workhouse inmates, and proposing an alteration in the diet of certain classes in the following terms: "That the diet of the aged and infirm be—Healthy No. 8. Class changed to 10 ounces of white bread for breakfast; 12 ounces of brown bread for dinner; six ounces of white bread for supper, and one pint of sweet milk. No. 1 Healthy Class, to get for supper three ounces of oatmeal, three ounces of Indian meal, and one pint of buttermilk."

In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that they understand from the resolution above recited, that it is proposed in future to allow the aged and infirm, who have been, hitherto, always placed on hospital diet (No. 4) a healthy diet instead, consisting of 10 ounces of white bread, 12 ounces of brown bread, and six ounces of white bread, with one pint of sweet milk at each of the three meals.

The Commissioners would recommend, however, that for the sake of variety a pint of tea should be issued to this class of inmates at breakfast instead of milk, the expense of the dietary would, probably, not be increased by this change.

The Commissioners do not clearly gather from the minute whether it is intended to include Class 2 in the improvement proposed in regard to the supper meal for Class 1.

The recommendation in the Commissioners' letter of the 12th ultimo as to a third, or supper meal, had reference to the women as well as to the males of the able-bodied classes.

Possibly the Guardians' proposal contemplates an allowance of supper to both the Classes in question, but the terms of the minute do not clearly convey that such is the intention.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Delvin Union.

(No. 2201/68.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 24 January 1868.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 16th January (No. 1013/68) relative to dietaries, and requesting being informed if Class 2 of healthy inmates is included in the change contemplated for No. 1 Class; also requesting that tea be given for the sake of variety to Class 8 for breakfast. "*Resolved*, with regard to the Commissioners' letter referring to the dietaries, the Guardians wish to say that Class 8 do get tea for breakfast, and that Class 1 and 2 are included in the minutes of the 10th instant. Guardians also wish to say that Commissioners had better withhold their approval of the dietary, till the doctor reports his opinion of its working to the Guardians."

(No. 2201/68.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Delvin Union, on the 24th instant, and have observed the resolution in reply to their letter relating to the dietaries of the inmates of the workhouse, and the Commissioners request that you will furnish them with a copy of the whole scale of allowances as now in use on trial.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Delvin Union.

Note.—The dietary table referred to was subsequently received and approved by the Commissioners.

DROGHEDA UNION.

(No. 3506/68.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
12 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians of Drogheda Union, that they have received a report from their inspector, Mr. O'Brien, in which he states that on the occasion of his inspection of the workhouse, on the 6th instant, some of the male inmates complained to him of the insufficiency of the supper meal at present provided for them, and for which complaints, after a careful examination of the existing dietary table made by him, he considers there are reasonable grounds.

Drogheda Union.

It appears that the present dietary of Class 1 in the Drogheda Workhouse, as regards solid food, consists of seven ounces meal for breakfast, or one ounce less than the minimum scale prescribed in the Commissioners' general regulations; 10 ounces bread for dinner, and six ounces of bread for supper; the allowance of bread for dinner and supper together, exceeding by only two ounces the minimum scale prescribed for dinner alone in the workhouse, where only two meals are allowed in the day. The diet of Class 2 is described as being similar to that of Class 1.

Mr. O'Brien recommends that the dinner meal for these classes should be either increased to 14 ounces (the supper meal being left as at present), or that the dinner meal be increased to 12 ounces, and the supper to eight ounces of bread, thus increasing by four ounces of bread the daily allowance to each inmate in those classes; and the Commissioners think the matter deserves to be considered by the Guardians with the medical officers' assistance and advice, with a view to a slight increase in the quantity of solid food.

As regards the dietary of the aged and infirm class, who are allowed 22 ounces of bread daily, eight ounces at breakfast, and a like allowance at dinner, and six ounces at supper, Mr. O'Brien recommends that eight ounces be allowed at each of the three meals.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Drogheda Union.

(No. 6137/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 5 March 1868.

THE letter from Poor Law Commissioners, No. 3506, dated 12th February 1868, relative to increase of dietary as suggested by Mr. O'Brien, Poor Law Inspector, was read, when it was unanimously resolved by the Board, and recommended by the medical officer, that the dietary for Class 1 and 2 be increased two ounces of meal for breakfast and two ounces of brown bread for dinner, and the dietary of the aged and infirm be increased two ounces of white bread for supper.

(No. 6137/68.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Drogheda Union, of the 5th instant, in which it is proposed to increase the diet of the able-bodied and the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse; and the Commissioners desire to state that they approve the proposed change in the workhouse dietary.

The Commissioners at the same time request to be furnished with a copy of the existing dietary, showing the alterations in red ink.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Drogheda Union.

DUNGARVAN UNION.

(No. 21,190/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 August 1867.

Sir,
Dungarvan Union. THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt from you, on the 16th instant, of an amended scale of dietary proposed for the healthy inmates of the workhouse; and the Commissioners suggest that instead of soup for Classes 1, 2, 4 and 5, on the days that potatoes are proposed to be issued, skimmed or sour milk should be given.

It is also desirable that there should be a supper meal for Class 3, and for this class the Commissioners recommend the following scale, viz:—

For breakfast - 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of tea.
For dinner - 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of milk.
For supper - 6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, or 1 pint of tea.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to give their consideration to the matter.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dungarvan Union.

(No. 22,358/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 29th August 1867.

READ letter from Poor Law Commission Office, 21st August 1867, No. 21,190/67, acknowledging receipt of amended scale of dietary, and suggesting that skimmed or sour milk should be given to Classes 1, 2, 4 and 5 instead of soup on the days that potatoes are used. The Commissioners also suggest that a supper be given to Class 3, for which they recommend the following scale of diet:

For breakfast - 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of tea.
For dinner - 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of milk.
For supper - 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, or 1 pint of tea.

Ordered, "Consideration postponed until this day fortnight, when the question of dietary will be considered under the notice of motion given to day." I give notice that on this day fortnight (12th September), I will move the following change to be made in the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm men and women: That these classes get three meals a day, instead of the two meals which they receive at present, and that the following scale be adopted, viz: for able-bodied men, 8 oz. meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast; 12 oz. bread and 1 quart soup for dinner; and 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of sour milk for supper, thus adding 2 oz. of bread and 1 pint of sour milk to their present daily allowance of two meals.

For able-bodied women 7 oz. meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast; 10 oz. of bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of soup for dinner; and 6 oz. bread and 1 pint of sour milk for supper, thus adding only 2 oz. bread and 1 pint sour milk to the present daily allowance of two meals for this class.

For the infirm men and women, 7 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea for breakfast; 7 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk for dinner; and 6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for supper, thus adding only $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk daily to the present allowance of two meals for this class.

(signed) M. A. Anthony.

(No. 23,491/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th September 1867.

MR. ANTHONY moved the adoption of the changes in the dietary of Classes 1, 2, 3, as proposed in his notice of the 29th ultimo; Mr. Mulcahy seconded this motion.

Mr Walsh moved, as an amendment, that the changes referred to be not made, which was seconded by Mr. Byrne.

After a long discussion on the subject a poll was taken, which resulted in the motion being lost by a majority of six to four.

For the motion.—Mr. Hackett, John Crotty, John Mulcahy, and M. A. Anthony, four.

For the amendment.—Matthew Walsh, R. Byrne, P. Curran, M. Leamy, James Beresford, and the Chairman, six.

(No. 23,491/67.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 September 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them a minute of the Board of Guardians of the Dungarvan Union of the 12th instant, in reference to the scale of dietary proposed for the healthy inmates of the workhouse; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to reconsider the subject of giving a supper meal to the inmates in Class No. 3.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dungarvan Union.

(25,236/67.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd October 1867.

Proposed by Mr. John Wall; seconded by Mr. P. M'Carthy, and passed.

RESOLVED, That the following division of the present dietary for the 3rd Class be made, as the medical officer considers the amount of bread, milk, and tea, at present given, is quite sufficient, if subdivided properly into three meals:—

Breakfast, seven ounces of bread, and three-fourths of a pint of tea.

Dinner, seven ounces of bread, and three-fourths of a pint of milk.

Supper, six ounces of bread, and half-a-pint of tea.

The following notice was received from Mr. M. A. Anthony:—

"I hereby give notice that I will on this day fortnight move that the following change be made in the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm men and women:

"That these classes get three meals a day instead of two meals, which they receive at present, and that the following scale be adopted, viz.:—

"For able-bodied men: eight ounces of meal and half-a-pint of new milk for breakfast; 12 ounces of bread and one quart of soup for dinner; and six ounces of bread and one pint of sour milk for supper; thus adding two ounces of bread and one pint of sour milk to their present daily allowance of two meals.

"For able-bodied women: seven ounces of meal and half-a-pint of new milk for breakfast; 10 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of soup for dinner; and six ounces of bread and one pint of sour milk for supper; thus adding only two ounces of bread and one pint of sour milk to the present daily allowance of two meals for this class.

"For the infirm men and women: seven ounces of bread and one pint of tea for breakfast; seven ounces of bread and one pint of new milk for dinner; and six ounces of bread and half-a-pint of new milk for supper; thus adding only half-a-pint of new milk daily to the present allowance of two meals for this class.

"(signed) *M. A. Anthony.*"

(No. 27,606/67.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 31st October 1867.

MR. ANTHONY moved the adoption of the change of dietary for the infirm and able-bodied adults, as proposed in his notice of motion of the 17th instant. The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Hackett, was lost by a majority of 7 to 3.

For it.—P. M'Carthy, M. Hackett, and M. A. Anthony - - - 3

Against it.—Henry A. Fitzgerald, J.P., Sir N. Humble, Bart., John R. Dower, J.P., P. Curran, David Power, M. Walsh, and S. E. M'Guire, J.P. - - - - - 7

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(No. 29,505/67.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st November 1867.

MASTER wished to know if he was to carry out the resolution of the Board of the 3rd October 1867, as regarded the issue of three meals to the infirm class, according to the scale recommended by the Board, the Commissioners had not yet either consented or objected to the proposed change.

Ordered,—"That this dietary be adopted, subject to the approval of the Commissioners."

(No. 29,505/67.)

No. 8.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 November 1867.

Sir,

WITH reference to minutes of the Board of Guardians of Dungarvan Union of the 3rd ultimo and 21st instant, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to express their approval of the scale of dietary proposed for the 3rd Class in the Guardians' minute of the 3rd ultimo.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dungarvan Union.

(No. 31,513/67.)

No. 9.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th December 1867.

A PETITION from the infirm inmates of the house was read, praying the Board to discontinue the present mode of serving out their food in three meals a day, and to resume the former manner of doing so in two meals.

Ordered,—"That the use of two meals a day for the infirm be resumed in accordance with their wishes."

(No. 31,513/67.)

No. 10.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 December 1867.

Sir,

WITH reference to a minute of the Board of Guardians of Dungarvan Union of the 12th instant, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to express their sanction to the proposal to give the infirm inmates of the workhouse two meals a day in future.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dungarvan Union.

ENNIS UNION.

(No. 9356/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 2nd May 1866.

Ennis Union.

MR. CULLINAN brought forward his motion, of which he gave notice on the 11th ultimo, to alter the dietary of the able-bodied men and women by giving three meals in place of two, and introducing meat into the vegetable soup for two days in each week.

Proposed by Marcus Talbot, Esq., seconded by Pierce O'Brien, Esq., "That the proposed improvement as contained in Mr. Cullinan's notice of motion in the dietary of the able-bodied paupers be submitted to our medical officer Dr. Cullinan, and that he be requested to report on the subject before this day fortnight, and that a special meeting be convened for that day to consider same.

Addition proposed, two ounces of whole flour, and two-thirds of a pint of coffee for Classes 1 and 2.

Ordered, that instructions be given to the clerk to calculate the probable cost of the increased dietary as suggested by Mr. Bourke, and submit same to the Board on same day.

(No. 10,262/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 16th May 1866.

THE following report from the medical officer called for by the Guardians' resolution of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the dietary for the able-bodied men and women was read.

In compliance with the resolution of the Board, I have to submit the following report on the proposed change in the dietary of the able-bodied working men and women in the workhouse.

I assume that these persons are adults and sufficiently clothed, and that food is not necessary for them to supply materials for growth, and is required only to repair the natural daily waste of their bodies. The quantity and kind of food required for this purpose, may be determined in two ways, either firstly, by ascertaining the amount of the daily waste of the body, and then by calculating the equivalent elements of food, corresponding in kind and amount, with the wasted materials; and, secondly, by actual experiments; I shall consider the subject in both ways.

Firstly, the average daily waste of a full grown, healthy, active, able-bodied man at rest, is 7-9 ounces of carbon, and about 178 grains of nitrogen, and I consider it a fair estimate to assume that an able-bodied man in this house, working as he does, will waste about nine ounces of carbon and 200 grains of nitrogen daily. There are other elements of the body wasted and supplied, but it is not necessary for our present purpose to take these into account on one side or the other. Carbon and nitrogen are the chief elements wasted, and are also the staple principles of heat producing and flesh producing foods respectively, and if these are supplied in quantities, adequate to the maintenance of animal heat, and to the repair of the wasted tissues of the body, the Board will be safe in concluding that the food containing them is sufficient to supply the wants of the system.

It appears then that the average daily waste of each individual in class one is 4,943 grains of carbon, and 200 grains of nitrogen, which waste must be repaired by food: now, four ounces of Indian meal contains 700 grains of carbon and 30 grains of nitrogen, and four ounces of oatmeal contains 700 grains of carbon and 36 grains of nitrogen, and half a pint of milk contains 273 grains of carbon and 44 of nitrogen, so that according to the present dietary each man gets 1,673 grains of carbon and 87 grains of nitrogen at breakfast, while at dinner he gets 2,520 grains of carbon and 116 grains of nitrogen, supplied as follows; viz., 1,995 grains of carbon and 90 grains of nitrogen from 12 ounces of whole flour, and 525 grains of carbon and 26 grains of nitrogen from three ounces of oatmeal (or two ounces of oatmeal and vegetables, equivalent to one ounce) in a quart of vegetable soup. From this it would appear that the supply of carbon (4,193 grains) is a little less than the estimated waste (4,320 grains) the deficiency being three per cent., while the supply of nitrogen (203 grains) exceeds the waste (200 grains), the excess being one-and-a-half per cent. There are some small possible errors on each side of this calculation, but I think they very nearly balance, and the results arrived at may be considered to be practically correct.

Secondly, referring to the general health of Classes 1 and 2 (and probably this experimental method is a safer test of the sufficiency of the dietary than the theoretical), I have to report that the health of these classes has been, and is good, and I have not noticed among them any evidence of a tendency to diseases likely to be developed by insufficient food.

I may observe also that the able-bodied men in the house are all, except one who is getting extra diet, able to earn their bread outside, and I think that their remaining in this house of their own choice, and submitting to its restraints, are significant of two facts; viz., that the work which they do, must be very light indeed, and that they do not suffer from privation of sufficient food.

I have not considered it necessary to enter into any special calculations with regard to the able-bodied women, as I am of opinion that the food supplied to them, compared to the waste of their bodies, bears a fair proportion to the food given to the able-bodied men as compared with the waste of this latter class.

Many of these women get extra diet, some of them as nurse tenders, and others on account of some local disease or infirmity which does not derogate from their general health. All the women of this class appear to be in excellent health.

I would consider the dietary insufficient for nursing mothers, if it were not that their infants receive a liberal allowance of bread and milk, which is not quite suitable diet for them generally, and which I have no doubt is freely appropriated by the mothers to their own use. This perhaps may by some persons be considered an abuse, but it is one of those abuses which are not all evil, and in my opinion it would be inexpedient to correct it.

With regard to giving three meals a day instead of two, to the classes under consideration, I may observe that it appears to me to be of little moment whether there be two or three meals, provided the same quantity of food is supplied. The power of adoption in the human system is immense, and the persons immediately concerned in the change now proposed, appear to be unanimous in preferring two meals to three, and protest emphatically against any curtailment of their dinner. It is also to be remembered that they lie in bed, and I suppose are generally asleep (in which state the waste of the body is much less

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active) for 11 or 12 hours of the long interval between dinner and breakfast, and that all their work, such as it is, is performed between breakfast and dinner where the waste is greatest; besides this, the dinner contains 33 per cent. more heat producing and flesh producing food than the breakfast, and as may be anticipated, many of those persons inform me that they are more hungry for dinner than for breakfast.

In conclusion, I will say that upon sanitary principles, pure and simple, I am of opinion that the proposed increase in the dietary would be advantageous, and would afford a fuller measure of health, and greater strength, and an increased longevity, and having said so much, and having stated my opinion on the dietary based on theoretical and practical consideration, and having reported on the health of the classes referred to, and indicated the principles which should guide the Board in this matter, I leave to them the responsibility of deciding the question in whatever way they may deem expedient.

Proposed by Marcus Talbot, esq.; seconded by Pierce O'Brien, Esq.; that having heard Dr. Cullinan's report, we consider that there is no change necessary in the present scale of dietary for the able-bodied paupers. Carried unanimously.

(No. 772/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 15 January 1867.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Ennis Union that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Bourke, his half-yearly report relating to the union, and that it is of a satisfactory character as regards the state of the workhouse on his recent inspection thereof.

Mr. Bourke reports that no alteration has been made in the workhouse dietary since his previous report, yet he continues to think it is required. The dinner meal of the able-bodied men, he states, consists of 12 ounces of whole flour made into cakes, and 10½ ounces for the women. It appears that the 12 ounces of meal is supposed to produce 16 ounces of bread, whereas, in point of fact, the increase is never so much as 25 per cent., and the inmates consequently receive less even than is designed for them, and they are still without a third meal, and fast from about three o'clock daily till nine o'clock next morning, as do also the aged and infirm, whose diet consists of 1½ lbs. of bread and a quart of milk per day.

Mr. Bourke is of opinion that the able-bodied classes should get a supper of 4 ounces of bread and a half pint of milk, or a pint of coffee, and the infirm classes get vegetable soup at their dinner meal instead of milk, which latter should be given to them for supper with 4 ounces of white bread, and he points out that the expense would not be much, while the position of the inmates would be improved.

The Commissioners concur in opinion with Mr. Bourke; and they recommend the guardians to take the subject again into consideration.

By Order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ennis Union,

(No. 4,096/68.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 25th February 1868.

THE dietary of the healthy adult classes, which the guardians have hitherto declined to increase, is, Mr. Bourke states, just now rendered more than usually bad by the absence of all vegetables, save onions, in the soup; and he continues to be of opinion that the allowance of food is insufficient for the due support of adult men and women, especially when working. Mr. Bourke is also of opinion that the want of an appropriate dietary for the aged and infirm swells unnecessarily the numbers on the medical officer's books, and is therefore unfavourable to correct classification.

(No. 6,853/68.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 11 March 1868.

As to the question of dietary, the Board see no reason to change the resolution agreed to some time since when the question was brought before them.

(No. 6,853/68.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 16th March 1868.

THE Commissioners desire, at the same time, to express their regret that the guardians do not concur as to the necessity for increasing the dietary, and they request to be informed whether carrots, parsnips, and turnips cannot be obtained in market or by contract, for use in the soup, as it is important, in a sanitary point of view, that vegetables should form a large part of the ingredients of the soup.

In any case, the quality of the soup should be improved by the addition, if necessary, of rice and meal.

ENNISTYMON UNION.

(No. 8,080/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 25th April 1866.

THE last point to which Mr. Bourke refers is that of the dietary, in regard to which he thinks the guardians should consider whether the two meals a day given to the adult men and women is sufficient. At present, he states, there is an interval of about six or eight hours between breakfast and dinner, and 17 or 18 hours from dinner time to breakfast next morning, and he thinks it impossible that a man or woman should really work for six or seven hours upon the tin of stirabout and half pint of milk allowed for breakfast, while the length of the second fast is much greater than is desirable. He therefore suggests that a supper meal should be introduced for all the adults (as it is now for the children), and that the dinner hour should be changed to one o'clock: an addition of two ounces of whole flour daily to the diet of the able-bodied men and women would be probably sufficient, and this quantity, increased by an equal amount taken from the dinner meal, would provide material for supper, to which might be added half a pint of milk or three-fourths of a pint of coffee. In the case of the aged and infirm, the only change that seems to be desirable would be for the purpose of securing greater variety, as the present quantity appears to be sufficient. To effect this, Mr. Bourke suggests the dividing of the quantity of bread now given for dinner into two portions of 8 ounces and 4 ounces, giving the former with one pint of vegetable soup at 10 o'clock, and the latter, with the milk now given at dinner, for supper at six o'clock, and the addition to the soup of meat, in small quantities, on certain days of the week.

The Commissioners concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Bourke on the different points above adverted to, and they request the Board of Guardians to have the goodness to take these suggestions into consideration at an early date.

Coarse beef, or ox heads, or bacon, in the proportion of six or eight pounds, chopped very small, for each 100 inmates, renders the soup more palatable and nourishing.

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Union.

(No. 10,709/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardian's Minutes, dated 22nd May 1866.

WITH reference to the Poor Law Commissioner's letter of the 25th April 1866, No. 8,080, the consideration of which was postponed from the 1st instant to this day.

It was resolved by a majority of six to five, that no change be made in the dietary of the able-bodied or infirm classes.

(No. 10,709/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 May 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 22nd instant, and with reference to the resolution in which the Guardians direct that no change be made in the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm inmates of the workhouse, the Commissioners think it desirable for the reasons stated in their letter of

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the 25th ultimo, that the Guardians should reconsider the question; and they accordingly request that they will have the goodness to do so, and to confer with the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ennistymon Union.

(No. 12,103/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardian's Minutes, dated 12th June 1866.

WITH reference to the Poor Law Commissioner's letter of the 28th May 1866, No. 10,709, the consideration of which was postponed to this day, the Board having conferred with the medical officer of the workhouse, who gave his opinion in favour of the dietary as recommended by Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector, for the able-bodied and infirm inmates, it was resolved by a majority of ten votes to seven, "that the guardians adhere to their resolution of the 22nd May directing that no change be made in the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm inmates of the workhouse."

(No. 12,103/66.)

No. 5.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22 June 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceeding of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 12th instant, containing a resolution from which it appears that the guardians adhere to their resolution of the 22nd ultimo, that no change be made in the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm inmates of the workhouse.

In reference thereto the Commissioners think that the guardians would do well to reconsider this resolution with a view to improving the dietary in accordance with the suggestions contained in their letter of the 25th of April last, regarding which the medical officer of the workhouse has expressed a favourable opinion.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ennistymon Union.

(No. 12,914/66.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from the Guardians' Minutes, dated 26th June 1866.

READ letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, 22nd June 1866, No. 12,103, requesting the guardians would re-consider their resolution of the 22nd ultimo, with the view to improving the dietary of the able-bodied and infirm inmates of the workhouse, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Poor Law Commissioners' letter of the 25th April last. Resolved by a majority of nine votes to eight; that the dietary of the able-bodied be increased by 2 oz. of whole flour, and half a pint of new milk daily, and the dietary of the infirm inmates by a pint of soup daily, and that the Poor Law Commissioners' directions be carried out as to the meal hours of those classes.

(No. 12,914/66.)

No. 7.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2 July 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 26th ultimo, and they desire to notify their approval of the increase in the dietary of the able-bodied, and the infirm inmates of the workhouse, as proposed by the guardians.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ennistymon.

GLENTIES UNION.

(No. 12,675/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 22nd June 1866.

Ordered, That the following change of dietary in the supper of the healthy inmates be adopted from Class 1 to Class 5 inclusive, as recommended by the medical officer, namely,—

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No.	CLASS.	SUPPER.
1	Working men - - -	Six ounces loaf bread, and one pint cocoa.
2	Working women - - -	Six ounces loaf bread and one pint cocoa.
3	Aged and infirm - - -	Five ounces loaf bread and one pint cocoa.
4	Children from 9 to 15 years -	Five ounces loaf bread and three quarters of a pint cocoa.
5	Children from 5 to 9 years -	Four ounces loaf bread and half a pint cocoa.

The strength of the cocoa to be ascertained by the master.
In every other respect the present dietary to remain unaltered.

(No. 12,675/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 June 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Glenties Union on the 22nd instant, and have read the minute proposing an alteration of the present dietary of the workhouse inmates, with a view to remedy in some measure its defect, as regards variety in the diet, and the Commissioners approve the proposed improvement.

They would, however, recommend the Board of Guardians to obtain reports from the medical officer on the subject from time to time.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Glenties Union.

(No. 13,096/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 29th June 1866.

Ordered, That Class 1, working men, be allowed eight ounces of loaf bread for supper, instead of six ounces, as proposed in Guardians' minutes of the 22nd instant.

(No. 13,096/66.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5 July 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Glenties Union on the 29th ultimo, and desire to express their sanction of the proposed increase of the allowance of bread at the supper meal to Class 1 of the workhouse inmates.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Glenties Union.

GLIN UNION.

(No. 15,950/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 20th June 1867.

Glin Union.

THE scale for the classes in question (aged and infirm inmates) consists, it appears, of seven ounces of Indian meal and a pint of milk for breakfast, and of 10 ounces of brown bread and a pint of milk for dinner.

The quantity of solid food in this diet seems, Mr. Bourke states, to be insufficient, and the interval from dinner on one day to breakfast on the following day probably leaves the inmates in question too long without nourishment.

The Commissioners would suggest, for the Guardians' consideration, the propriety of adopting the following alteration in the dietary; viz. that vegetable soup should be substituted for milk at the dinner meal, and that a supper meal, consisting of bread, with a pint or half-a-pint of milk be added to the existing scale.

Mr. Bourke states that complaints were made to him by some of the old men of the insufficiency of their diet, and the subject requires reconsideration.

Mr. Bourke also makes a suggestion in favour of an increase of the dietary of the able-bodied class, both male and female, by the addition of a supper meal of bread with coffee or some other liquid.

(No. 16,505/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st June 1867.

Resolved, That with reference to the foregoing report of Mr. Bourke, the Board of Guardians are of opinion that, from the confidence they entertain of their medical officer, they feel satisfied that were any increase or change needed in the dietary, he would not have failed to have called the attention of the Board to the matter, as he has done previously, from time to time, as he considered necessary. The Board, under these circumstances, consider it unnecessary to make the change in the dietary referred to in Mr. Bourke's report; but that, for the greater security, we beg to call the medical officer's attention to it. It appears, on referring to the scale of dietary, that it is white bread the infirm class get instead of brown.

(No. 16,505/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 June 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Glin Union on the 21st instant, containing an entry of the receipt of their letter of the 20th instant, communicating the particulars of Mr. Bourke's report of his recent inspection of the workhouse, and a minute on the subject of the alteration of the dietary of the inmates as therein recommended.

The Commissioners have addressed the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject of the dietary, and at the same time desire to call the Guardians' attention to the suggestions in the letter in regard to the industrial training of the girls in the workhouse school, in reference to which no order, so far as the minutes show, was made by the Board.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Glin Union.

(No. 18,976/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 19th July 1867.

Resolved, That the following scales of dietary for the inmates be adopted, in accordance with the report of the medical officer, viz:

From 1st May till 1st December.

Classes.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Indian and Oaten Meal.	Sour Milk.	White Bread.	New Milk.	Brown Bread.	Sour Milk.	Soup.	White Bread.	New Milk.	Brown Bread.	White Bread.	New Milk.
	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pts.	Ozs.	Pts.	Pts.	Ozs.	Pts.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pts.
1	8	1	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
2	7	1	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	4	—
4	5	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	4	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	3	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—

From 1st December till 1st May.

	Ozs.	Pints.	Ozs.	Pts.	Ozs.	Pts.	Pts.	Ozs.	Pts.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pts.
1	8	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
2	7	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—
3	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	4	—
4	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	—	1	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	—	1	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	3	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—

Each nurse to get half-a-pound of white bread, and half-a-pint of new milk extra, until her child shall have attained the age of nine months.

Each woman (except nurses) when employed in washing in the laundry, to get an additional half-pound of brown bread, on the two days in each week she is so employed.

All extras at present allowed to the classes, when at work, to be discontinued.

GORT UNION.

(20,688/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 29th October 1866.

Gort Union.

MR. BOURKE proceeds to refer to the present dietary of the aged and infirm inmates, which he is of opinion requires alteration.

It appears that the males and females of this class receive the same quantity of food, viz. :—

For Breakfast.—Six ounces of meal (half Indian and half oaten).

For Dinner.—Twelve ounces of whole flour made into cakes, with a pint and a-half of vegetable soup :

and Mr. Bourke recommends that the breakfast meal be increased by two ounces, and that a supper meal of four ounces of bread and half a pint of sweet milk be added ; observing, that if this arrangement were carried out, 10 ounces would be sufficient for the women's dinner, with seven ounces of meal for their breakfast.

Mr. Bourke further suggests that a small supper meal of four ounces of bread and half a pint of milk, or a pint of coffee, should be given to the able-bodied inmates of both sexes ; and he adds, that the allowance of meat in the preparation of the soup, as recommended in the Commissioners' letter of the 26th of February last, would also be of much advantage to the inmates.

(No. 22,087/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30th October 1866.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, No. 20,688, 29th October 1866, stating that they have received a report from Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector, in which he says that he found the workhouse in a satisfactory condition ; that the stoves in the laundry

Gort Union.

have not been put in order, the painting has not been yet undertaken, that children and many of the women are without shoes or stockings, that he noticed a considerable improvement in the school, and he recommends suppers to be given to the aged and infirm, and meat to be used in the soup.

Inasmuch as there was an alteration made in the dietary of the workhouse, at the suggestion of the Commissioners some 18 months since, and that there was no complaint since then by the paupers, nor report of the medical officer to that effect, the Guardians do not consider any further alteration necessary.

No. 22,087/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5 November 1866.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minute of the Board of Guardians of the Gort Union, contained in the minutes of their proceedings of the 30th ultimo, in reference to their letter, communicating the particulars of Mr. Bourke's report of his recent inspection of the workhouse, and drawing the Guardians' attention to his suggestions in regard to the laundry, the supply of shoes and stockings for the children and some of the women, and the improvement of the present scale of dietary of the inmates.

With regard to the observations of the Board of Guardians on the latter subject, the Commissioners desire to state that they are still of opinion that the Guardians would do well to adopt the recommendation of Mr. Bourke with respect to an addition to the present dietary of Class 3; and they request that the matter may receive the further consideration of the Board.

The other subjects adverted to in the Commissioners' letter, more especially the fitting up of the laundry stores, and the supply of shoes and stockings for the inmates alluded to in Mr. Bourke's report, are also deserving of the Guardians' attention.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Gort Union.

(No. 22,721/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 6th November 1866.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, No. 22,087, 5th November 1866, in reference to their letter of the 29th ultimo, regarding the supply of shoes and stockings to the children and some of the women, and the improvement of the present dietary of some of the inmates, also the fitting up of the laundry stoves, all of which are deserving of the Guardian's attention.

The Board have again taken into consideration the report of Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector, relative to the diet of the aged and infirm and the able-bodied; and are informed by their medical officer, that all the infirm class that require it, are at present on the hospital diet, although inmates of the infirm ward; and that the able-bodied are at present in a healthy state, with no appearance of diarrhoea, and that should such occur, the Board will at once adopt the suggestion of Mr. Bourke.

GRANARD UNION.

(No. 10,104/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 May 1866.

Granard Union.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the scale of dietary which the Board of Guardians of Granard Union propose, on the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse, to substitute for that at present in use, and they desire to express their approval thereof.

The Commissioners at the same time recommend the Guardians to consider the propriety of granting a supper meal to the paupers in Class 1, and to the paupers in Class 2, who do not at present receive supper, as the interval between dinner and breakfast on the following

following morning is too long a fast. The Commissioners think it desirable that the Granard Union guardians should confer with the medical officer on the subject.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Granard Union.

(No. 10,565/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st May 1866.

ORDER.—The Board disapproves of giving supper to the able-bodied paupers as it might be an inducement for them to remain in the house.

(No. 598/68.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 6th January 1868.

THE master stated that it would be well to give the few able-bodied men supper, "as they will have tank cleaning and whitewashing to do along with the other farm works."

Resolved,—That the able bodied males be allowed seven ounces of oatmeal, and one pint of buttermilk for supper each day.

(No. 598/68.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission office, Dublin,
15 January 1868.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Granard Union on the 6th instant, containing a resolution proposing that the able-bodied male inmates of the workhouse be allowed a supper meal consisting of seven ounces of oatmeal and one pint of buttermilk.

In reference thereto the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to obtain the opinion of the medical officer of the workhouse, as to whether a bread and milk supper would not be more suitable, and conduce more to the preservation of the health of the class referred to, than a supper of stirabout and buttermilk.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Granard Union.

(No. 2,412/68.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 27th January 1868.

THE medical officer reported that in reply to the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners (No. 598) dated the 15th instant, by which the Board are requested to obtain his opinion regarding the substitution of bread and milk for supper, for the able-bodied males in lieu of stirabout and buttermilk &c., "That he considers it more conducive to the health of said class to have their supper of buttermilk and stirabout, the usual dietary of such class being of that description, and that any variation from it might seriously interfere with them."

(No. 2,412/68.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
1 February 1868.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had before them Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Granard Union on the 27th ultimo, containing the observations of the medical officer of the workhouse in reply to their letter of the 15th ultimo relative to the supper meal proposed to be allowed of the able-bodied male inmates of the workhouse.

Granard Union.

In reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they approve of a third meal in the dietary of the workhouse inmates; but in cases where supper is given without altering the quantities at breakfast and dinner, it has been found sufficient to give a less amount for supper than for breakfast.

The Commissioners apprehend that so large an increase of the daily allowance of food as that proposed, will be attended by waste.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Granard Union.

(No. 3,125/68.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd February 1868.

READ letter No. 2,412, dated the 1st instant, with reference to the observations of the medical officer of the workhouse, relative to the supper meal proposed to be allowed to the able-bodied male inmates of the workhouse, and expressing their approval of a third meal in the dietary, but yet they apprehend that it would be attended by waste where no reduction would be made in the breakfast or dinner meal. Order,—Four ounces of oatmeal and one-half pint of buttermilk to be given.

(No. 3,123/68.)

No. 8.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 13 February 1868

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Granard Union of the 3rd instant, containing a resolution in reply to their letter of the 1st instant, relative to the supper meal proposed to be allowed to the able-bodied male inmates of the workhouse, in which the guardians propose that four ounces of oatmeal, and one-half pint of buttermilk be allowed for the meal referred to; and the Commissioners desire to express their approval of the proposed change in the dietary.

By order, &c,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Granard Union.

KELLS UNION.

(No. 9,568/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 5th May 1866.

Moved by George Bomford, Esq.; Seconded by Henry T. Woodward, Esq.

Kells Union.

A COMMITTEE of the Board of Guardians having inspected the workhouse on the 28th ultimo, and having this day reported that they considered the hours for the meals of the infirm class badly arranged, as the persons on that class have to fast from two o'clock p.m., until 9.45 next morning, nearly 20 hours. Resolved,—That this class be in future allowed a supper meal, same as the able-bodied class, viz., 4 oz brown bread and half pint buttermilk.

Carried unanimously.

(No. 9,735/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 May 1866.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant enclosing a copy of the dietary for the healthy inmates of the workhouse of Kells Union; and the Commissioners desire to state that they approve the proposal to allow the paupers in Class 3 a supper meal, consisting of 4 oz of brown bread and half a pint of buttermilk daily.

The Commissioners at the same time think it desirable that the Guardians should consider

consider the propriety of reducing the quantity of bread allowed to that class at the dinner meal, as they think that the allowance of 18 oz. of brown bread, in addition to 8 oz. of Indian meal, daily, is not requisite and would only lead to waste.

The Commissioners recommend the guardians to confer with the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject, and to obtain his opinion, more especially on the suitability of buttermilk as part of the dietary of the aged and infirm inmates.

The Commissioners refer the guardians to their circular letter of the 31st March 1859, printed at page 25 of their 12th Annual Report on the subject of workhouse dietaries.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Kells Union.

Kells Union.

(No. 10,030/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th May 1866.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, 11th instant, approving of the proposal to allow a supper meal to the paupers in Class 3, and suggesting that the quantity of bread allowed to this class for the dinner meal might be reduced, and recommending that the opinion of the medical officer of the workhouse should be obtained on the subject, more especially on the suitability of buttermilk as part of the dietary of the aged and infirm inmates.

Reply; on the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse, the quantity of brown bread for the dinner meal of Class 3 was reduced to 12 ounces each, with the usual allowance of buttermilk.

(No. 10,030/66.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17 May 1866.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kells Union on the 12th instant, and they desire to express their approval of the proposed reduction from 14 to 12 oz. daily, in the quantity of brown bread allowed to Class 3 of the workhouse inmates at the dinner meal.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Kells Union.

KILLALA UNION.

(No. 3,406/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 8th February 1867.

Killala Union.

As regards the supplies furnished to the workhouse, Dr. Brodie reports that the milk is of indifferent quality; calling attention also to the circumstance that the children from two to five years of age are not allowed milk or any fluid with their supper meal of bread.

(No. 4,021/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9th February 1867.

RESOLVED, that the children between the age of two and five years get half a pint of new milk at supper.

Passed.

KILRUSH UNION.

Kilrush Union.

(No. 19,375/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 26th July 1867.

MR. BOURKE states that during his last inspection some complaints were made by the women employed in the laundry of the insufficiency of their dietary, which consists of 8 ozs. of meal and half pint of milk for breakfast, and 14 ozs. of whole flour bread and vegetable soup for dinner. They represented that this allowance was not sufficient for persons at hard work, and Mr. Bourke considers their complaint to be reasonable. The able-bodied men, it appears, already get additional food when at work, and Mr. Bourke recommends that the women in the laundry should, when employed, get a supper of 6 ozs. of bread and half pint of milk.

Mr. Bourke also suggests the addition of a supper meal, consisting of 4 ozs. bread and half pint of milk to the dietary of the infirm classes known as Nos. 3 and 8, and the Commissioners request that the guardians will be good enough to take these recommendations into their consideration.

(No. 5,737/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minute, dated 29th February 1868.

MR. BOURKE, Poor Law Inspector, brought under the notice of the Board suggestions made by him in his last half-yearly report, recommending that the women, when employed in the laundry, get an extra meal, and that the infirm classes receive a supper meal in addition to the present dietary.

It was Resolved, that Classes 2 and 3 get a third meal, consisting of 4 ozs. of brown bread and half pint of coffee; it being made plain to the guardians by the inspector and the medical officer of the workhouse, that the present allowance was not sufficient, in consequence of those classes having latterly to perform hard work.

(No. 6,410/68.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th March 1868.

THE subject of the proposed alteration of the existing scale of dietary having been again discussed at some length.

It was unanimously Resolved, "That so important a change as that contemplated by Mr. Bourke, in reference to the dietary adopted for a considerable time, ought to receive the consideration of a full Board, and the clerk is hereby requested to acquaint each guardian that the matter will be discussed on this day fortnight."

(No. 7,979/68.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st March 1868.

The following Report from the Medical Officer of the Workhouse was read:—

Workhouse Infirmary,
21 March 1868.

Gentlemen,

As the proposed alteration in the dietary is to be again considered I wish to inform you that I think the change recommended by the Poor Law Commissioners in their letter of July desirable, and that the introduction of a third meal to the classes not now receiving it would, on sanitary grounds, be advisable, and that if introduced, some reduction might properly be made in the quantities now given at the two meals. On close and deliberate consideration of the matter, I would recommend a third meal of 4 ozs. of bread and half pint of coffee or milk for supper, and that the able-bodied men's breakfast be reduced by 2 ozs. of meal, and the women's by 1 oz. of meal, and their dinner by 2 ozs. of bread, and a similar reduction in the infirm classes.

No. 3 diet might be simplified and reduced to two subdivisions, giving white bread for supper to the classes now known as No. 9. By this arrangement the inmates will get a more regular division of diet, with scarcely any increase in the expense. Mr. Warren will place

place before you the proposed scale of dietary as now recommended, and I will feel happy to give any information required on the subject. Kilrush Union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. B. O'Donnell, M.D.,*
Medical Officer.

P.S.—I have also suggested a slight reduction in the meal used in the soup.

T. B. O'D.

Order.—Adjourned until this day week, and the clerk, in the meantime, to make out and lay before the Board on that day the increased expense that would be incurred if the contemplated change was carried out.

(No. 8,826/68.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 28th March 1868.

THE consideration of the medical officers' report, respecting the workhouse dietary, adjourned from last meeting of the guardians was resumed, and after some discussion, "It was proposed by John O'Donnell and seconded by Patrick B. O'Brien, that the dietary remain as at present."

Amendment proposed by Thomas Sheady, seconded by Francis Corry, that the recommendation of the medical officer be adopted. On a division, the amendment was lost, and the resolution carried by a majority of 9 to 5.

(No. 8,826/68.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
9 April 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 28th ult., containing a resolution on the subject of the alterations recommended by the medical officer to be made in the dietary of certain classes of the inmates of the workhouse, allowing a third meal to certain classes of inmates not now receiving it, and reducing, to some extent, the allowances now given at the other meals to those classes.

The Commissioners think that the rejection of the suggestions made by the medical officer in regard to the dietary of the workhouse inmates is to be regretted, and they trust that the guardians will reconsider the subject.

The calculations of the difference in cost between the present and the proposed dietary are not before the Commissioners, but they have reason to believe that the increased expense would not be considerable; and they have to observe, moreover, that the change is recommended on sanitary grounds, and that it may therefore be expected to prove economical in the end, though it may cause some slight increase of present expenditure.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks, Chief Clerk*

The Clerk, Kilrush Union.

LIMERICK UNION.

(No. 2,286/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 6th February 1866.

Limerick Union.

MR. BOURKE also adverts to the fact that the adult classes receive but two meals a day, and the Commissioners concur with him that the dietary would be greatly improved by the introduction of a supper meal, concurrently with some reduction in the amount given for dinner, and perhaps for breakfast also.

Limerick Union.

(No. 4,215/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st February 1866.

PROPOSED by Mr. John McDowell, seconded by Mr. Brown, and passed—

That the recommendations contained in the Commissioners' letter respecting the dietary, be adopted, viz., a third meal to the healthy inmates, consisting of 4 ozs. additional brown bread with coffee or cocoa, and 8 lbs. bacon to the 100 inmates in addition to the soup twice a week.

LISMORE UNION.

No. 2,387/67.)

Lismore Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 23rd January 1867.

Medical Officer's Report.

23rd January.—Having ascertained that several of the aged and infirm women do not use the Indian meal stirabout, at present forming portion of their dietary, I would suggest to the Board the adoption of the following additional diet, which will suit such delicate old women without obliging me to admit them to the hospital. This to be substituted for the present dietary for all aged and infirm women :—1 lb. white bread; 1 pint tea; 1 pint soup; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, daily.

(signed) *J. Maugan, M.D.*

Ordered to be adopted.

The Board request the infirmary nurse will make the tea for this class.

(No. 2,387/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a Minute of the Board of Guardians of Lismore Union of the 23rd instant, adopting, on the recommendation of the medical officer, certain alterations in the dietary of the aged and infirm women in the workhouse; and the Commissioners desire to state that they consider that 1 lb. of bread is a small allowance for three meals, and as it is desirable that the class referred to should get three meals daily, the Commissioners recommend that 8 ozs. of bread, and 1 pint of tea for breakfast; 8 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of soup for dinner; and 4 ozs. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for supper, be substituted for the dietary now in use for the aged and infirm women in the workhouse.

The Clerk, Lismore Union.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 3,042/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30th January 1867.

READ No. 2,387, dated 29th January, from Poor Law Commissioners, suggesting the following dietary for the aged and infirm women, instead of that agreed to last Board day :—Breakfast, 8 ozs. of bread, 1 pint tea; dinner, 8 ozs. bread, 1 pint soup; supper, 4 ozs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.—Adopted.

(No. 32,207/67.)

Lismore Union.

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 18th December 1867.

WITH reference to notice given on the 4th instant, to assimilate the diet for the infirm of both sexes, the Board to-day made no change in the infirm men's diet, having learned that the men were not anxious for the proposed change, and that some of them preferred the present dietary.

LOUGHREA UNION.

(No. 17,951/64.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Loughrea Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 March 1866.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the dietary now for some time in use for the healthy inmates of the workhouse of Loughrea Union, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland would feel obliged by the Guardians requesting the medical officer of the workhouse to furnish them with a report as to the diet for Class 3, which appears to the Commissioners to be rather defective in point of variety, and in the absence of the vegetable soup allowed to other classes at the dinner meal.

The Commissioners at the same time think it might be well to give this class a pint of soup at dinner, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, now allowed at dinner, and some of the dinner bread at a supper meal.

By Order, &c.

To the Clerk, Loughrea Union.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 7,731/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th April 1866.

THE medical officer reported:—

“That with reference to the proposed change in the dietary for Class 3, he is of opinion that the division of the bread at present allowed into 8 ozs. for dinner and 4 ozs. for supper, and the addition of 1 pint of soup for dinner, have his entire concurrence.”

With reference to the foregoing, the Board directed that the diet for the class in question be altered accordingly.

(No. 7,731/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
13 April 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union on the 7th instant, containing a report from the medical officer of the workhouse, in which he states that the proposed change in the dietary for Class 3 of the inmates of the house has his entire concurrence.

The Commissioners observe that the Board of Guardians have adopted the view of the medical officer on the point, and they desire to express their approval of the scale as at present arranged for Class 3, and request to be furnished with a complete copy of the whole dietary of the healthy inmates, specifying the ingredients of the soup, and the nature of the bread used.

By Order, &c.

To the Clerk, Loughrea Union.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

Loughrea Union.

(No. 17,548/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 13th September 1866.

As regards the allowances of food issued to the workhouse inmates, Mr. Bourke states that complaints were made to him by old men in the aged and infirm ward of the insufficiency of their diet. They now receive 6 ozs. of Indian meal, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of milk for breakfast, and 12 ozs. of bread with a pint of soup, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of milk, during the rest of the day.

The Commissioners trust that the Guardians will themselves at once look into this question, and they would suggest the propriety of increasing the breakfast meal to 8 ozs. of Indian and oaten meal, and of adding 4 ozs. of bread for dinner.

In the dietary of the able-bodied also, Mr. Bourke is of opinion a supper meal of 4 ozs. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of milk, should be added, as the present scale seems to be hardly sufficient for the due support of working men and women.

(No. 19,369/66.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 29th September 1866.

THE Board having taken into consideration the question of the dietary, referred to in Commissioners' letter read at last meeting, and having had before them copies of the diet table for healthy inmates from the Unions of Galway, Ballinasloe, Portumna, and Mount Bellew, directed that the breakfast meal for all the inmates in Class 3 be altered, and increased by substituting 4 ozs. oatmeal and 4 ozs. Indian meal for the 6 ozs. Indian meal at present allowed each pauper of the class in question. No alteration was made in the scale of dietary allowed the other classes, but the Board directed a better arrangement as regards the hours for the inmates to take their meals in future.

(No. 4,360/68.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 22nd February 1868.

DR. ROUGHAN observes that he is of opinion that the weight of bread which the master of the workhouse is obliged to return from a certain quantity of whole flour, is too much, the bread when baked containing $33\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of water; and that it would be desirable that either the per-centage of water should be lowered, or a supper meal given to Class 1 and 2, and the allowance of bread at dinner for Classes 4 and 5 increased.

(No. 7,987/68.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st March 1868.

THE question of the dietary having been taken into consideration, the Board agreed to give a supper meal of 4 ozs. whole flour bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk in future to each of the healthy inmates in Classes 1 and 2.

PARSONSTOWN UNION.

(No. 14,539/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Parsonstown
Union.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 3 August 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the scale of dietary in use for the several classes of inmates of the Parsonstown Union Workhouse, together with the alterations proposed to be made in the hospital diet.

In reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they think it would be well for the guardians to request the medical officer, after some little experience of the allowance now proposed, to consider whether 8 oz. of bread is not more than sufficient for the women in the class mentioned.

As

As regards the supper allowance to the healthy able-bodied, the Commissioners would suggest some addition of liquid food, such as half-pint of milk in summer or cocoa or coffee in winter. On this subject it would, however, be desirable to obtain the views of the medical officer of the workhouse.

Parsonstown
Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Parsonstown Union.

(No. 15,674/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 11th August 1866.

THE following is an extract from a communication received from the medical officer of the workhouse. The other matters referred to have reference to the Medical Charities Acts and "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts":—

"With respect to the proposal of the Commissioners that only 4 oz. of additional bread be given to the female infirm paupers, on consideration, I agree with them that it will be sufficient, but as to giving additional fluid, such as coffee, &c., for supper, I think as they have already half a pint of milk, it ought to be enough for the present, at least until we see how the change in the dietary will work.

"I think that the additional 4 oz. of bread for the female infirm paupers may be stopped, when the danger of the cholera appearing passes away; at present a fuller diet than usual is necessary."

(No. 15,674/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 17 August 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Parsonstown Union, on the 11th instant, containing an extract from a communication received from the medical officer of the workhouse, in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 3rd instant relating to the dietary in use in the workhouse; and the Commissioners desire to point out that the suggestion contained in their letter above referred to was not to reduce the infirm women's supper meal by 4 oz. of bread, as supposed by the medical officer, but to take 2 oz. from it, so as to keep it in due proportion to that of the men; and the addition of fluid to the supper meal, suggested by the Commissioners, applied to the able-bodied class of both sexes who at present get nothing but dry bread at supper.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Parsonstown Union.

(No. 16,157/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 18th August 1866.

READ letter, dated 17th August 1866, in which the Commissioners refer to Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 11th instant, containing an extract from a communication received from the medical officer of the workhouse in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 3rd instant, relating to the dietary in use in the workhouse, and the Commissioners desire to point out that the suggestion contained in their letter above referred to, was not to reduce the infirm women's supper meal by 4 oz. of bread, as supposed by the medical officer, but to take 2 oz. from it, so as to keep it in due proportion to that of the men, and the addition of fluid to the supper meal suggested by the Commissioners applied to the able-bodied class of both sexes who at present get nothing but dry bread at supper.

Resolved,—Reply, by informing the Poor Law Commissioners that the guardians find, on referring to their minutes of the 16th June last, that the medical officer recommended that a daily increase of 8 oz. of bread be given to the infirm men, and that it was not intended the same increase should extend to the infirm women; as regards the addition of fluid to the supper meal of the able-bodied pauper inmates, the board consider the present hall diet quite sufficient, and that it was only some short time back that that diet was increased by the supper allowance.

Portumna Union.

PORTUMNA UNION.

(No. 4,955/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd March, 1866.

WITH reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 23rd ultimo, and medical officers' report of the 17th ultimo, relative to the diet of Class 3 (healthy inmates), and finding, by copies of healthy dietary received from, and in use in the Loughrea, Gort, Mountbellew, Ballinasloe, Tuam, and Claremorris Unions, that no third meal is allowed to this class in the workhouse of either of these unions,

It was proposed by Mr. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Rush, and unanimously resolved—That the board are of opinion that no change should take place in the scale of dietary, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Commissioners, which is also in accordance with the scale laid down in their regulations, and same as in the before-mentioned workhouses.

(No. 4,955/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office.
Dublin, 9 March 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution passed at the meeting of the board of guardians of Portumna Union, on the 3rd instant, to the effect that the board are of opinion that no change should take place in the scale of dietary, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Commissioners, and which it is stated is in accordance with the scale laid down in the general regulations.

In reference thereto the Commissioners desire to observe that they understood that objection was made in the report of the medical officer of the workhouse, laid before the guardians on the 17th ultimo, to the articles of food in the breakfast and dinner meals of Class 3, the aged and infirm, and not so much to the number of the meals.

Their diet, according to the scale forwarded, was proposed to consist of Indian meal stirabout and milk for breakfast, and white bread and milk for dinner; the soup heretofore allowed the aged and infirm at dinner, as well as their bread and milk supper, being discontinued.

A diet of meal and milk for breakfast, and bread and milk for dinner, appears to the Commissioners to be defective in point of variety, and unsatisfactory, as providing no fresh vegetable food.

The Commissioners will, however, await the further consideration of the matter until they are in possession of a copy of Dr. Coates's report of the 17th ultimo, which they request may be forwarded to them.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 5,634/66.)

No. 3 —EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 10th March 1866.

THE letter of the Commissioner of the 9th instant, relative to the diet of Class 3 having been read and considered, it was ordered, "That vegetable soup be substituted for the milk for the dinner of Class 3, and that potatoes be continued as an article of diet for dinner of the healthy inmates while they can be procured at the present price; that a copy of the medical officer's report, of the 17th ultimo, be forwarded to the Commissioners.

(No. 5,634/66.)

COPY of REPORT of Dr. Coates, Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

17 February 1866.

IN reference to the Resolution of the board of the 10th instant, reducing the diet of Class No. 3, in my opinion the proposed reduction cannot be carried into effect with safety to the health of the aged and infirm.

(signed) Samuel Coates, M.D.

(No. 6,753/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 29th March 1866.

THE dietary for the able-bodied classes still remains, it appears, under the guardians consideration, the board being desirous of making reductions in the quantity of food allowed, especially to Class 3, the aged and infirm, to which the medical officer of the workhouse objects.

The Commissioners need hardly point out to the board of guardians that the opinion of the medical officer on such a matter is entitled to the greatest weight, and that they cannot act in contrariety to it without incurring a serious responsibility.

(No. 7,223/66.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 31st March 1866.

WITH reference to the portion of the Commissioners' letter, No. 6,753, dated 29th March, referring to the medical officer's objection to the proposed change of dietary for the infirm inmates, Class 3,

The board, upon further consideration, consent to the continuing of the third meal to this class, composed of six oz. bread and half-pint new milk daily, in addition to the diet proposed in the scale, a copy of which was forwarded to the Commissioners on the 12th February last, to which, with this addition, the board request the Commissioners' sanction.

(No. 7,223/66.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 6 April 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Portumna Union on the 31st ultimo, and in reference to the minute consenting to the third meal for the infirm inmates, Class 3, the Commissioners request to be furnished with a copy of the whole dietary, as now amended and agreed upon by the board of guardians.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

(No. 8,250/66.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 14 April 1866.

The following Scale of Dietary for Healthy Inmates was agreed to:—

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Indian Meal.	Milk (New.)	Wholemeal Bread.	Soup.	White Bread.	Cocoa.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pints.	oz.	pint.
1. Able-bodied males - -	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	4	1
2. Able-bodied females - -	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	1
3. Infirm of both sexes - -	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	1
4. Children, 9 to 15 years -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Ditto - 5 to 9 years -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	4	
6. Ditto - 2 to 5 years -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
7. Infants, under 2 years -	8 oz. white bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints new milk daily.					

Note.—The soup to be made with 12oz. oatmeal to the gallon of water, well seasoned with pepper, salt, and such vegetables as may be seasonable, with an ox head each of three days in each week.

The cocoa to be made with 4 oz. shell cocoa; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. sugar, and half quart milk to each gallon of water.

The board fixed the hours for meals as follows, viz.:—

Breakfast - at 9 o'clock, a.m. Dinner - at 2 o'clock, p.m. Supper - at 7 o'clock, p.m.

Portumna Union.

(No. 8,250/66.)

No. 8.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office Dublin,
20 April 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Portumna Union on the 14th instant, and desire to state that they approve of the scale of dietary as at present arranged for the healthy inmates of the workhouse.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 8,729/66.)

No. 9.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st April 1866.

WITH reference to the Commissioners' letter, No. 8,250, it was *Resolved*,—

That new milk for supper be substituted in lieu of cocoa, for the healthy inmates; Classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to receive half pint, and class 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, as heretofore.

(No. 8,729/66.)

No. 10.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 April 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Portumna Union on the 21st instant, containing a resolution to the effect that new milk for supper be substituted in lieu of cocoa for the healthy inmates, and the Commissioners desire to state that they sanction the proposed change.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 11,964/66.)

No. 11.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9th June 1866.

A. F. NUGENT, Esq., pursuant to notice of motion, proposed that the dietary of the healthy inmates in this workhouse be henceforth, according to the scale accompanying the Minutes, which is equal to that in use in the neighbouring unions in this county.

The foregoing was unanimously agreed to.

SCALE of Diet for Healthy Inmates proposed this day by *A. F. Nugent*, Esq., and unanimously adopted :

Class.	Description of Class.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
1.	Able-bodied males -	8 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	14 oz. whole flour bread and two pints soup.	Nil.
2.	Able-bodied females -	7 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	12 oz. whole flour bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup.	Nil.
3.	Infirm of both sexes -	6 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	8 oz. white bread and one pint soup.	4 oz. white bread and half pint new milk.
4.	Children, 9 to 15 years -	5 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	8 oz. whole flour bread and one pint soup.	4 oz. white bread and half pint new milk.
5.	Children, 5 to 9 years -	4 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	6 oz. whole flour bread and one pint soup.	4 oz. white bread and half pint new milk.
6.	Children, 2 to 5 years -	4 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.	4 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint soup.	4 oz. white bread and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint new milk.
7.	Infants under 2 years -	12 oz. white bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints new milk (daily.)		

Vegetable soup to be made with 12oz. oatmeal to the gallon of water, with pepper, salt, and such vegetables as may be seasonable, together with an ox head on each Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

(No. 11,964/66.)

Portumna Union.

No. 12.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 June 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Portumna Union, on the 9th instant, together with a copy of the scale of dietary proposed for the healthy inmates of the workhouse; and, in reference thereto, the Commissioners request to be informed whether the Guardians have availed themselves of the opinion of the medical officer before proposing the scale, especially as regards the infirm class.

If not, the Commissioners would recommend the Guardians to obtain a report from the medical officer on the subject.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 12,338/66.)

No. 13.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 16th June 1866.

WITH reference to the Commissioners' letter, No. 11,964, dated 15th June 1866, relative to the proposed change of dietary for the healthy inmates of the workhouse, the following report of the medical officer on the subject was read:—

16 June 1866.

I have to state it is my opinion that no reduction in the present scale of dietary, especially for Class 3, can be made with safety to the health of the inmates.

(signed) *Samuel Coates*, M.D.

The Board still adhere to their resolution of the 9th instant, proposing a change of dietary for the healthy inmates of the workhouse, and that the Board cannot see why the Commissioners withhold their sanction to a scale of dietary equal in every respect to that in use in all the union workhouses throughout the county.

(No. 12,338/66.)

No. 14.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22 June 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Portumna Union, on the 16th instant, containing a report from the medical officer of the workhouse, relating to the proposed change of dietary for the healthy inmates of the house; and in reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that having regard to the strong opinion expressed by the medical officer against the proposed change of dietary, they are not prepared to approve of it for Class 3; and they think that the dietary, as last arranged for all the other classes, should be tried for some time before it is altered.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 6,091/67.)

No. 15.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 2nd March 1867.

The Report of the Medical Officer (Dr. Coates), was read, and orders made thereon, as follows:—

That he has to bring under the notice of the Board the present dietary, which he considers insufficient, that he begs to direct attention to the changes which have been made since 29th April, in last year. On that day the Board resolved that supper was necessary for Classes 1 and 2, and accordingly supper, consisting of 4 oz. of white bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, was given; but the dinner, which prior to that date consisted of 12 ozs. white bread, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes for Classes 1, 2, and 3 was then changed, for Class 1 to 12 ozs. brown bread; for Class 2, to 10 ozs. brown bread, and for Class 3, to 10 ozs. brown bread.

Portumna Union.

bread. At that date there was also a change made in the soup for dinner, the oatmeal was reduced from $14\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to each gallon of water to 12 oz. The $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for supper has recently been taken away, and a substitute, which he considers very inferior, given, namely $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cocoa; that he is of opinion that the dinner before 29th April was superior to the present dinner and supper together in point of nourishment.

There has also been another change made in the soup; formerly it contained, on three days in each week, an ox-head to every eight gallons, whereas at present the whole quantity required for dinner contains one head only, so that on last Thursday, $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons contained only one ox-head, and that there is a great tendency to skin disease among the children, which he should hope would not exist if the soup were improved.

With reference to the foregoing,

The Board upon enquiry find from returns received from the several unions in the county, that the diet given to the healthy inmates in this workhouse exceeds in point of nourishment and quantity that given in any of those workhouses and also exceeds in some points, the scale of dietary laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners. The Board also find upon enquiry that even when the numbers in the house exceeded those at present therein, that there was never a larger number than three ox-heads used weekly, that consequently the Board do not deem that an increase of diet for the healthy inmates is needed.

The Board have also to remark that no change has taken place in the diet of the children, whose healthy appearance could be favourably contrasted with that of the children of any workhouse in Ireland.

(No. 6,091/671)

No. 16.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8 March 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Portumna union on the 2nd instant, containing a report of the medical officer of the workhouse, drawing attention to the scale of dietary in use in the workhouse, and pointing out its insufficiency, in his opinion, in certain particulars; and in reference to the minute of the Board on the subject, the Commissioners desire to state that the recommendations of the medical officer regarding the diet, and sanitary state of the inmates, are at all times deserving the careful attention of the Board of Guardians. They have at the same time to observe that the scale of diet given in the general workhouse regulations is a "minimum" scale.

The Commissioners think that the Guardians would do well to order that the former allowance of ox-heads, or houghs, to the soup should be resumed; and they are desirous of being informed as to the quality of the brown bread in the dietary, whether it is whole flour bread or not.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Note:—The subsequent correspondence with the Board of Guardians related to the use of meat in the soup, and not to the question of a third meal, three meals a day appearing to have been continued, notwithstanding the omission of the third meal, in the scale in the Guardians' resolution, of the 9th June 1866 (*See* No. 11.)

RATHDOWN UNION.

(No. 103 M. 167.)

Rathdown Union

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
10 September 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had their attention drawn to a statement published in the Daily Express newspaper, of the 5th instant, to the effect that the inmates of the workhouse of Rathdown Union receive no food between three p. m., and nine a. m. the following day; and, further, that it was stated at the Board, that the dietary and its arrangements were on the same scale as in the other workhouses of Ireland, and that unless the law in the matter were changed there could be no change in the house.

The Commissioners find no reference to the dietary table in use in Rathdown Union, that three meals a day are allowed to all classes of inmates of the workhouse, except the able-bodied adults, and it seems therefore that the above-mentioned statement as to the length of time that elapses between the meals cannot be correct in regard to any inmates

mates of the workhouse, but healthy men and women, unless the prescribed dietary has been departed from. Rathdown Union.

In the case of the able-bodied adults, the Commissioners think it deserving the consideration of the Guardians whether three meals a day should not be allowed to them as well as to other classes of inmates, as is the case in most unions, and the long interval which must otherwise necessarily elapse between dinner on one day and breakfast on the day following be thus avoided.

The Commissioners invite the attention of the Guardians to this subject, and they suggest that the medical officer of the workhouse should be consulted in reference to it.

The Guardians will observe that there is nothing in the workhouse rules to prevent their allowing three meals a day; the only limitations in Article 13 (which contains rules for framing dietaries), being that the adult classes shall receive not less than two meals a day, and the other classes not less than three meals a day, and that the quantities of food allowed shall not be less than the quantities therein set forth.

To the Clerk, Rathdown Union,
Loughlinstown, Cabinteely.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 23,345/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 11 September 1867.

ORDERED.—Reply to the Poor Law Commissioners' letter of 10th instant in reference to certain particulars connected with the house dietary, that such dietary is exceptionally good, as compared with those of many other unions; that the male and female infirm diets, Nos. 4 and 5, have recently been improved on the recommendation of the medical officer, and that the entire of the inmates of the workhouse are at present in receipt of three meals a day, with the exception of about 27 inmates, male and female, who are in good health.

SCARIFF UNION.

(No. 21,056/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 17 October 1866.

Scariff Union.

THE Guardians having considered the dietaries of the inmates and rations of the officers, it is resolved—That the infirm dietary be changed by substituting for the milk allowed, 1½ pint of soup for males, and 1 pint for females, and by giving to all those on this class 4 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk for supper.

(No. 21,056/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 October 1866.

Sir,

REFERRING to the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Scariff Union on the 17th instant, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland request that they may be furnished with a copy of the present scale of dietary of the several classes of inmates of the workhouse, including the alteration adopted by the Guardians at their meeting on the above date.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union, Tomgraney.

(No. 22,298/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 1st November 1866.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners of 29th ultimo, No. 21,056, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the dietary of the workhouse inmates, including the alteration made in it by Board on 17th ultimo.

Scariff Union. The following is the dietary :

Number of Class.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
1	8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	14 oz. brown bread, and 2 pints soup.	---
2	7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	12 oz. brown bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup.	---
2 (males)	8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	12 oz. white bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup.	4 oz. white bread, and 1 pint milk.
3 (females)	8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	12 oz. white bread, and 1 pint soup.	4 oz. white bread, and 1 pint milk.
4	7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	10 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup.	4 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
5	6 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup.	4 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
6	4 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	6 oz. white bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint soup.	4 oz. white bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
7	8 oz. white bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk daily.		

The milk is best new milk, and the soup is made of oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, and vegetables.

(22,298/66).

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
10 November 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 1st instant, containing a copy of the present scale of dietary of the inmates of the workhouse, including the alteration proposed at the Guardians' previous meeting in the allowances for the infirm inmates; and the Commissioners desire to express their sanction of the dietary as now arranged.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union, Tomgraney.

(No. 621/67.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3 January 1867.

IN pursuance of notice given by chairman on 20th ultimo, it is now resolved that the Board's resolution of 17th October last, altering the infirm dietary, be rescinded for the reasons stated in said notice, and that the dietary for the infirm be the same as it was prior to the passing of said resolution.

(No. 621/67.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
9 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 3rd instant, containing a resolution that "the resolution of the 17th October last altering the infirm dietary be rescinded, and that the dietary for the infirm be the same as it was prior to the passing of the said resolution"; and, in reference thereto, the Commissioners have to state, that the alteration of the dietary adopted on the 17th October last received their sanction, and that the dietary cannot be again altered without their sanction, which they are not prepared to give.

The Guardians are bound therefore to adhere to the dietary as established on the 17th October with the approval of the Commissioners.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union, Tomgraney.

(No. 1,211/67.)

Scariff Union.

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 10 January 1867.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners of 9th instant (No. 621,) stating in reference to minutes of 3rd instant, that the infirm dietary adopted by the Board on 17th October last and sanctioned by the Commissioners, cannot be again altered now without their sanction, which they are not prepared to give, and that the Guardians are therefore bound to adhere to such dietary as fixed on 17th October last.

The alteration of 17th October having been made without legal notice is illegal, and the Board therefore feel bound by their resolution of 3rd instant.

(No. 1,211/67.)

No. 8.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 10th instant, containing a minute in reply to their letter of the 3rd instant, stating that the alteration of the dietary of the workhouse inmates, adopted on the 17th October last, received their sanction, and cannot be again altered without their sanction.

The Guardians' present minute is to the effect that the change of dietary made on the 17th October last was adopted without legal notice; and the Board observe that they therefore feel bound by their resolution of the 3rd instant rescinding the previous minute.

The Commissioners have, however, to point out to the Guardians that no such irregularity as they appear to apprehend attended the adoption of the resolution of the 17th October last, which was duly carried in pursuance of a notice of motion given on the 4th October last, and entered in the copy of the minutes of that date transmitted to this office.

The course now proposed by the Board is calculated to entail suffering upon the class of inmates in question; and the Commissioners are prepared, if necessary, to exert such power as they possess to make the dietary of the aged and infirm poor in the Scariff Workhouse such as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it ought to be.

The Commissioners request that the matter may receive the immediate reconsideration of the Board of Guardians, with a view to the continuance of the dietary in accordance with the scale of allowances sanctioned by the Commissioners on the 10th November last.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union,
Tomgraney.

(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 1,995/67.)

No. 9.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 17th January 1867.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners of 16th instant, No. 1,211, pointing out, in reference to minutes of 10th instant, where the Guardians decline to adopt the dietary for the aged and infirm inmates as fixed on 17th October last, that they think no such irregularity (as to notice to change it) exists, as it appears by minutes of 4th October that notice was given; observing that the course now proposed by the Board is calculated to entail suffering upon this class of inmates, and they (the Commissioners) are prepared, if necessary, to exert such power as they possess to make their dietary in Scariff Workhouse such as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it ought to be; and requesting the Guardians will immediately reconsider the matter, with a view to continuing such dietary as fixed on 17th October last by the Board, and sanctioned by the Commissioners.

Resolved: That it is a fact known to the Guardians that the notice of 4th October to consider the food of the paupers was merely to inquire why the white bread bore so large a proportion to the brown; that even if an inquiry had been made regarding the sufficiency of the food, it was not competent to the Board to alter the dietary without due notice to that effect. But that there was no inquiry as to the sufficiency of the food at all, the Inspector taking undue advantage of the above notice to have his views carried out. That it appears, from the dietary of the infirm poor, that each infirm pauper is allowed eight ounces of raw mixed oatmeal and Indian meal in proportion of one to two, which makes a quart of stirabout and half a pint of new milk for breakfast, and 12 ounces of white bread and one pint new milk for dinner. That, after the alteration which the Inspector caused, it was found that a considerable addition was made to the waste of stirabout, in

Scariff Union.

consequence of the infirm poor not being able to consume the additional allowance along with the former one; that is to say, a great deal of waste takes place. That the uniform good sanitary condition of the paupers (*see* Medical Officer's Weekly Reports) shows the nature of their treatment, and which treatment has met with the Commissioners' approbation and consent for the last 10 or 15 years, when the dietary was adopted. That a comparison of the condition of the infirm poor in-doors with the industrious poor out-of-doors clearly proves that the former are and have been properly treated. That the yearly valuation of the union is 25,702*l.*; that considering there is so much grass and waste land, the entire yearly produce of the union, including the rent of landlords and profits of farmers, cannot exceed 2½ times the valuation, and in bad years it certainly is not so much. This, supposing the whole yearly income of the union to be divided share and share alike amongst the inhabitants, would not give much more than 4*l.* a piece to each individual. But deducting once the yearly valuation for rent, and half that amount for strong farmers, amounting to, say 2,000*l.* and odd, there would remain once the valuation to be divided amongst about 13,000 persons, or about 2*l.* a year for the support of each; whereas each infirm pauper in the house costs at least 7*l.* a year. That many of the rate-payers outside would be only too glad to have such a support for themselves and families as the infirm poor have inside; and that under such circumstances this Board think it their duty to prevent waste and abuse, and therefore, notwithstanding the threat of the Commissioners, we refuse to sanction the alteration of the dietary of the infirm.

(No. 1,995/67.)

No. 10.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 17th instant, containing a resolution in reply to their letter on the subject of the dietary of the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse, as fixed by the Guardians' resolution of 17th October last, and sanctioned by the Commissioners, to which the Board, it appears, still decline to adhere, adverting to the good sanitary condition of the inmates at present, and the low yearly valuation of the union, as additional grounds of objection.

In reply, the Commissioners have to state that the question is, whether or not the food supplied to the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse is sufficient for the due maintenance of their health, and not what the valuation of the union may be.

There is no evidence that the class of inmates alluded to is unable to consume the diet which was allowed and approved.

The notice given as to the dietary was fully sufficient to justify the Guardians assembled at the subsequent meeting in proposing the change which was made.

If the Guardians persist in directing the workhouse officers to alter the dietary approved by the Commissioners without the requisite authority for so doing, it will be necessary for the Commissioners to consider the responsibility which would in that case devolve upon them, under the 26th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and the 18th section of the Act 10 Vict. c. 31, to which the Guardians' attention is requested.

The Commissioners cannot think that the Guardians will persist in their present resolution, and request them to reconsider it at their meeting to-morrow.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union,
Tomgraney.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 2,645/67.)

No. 11.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 24th January 1867.

THIS Board is still of opinion that the notice was not sufficient to warrant the Board in changing the dietary, and consequently, that change, made by surprise, was illegal. The Guardians beg to add, that there is evidence of the food which was supplied during the temporary change being more than sufficient, and are prepared to give it if required; and that the excessive taxation of this union, being for many years more than double that of all Ireland, ought surely to induce some consideration for the poorer ratepayers.

(No. 2,645/67.)

Scariff Union.

No. 12.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 24th instant, and with reference to the resolution on the subject of the Commissioners' letter of 23rd instant, relating to the dietary of the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse, the Commissioners desire to state that, as at present informed, they cannot approve the proposed reduction of the dietary.

The Commissioners have received a report from their Inspector, Mr. Bourke, from which it appears that he has personally ascertained that none of the 60 aged and infirm persons who have been allowed the diet resolved to be given to them on the 17th October last, and approved by the Commissioners, were unable to consume the food supplied, and that he was assured by the master of the workhouse that no increased waste of food has occurred, as alleged.

The medical officer of the workhouse also bore testimony to the advantages of the increased scale of diet for the class in question.

The Guardians are not authorised to alter the scale of dietary without the sanction of the Commissioners, or without a written report from the medical officer, in pursuance of Article 18, No. 2, of the General Workhouse Regulations; and until either of these authorisations has taken place, the Guardians are bound to provide, and the workhouse officers to issue, the allowances prescribed by the existing approved scale of dietary.

The Commissioners trust, therefore, that the issue of food to the aged and infirm class, according to the scale fixed on the 17th October last, will at once be resumed.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union,
Tomgraney.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 3,932/67.)

No. 13.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th February 1867.

READ letter of the Poor Law Commissioners of 30th ultimo, No. 2,645, in reference to minutes of 24th ultimo, on the subject of the Board's refusal to issue the diet for the infirm inmates, as fixed on 17th October last.

In reply, this Board always received with every respect, and treat with due consideration, every recommendation or even suggestion of the Commissioners, but we submit that, having a personal knowledge for a great number of years of the treatment, food, and health of the inmates of every class in this house, and having at all times made the health and comfort of the paupers our first object, and having fully succeeded in establishing and maintaining as healthy a body of paupers, of all descriptions, during a great many years past as would challenge comparison with any other workhouse in Great Britain; and at this most inclement and unhealthy season, the very last medical report represents the sanitary state of the house as favourable, and that even the old persons affected with coughs are convalescent, we respectfully submit, that such constant favourable reports bear out our own experience, and that the system of dietary which has had such a beneficial and successful result should not be suddenly altered without notice. That in consequence of this letter of the Commissioners, the Board have now inquired into the statements therein made, and find that Mr. Bourke walked through the infirm ward; but did not make any inquiries from each individual pauper. We have also examined the contractor for the offal and refuse of the house, and he states that he had a greater quantity in two months after the alteration than for seven months previously; and that on the dietary being reduced to the former scale, the offal diminished immediately. This clearly bears out our former statements, and confirms the report of the medical officer, which the Commissioners will observe is based on the old dietary, or as it existed prior to the 17th October.

(No. 5,647/68.)

No. 14.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 4th March 1868.

As regards the dietary of the workhouse inmates, Mr. Bourke reports that the aged and infirm men complained to him of their food, alleging that it was insufficient, and Mr. Bourke is of opinion that the interval between their two meals is too great.

Scariff Union.

This class was formerly allowed a supper meal, and it would be well to obtain a report from the medical officer as to a third meal being given, either by some addition to the present daily allowance, or by a division of that quantity into three meals as regards the solid food, and an addition of tea at the supper meal.

Some addition might also be made to the diet of the able-bodied women to whom a third meal would be desirable.

The Guardians replied to this letter by stating that they considered the dietary sufficient. No change has been made.

SLIGO UNION.

(No. 1,772/67.)

Sligo Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 15th January 1867.

DIETARY.

The Committee have carefully examined the dietary, comparing it with that sanctioned by the Commissioners and the dietaries of 10 other unions, and they recommend the following alterations and reductions.

Class 1. The only change possible in this class would be to abolish the supper. The Committee were divided in opinion on the subject, and did not agree to recommend the change, though they think it right to bring the matter to the notice of the Board. If no supper be allowed, there would be a saving of about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head per week. There are about 20 at present in this class.

Class 2. The Committee recommend a reduction of 1 oz. of oatmeal in the breakfast, and when potatoes are given for dinner that the weight be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. They also recommend a reduction of 2 ozs. in the bread for supper, but it is also a question which the Committee have not decided whether any supper should be allowed to this class.

In most of the unions whose dietaries the Committee examined, no supper is allowed to either of the above classes.

There are at present 47 in this class.

Class 3. In the opinion of this Committee the supper of this class should be reduced to 6 ozs. of bread. Adopted.

Class 4. Substitute butter milk for sweet milk in the supper of this class. Adopted.

Class 5. The Committee recommend no change in the dietary of this class.

The Committee having also examined the hospital dietary, do not recommend any change to be made. On revisiting the infirmary, however, they noticed a quantity of bread lying about the wards, and some of the Committee mentioned that this was a common occurrence; having called on the infirmary nurse for an explanation, she stated that, whenever she saw the patients did not eat all their bread, it was her duty to inform the medical officer who generally put the patient on a different scale of diet.

If the nurse performs this duty strictly, the Committee consider that much waste will be prevented, and they suggest that the medical officer should order the nurse to furnish him each day in writing, with the names of any of the patients requiring a change of diet.

(No. 1,772/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 15th instant, containing a report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the union, the dietary and employment of the workhouse inmates; and as regards the proposed alteration of the dietary at present fixed and approved for the several classes of the workhouse inmates, the Commissioners have to state that the scale laid down in the general regulations is a minimum scale.

The present dietary is not much in excess of the minimum scale for any class, and it does not appear to the Commissioners that there has been any waste, or that any class of inmates has been unable to consume the food allowed.

No alteration of the dietary should be made without the fullest consideration by the Board of Guardians, who would do well to avail themselves of a special report from the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject in the first instance. After receipt of such a report, and the further deliberation of the Guardians thereon, the Commissioners will be prepared fully to consider the views and wishes of the Board.

In

In the meantime, the Commissioners have to state, that it appears to them to be very desirable that the supper meal, which prevents a long interval taking place between supplies of food to the inmates, should not be discontinued for any class.

Sligo Union.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 30,691/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Report from Medical Officer entered on Guardians' Minutes of 3rd December 1867.

Sir,

Sligo Workhouse, 3 December 1867.

HAVING been called on by the Commissioners to report to the Board on the change in the Sligo Workhouse of the dietary now in operation for a week, it being adopted without waiting the approval of the Commissioners; with every desire to carry out the economy proposed by its adoption, I consider there are objections in the healthy dietary to the change in No. 1 and 2 for supper of stirabout and buttermilk instead of bread, and in No. 3 of stirabout and buttermilk for bread and sweet-milk; in No. 7½ lb. bread should be given to infants from one to two years of age.

(No. 30,691/67.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
9 December 1867.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Sligo Union on the 3rd instant, containing a report from the medical officer of the workhouse, relating to the changes recently proposed to be made in the dietaries of the healthy inmates of the workhouse and the inmates of the hospital; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be so good as to take the report of the medical officer into their consideration, with a view to other articles of food being substituted for the supper meal of the healthy classes in lieu of stirabout and buttermilk.

The Commissioners would also suggest that for infants between one and two years of age the allowance should be 12 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk daily.

As regards the sick dietary, the Commissioners desire to state that as the scale proposed by the Guardians does not altogether meet with the concurrence of the medical officer, they think the best course would be to request Dr. Homan to prepare a scale of diet combining due regard to the wants of the sick with all practical economy.

The medical officer's opinion on this matter, which is within his special province, is deserving of every consideration.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

By Order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

No step appears to have been taken by the Guardians on the above letter in reference to the supper meal.

THOMASTOWN UNION.

(No. 20,213/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Thomastown Union.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8 August 1867.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt, on the 5th instant, of the copy of the dietary of the workhouse inmates of the Thomastown Union, and desire to express their sanction of the temporary use of cocoa as proposed.

The Commissioners recommend at the same time that some bread be allowed to the infirm class at the supper meal.

To the Clerk, Thomastown Union.

By Order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Thomastown
Union.

(No. 20,764/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9th August 1867.

WITH reference to letter No. 20,213/67, dated 8th August 1867, the Commissioners are informed that it appears the supper bread of the infirm class is issued at the dinner meal, and the master has been directed to make a division of that issue so that the infirm may get 8 oz. at dinner, and 4 oz. at supper.

THURLES UNION.

Thurles Union.

(No. 18,416/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 July 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Thurles Union that they have received a report from their Inspector, Mr. William Hamilton, in which he states that on visiting the workhouse on the 11th instant, he was requested by some of the aged and infirm women to interfere in their behalf, with a view to some improvement in their dietary, which consists of seven ounces of Indian meal made into stirabout and one pint of new milk for breakfast, and 12 ounces of white bread and one pint of tea for dinner, there being no supper allowance.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to refer the Board of Guardians to their circular letter of the 31st March 1859 (a copy of which will be found at page 25 of the Commissioners' Twelfth Annual Report) relating to the diet of the aged and infirm inmates of workhouses; and the Commissioners request the Guardians to have the goodness to confer with the medical officer of the workhouse with a view to the framing of an improved scale of dietary for that class of inmates.

The Commissioners think it desirable that supper should be supplied to the class in question.

To the Clerk, Thurles Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 19,843/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30th July 1867.

THE following Report from Dr. Russell, acting medical officer for Dr. Bradshaw, was read.

With respect to the communication received from the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to an increased dietary for the aged and infirm inmates of the house, I beg to state, for the information of the Board, that Dr. Bradshaw is of opinion that a supper of a quarter of a pound of white bread and half a pint of new milk should be given to each aged and infirm person.

(signed) J. Russell.
Approved. Thomas O'Meara, Chairman.

(No. 19,843/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
5 August 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Thurles Union on the 30th ultimo, and desire to express their approval of a supper, consisting of four ounces of white bread and half a pint of new milk, being allowed to the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

TIPPERARY UNION.

Tipperary Union.

(No. 19,077/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 1st October 1866.

It appears that no supper meal is given to any of the adult inmates, who consequently fast from 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 or 10 next morning.

It seems very desirable to change this system, and to give a supper meal to all classes, as being likely to preserve them in better health, and to improve their condition at a very inconsiderable cost. Six ounces of bread, with a little coffee in winter and milk in summer, would be sufficient; and as (if supper were given) a small reduction, say two ounces of bread, might be made at dinner, the real increase of food would be only four ounces per head.

(No. 27,295/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
7 November 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the scale of dietary in use in the workhouse of the Tipperary Union, received from you on the 29th ultimo, and in reference thereto the Commissioners request that they may be informed when the sick dietary, No. 4, was ordered to be dispensed with, as stated in your note on the dietary scale.

The Commissioners also request to be informed whether the aged and infirm class receive any of their diet as a third (or supper) meal, as was proposed in October 1866.

It would be very desirable to give the children from 9 to 15 years of age some solid food (bread) with the half pint of milk allowed at the supper meal.

To the Clerk, Tipperary Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 28,659/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th November 1867.

Ordered,—That the Commissioners be informed that the sick dietary, No. 4, was ordered to be discontinued on the 19th December 1865, and that the aged and infirm class on being questioned as to receiving some of their food as a supper meal, preferred getting it in two meals, viz., breakfast and dinner, and that the children from 9 to 15 get 6oz. brown bread with the half pint of milk for supper.

TULLA UNION.

(No. 2,286/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Tulla Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Tulla Union of the 22nd instant, containing a resolution requesting to be furnished with the scale of dietary recommended by Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector, for the healthy inmates at the Ennis Workhouse; and the Commissioners desire to state, that there has been no change introduced in the dietary of the class of inmates referred to in the Ennis Workhouse.

Mr. Bourke's suggestions were, to give the able-bodied men and women in the Ennis Workhouse four ounces of brown bread, and half a pint of milk or coffee for supper, in addition to the present diet. The dietary in use for the aged and infirm in the above workhouse (20 ounces of white bread, and two pints of new milk daily) be considered sufficient, but wanting in variety.

The Commissioners desire to state that the Guardians, if they are disposed to change the present scale of dietary, might properly consider whether a pint of vegetable soup might not be a good fluid for the dinner meal of the aged and infirm, with a small reduction in the bread, and an addition of four ounces bread, and one pint of milk for supper.

To the Clerk, Tulla Union.

By order, &c.,
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Tulla Union.

(No. 1,053/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 20th January 1868.

Mr. BOURKE calls attention to the scale of dietary for the two classes, 1 and 2, of able-bodied inmates, which is restricted in the quantity of food allowed to them, and he suggests that a third meal, consisting of six ounces of bread, with milk or coffee, each day, should be supplied to those classes; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to take the subject into their consideration, with the view of adopting Mr. Bourke's suggestion, especially when it is considered that the whole of the work of the establishment is thrown upon the few inmates of those classes now to be found in workhouses.

(No. 2,506/68.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 28th January 1868.

Special Business.

THE consideration of the Commissioners' letter, embodying Mr. Bourke's report of the state of the workhouse, which was adjourned to this day, came on for discussion.

In connection with it the following Report was read from the medical officer:

"Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to recommend the Board to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Bourke, to give a third meal to the able-bodied class. I also recommend that the dietary allowed to the healthy infirm males should be made somewhat similar to that already adopted for the females of the same class. By adopting the changes proposed, I shall be enabled to reduce the number of males on hospital diet.

"Your obedient servant,
"James Malony, Medical Officer."

The following is the Dietary adopted for the Classes referred to.

Class.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
1	8 oz. meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, and 2 oz. oatmeal for soup.	6 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
2	7 oz. meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk	3 lbs. potatoes, and 2 oz. oatmeal for soup.	6 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
3 (males)	8 oz. white bread, and 1 pint tea.	8 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint milk	4 oz. white bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
3 (females)	6 oz. white bread, and 1 pint tea	8 oz. white bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint milk	4 oz. white bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk

(No. 2,506/68.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
3 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received Minutes of the Board of Guardians of Tulla Union of the 28th ultimo, containing a copy of the scale of dietary proposed for the able-bodied class of inmates, and for the infirm male patients; and the Commissioners desire to express their sanction to the proposed scale of dietary.

To the Clerk, Tulla Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

— IV. —

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the providing of Shoes and Stockings for Inmates of Workhouses, or any classes of them, that has taken place between the Poor Law Commissioners and Local Boards of Guardians since the 1st day of January 1866.

NAMES of Unions to which the Correspondence relates.

Bailieborough.	Cavan.	Galway.	Mohill.
Ballinasloe.	Clonmel.	Gort.	Monaghan.
Ballyshannon.	Cootehill.	Granard.	Newcastle.
Ballyvaghan.	Corrofin.	Kenmare.	Oughterard.
Borrisokane.	Delvin.	Kilmallock.	Portumna.
Carrickmacross.	Dranfanaghy.	Kilrush.	Scariff.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	Dungannon.	Kinsale.	Skull.
Castlebar.	Ennis.	Lisnaskea.	Sligo.
Castleblaney.	Ennistymon.	Loughrea.	

BAILIEBOROUGH UNION.

(No. 25,104/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd December 1866.

Bailieborough
Union.

The reports of the master were read, and orders made thereon as follows:—

Mr. O'Brien, the inspector, inspected the house on Friday last. He recommends that the boys and girls be supplied with shoes.

No order.

(No. 25,104/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8 December 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Bailieborough Union on the 3rd instant, containing a report from the workhouse master relating to the supply of shoes for the boys and girls in the house, and to the fenders required for the fireplaces, especially where the floors are boarded; no order appears, however, to have been made by the Guardians to provide these articles, and the Commissioners wish to call the attention of the Board again to the matter.

The want of shoes is found to predispose children to ophthalmia and other complaints, rendering it necessary to place them in hospital. As a mere question of economy, therefore, it is desirable that, irrespective of other considerations, the children should be provided with shoes.

As regards the fenders, the Commissioners would recommend the Guardians to incur the slight expense of providing fenders in every case where there are boarded floors in connection with the fireplaces. It is from neglect of details of this nature, that accidents frequently spring.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Bailieborough Union.

Bailieborough
Union.

(No. 25,689/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 10th December 1866.

No. 25,104—1866. A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 8th December 1866, relative to a report of the workhouse master on the 3rd instant, asking for a supply of shoes for the boys and girls, also for fenders.

Order of Board.—The master to ascertain how many pairs of shoes will be required, also how many fenders will be wanting.

(No. 26,317/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 17th December 1866.

THE reports of the master were read and orders made thereon as follows :

The boys and girls in the house at present requiring shoes are 32.

Order of the Board.—Advertise for them.

No. 3,683/67.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 9th February 1867.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians of the Bailieborough Union, that they have received a report from their inspector, Mr. O'Brien, of his recent inspection of the workhouse, and on the affairs of the union generally.

Mr. O'Brien refers to a former visit to the workhouse, on which occasion he found nearly all the school children unprovided with shoes; and states that since then a contract for a supply of shoes has been entered into by the Guardians; but it appears that in consequence of the inability or failure of the contractor to fulfil his agreement, 13, or nearly one-half of the children in the school remain without shoes.

It also appears that owing to the occurrence of instances of theft, it is not the practice to allow stockings to any of the inmates; and that any such articles in use are the private property of the parties wearing them, contrary to the General Workhouse Regulation.

With the shoes supplied to the inmates stockings should also be issued; and the officers of the workhouse should be held strictly responsible for their safe custody, or for other articles of union property in their charge.

(No. 4,095/67.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 11th February 1867.

No. 3683—1867. A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 9th February 1867, informing the Board of Guardians that they have received a report from Mr. O'Brien, stating that 13 of the school children remain without shoes.

Order of Board.—The master to get the shoes as soon as possible.

Mr. O'Brien also states that stockings are not allowed from the inmates; but that with the shoes supplied stockings should be issued.

Order of the Board.—The matron to procure stockings.

BALLINASLOE UNION.

(No. 11,849/67.)

EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 6th May 1867.

THE Commissioners at the same time request that the Board will be so good as to take into consideration the propriety of providing the boys and girls with shoes and socks, or stockings.

Dr.

Ballinasloe Union.

Dr. Roughan informs the Commissioners that on the occasion of his recent visit to the workhouse, the school children "presented a most pitiable appearance," that "there had not been a fire in the boys' school-room for a week;" that they "looked cold and cheerless, sitting on a desk in a room with an earthen floor, without shoes or stockings, a great number with feet blue, swelled, and ulcerated from the cold."

Dr. Roughan adds that almost the same remarks apply to the girls' school; and observes that the master and matron are much to blame in the matter; "neither of those officers appearing to be aware whether or not fires were lighted in the rooms in question."

The Commissioners request that they may be informed whether there was not a report to the Board of Guardians on the subject from the medical officer of the workhouse? If not, they are of opinion that his attention should be specially called to his duty, under Article 68, No. 5, which he has neglected, and for the strict performance of which in future he will be held responsible.

A written explanation should be required from the medical officer on the subject.

See Part II. of this return. "Shoes and stockings are provided for the several classes as far as practicable, except infants."

Ballynasloe Union.

BALLYSHANNON UNION.

(No. 10,501/67.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Ballyshannon
Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30 April 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ballyshannon Union on the 13th instant, from which it appears that Mr. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, attended at the Board, and called attention to the necessity for painting the workhouse, and for supplying shoes for some of the male inmates; but it does not appear from the Guardians' minutes that they made any order in reference to these matters.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Ballyshannon Union.

Note.—The above letter was read at the Guardians' meeting of 4th May 1867, but no order was given for supplying shoes.

BALLYRAGHAN UNION.

(No. 32,933/67.)

EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated
31st December 1867.

Ballyraghan
Union.

THE clothing is stated to be generally good, but the women and girls are unprovided with shoes and stockings, and the Commissioners recommend that this deficiency be supplied without delay, experience having proved that ophthalmia and other complaints have been caused by the want of these articles for children confined within the workhouse premises; and in reporting upon the state of the schools, Mr. Bourke remarks that coughs and colds were prevalent among the children, arising probably from the children passing from a warm boarded school room, to a bricked play room or damp yard with no protection on their feet.

Note.—No step appears to have been taken by the guardians in reference to the above letter.

Borrisokane Union.

BORRISOKANE UNION.

(No. 7,997/67.)

EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 29th March 1867.

MR. BOURKE describes the workhouse as efficiently carried on upon the whole; but it appears that the clothing of the school-boys is still in a neglected condition. Mr. Bourke also adverts to the fact that there were only a few shoes, and those of indifferent quality, and no stockings in use among either the boys or girls.

Note.—All classes are stated to be now provided with shoes and stockings.

CARRICKMACROSS UNION.

(No. 8,854/67.)

Carrickmacross
Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 1st April 1867.

MR. O'BRIEN reports that the school children answered well and intelligently, and that they were in fair physical condition, and tolerably well clad, except that some of the girls' bibs were a good deal out of repair. He also reports that wooden clogs are used by the children instead of shoes.

The Commissioners recommend the Guardians to supply the children with shoes in place of clogs, the latter being found to be very unsuitable for children, as they prevent their taking active exercise, and the noise made by the children when moving about in them interferes with the business and the instruction of others; moreover, their use has been condemned on medical authority, and they have almost invariably been abandoned in the workhouses of other Unions.

(No. 9,315/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
20 April 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, request that you will have the goodness to inform them whether any order has been made by the Board of Guardians of Carrickmacross Union respecting the suggestion in the Commissioners' letter of the 1st instant, that the children in the workhouse should be supplied with shoes in place of the clogs at present worn by them.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
For Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Carrickmacross Union.

(No. 11,276/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 23rd April 1867.

READ letter from the Commissioners requesting to be informed whether any order has been made by the Board of Guardians respecting the suggestion in the Commissioners' letter of the 1st instant, that the children in the workhouse be supplied with shoes in place of the clogs at present worn by them.

By the Board the Guardians direct to state in reply to the above, that they do not consider it advisable to make any change from clogs to shoes for the children at present.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON UNION.

(No. 3,302/67.)]

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6 February 1867.

Sir,
THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union that they have received from their inspector, Dr. Roughan, his report relating to the union, which is of a satisfactory character as regards the condition of the workhouse.

Dr. Roughan, however, states that there is a want of shoes and stockings for the children, and the Commissioners request the attention of the Board of Guardians to this matter.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

(No. 3,787/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th February 1867.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners to Clerk No. 3,302, dated 6 February 1867, stating that they desire to inform the Board of Guardians they have received from their inspector, Dr. Roughan, his report relating to the union, which is of a satisfactory character as regards the condition of the workhouse.

Dr. Roughan, however, states that there is a want of shoes and stockings for the children, and the Commissioners request the attention of the Board of Guardians to this matter.

Order.—Read, "and it is satisfactory the inspector makes so favourable a report now, as the winter is past it is not deemed necessary to supply the children with shoes."

(No. 25,554/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 October 1867.

Sir,
THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union, that they have received from Dr. Roughan, Poor Law Inspector, his half-yearly report, dated the 8th instant, relating to the union, which is of a satisfactory character as regards the condition of the workhouse.

Dr. Roughan, however, again calls attention to the necessity of providing shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, and the Commissioners desire to call attention to the Guardians' minutes of the 7th February last, in which they state, in reply to the Commissioners' letter on the subject, "that now as the winter is past it is not deemed necessary to supply the children with shoes."

As the winter is now approaching the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to at once take the necessary steps to provide a supply of shoes and stockings for the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

(No. 26,309/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 17th October 1867.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners to Clerk No. 25,554, dated 15 October 1867, stating that they desire to inform the Board of Guardians that they have received from Dr. Roughan his half-yearly report relating to the union, which is of a satisfactory character as regards the condition of the workhouse.

Dr. Roughan, however, again calls attention to the necessity of providing shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, and the Commissioners desire to call attention to the Guardians' minutes of 7th February last on the subject, that "now as the winter is past it is not deemed necessary to supply the children with shoes;" as the winter is now approach-

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

ing the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to at once take the necessary steps to provide a supply of shoes and stockings for the children.

Order.—Read, “And we are of opinion that the boys and girls can do without shoes, as they have been upwards of 26 years without them.”

(No. 26,309/67.)

No. 5.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23 October 1867.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had before them a resolution of the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union of the 17th instant, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of the provision of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, from which it appears that the Guardians are of opinion that it is unnecessary to provide shoes and stockings for the children; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will reconsider this resolution, as long-continued exposure of the children's feet to cold is likely to cause the development of scrofula, ophthalmia, and other inflammatory affections.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

(No. 26,898/67.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 24th October 1867.

READ Letter from Poor Law Commissioners to Clerk (No. 26,309, dated 23rd October 1867), requesting that the Guardians will reconsider their resolution in reply to the Commissioners' letter, of the 15th instant, on the subject of the provision of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, as long continued exposure of the children's feet to cold, is likely to cause the development of scrofula, ophthalmia, and other inflammatory affections.

Order.—Read. “We have reconsidered the above resolution, and the Board are unanimously of opinion that for the present the children can do without shoes.”

(No. 6,846/68.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th March 1868.

Master's Report.—There are some infirm men in the house who could and would do much useful work about the place if they had serviceable shoes. I respectfully request an order for 20 pair of them, as the old ones are quite useless after two years.

Orders.—All articles ordered, except shoes.

(No. 6,846/68.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
18 March 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners have received Minutes of the Board of Guardians of Carrick-on-Shannon Union, of the 12th instant, containing an application from the master of the workhouse for 20 pairs of shoes for some of the inmates of the workhouse, which application was not, it appears granted; and the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to take the subject again into consideration, with a view to their ordering the supply of shoes asked for.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

(No. 7,730/68.)

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

No. 9.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 19th March 1868.

The Reports of the Master, and other officers, were read, and orders made thereon, as follows:—

THE Medical Officer reports the sanitary state of the house continues satisfactory. A supply of shoes is badly needed for the aged and infirm paupers, as many of them are suffering from the cold of their feet. See order on Commissioners' letter.

Read Letter from Poor Law Commissioners to Clerk, No. 6846, dated 18th March 1868, requesting the Guardians to again take the application from the master of the workhouse for 20 pairs of shoes for some of the inmates into consideration, with a view to their ordering them.

Order.—“A supply is ordered, at the suggestion of the medical officer, for the aged and infirm.”

CASTLEBAR UNION.

(No. 23,688/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 23rd November 1866.

Castlebar Union.

DR. KING reports that third class and copy-books are required for the schools, and that the children are not provided with shoes and stockings, or small shawls, and consequently cannot be brought out for exercise during cold weather.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will have the goodness to order the necessary supply of books for the school, and of shoes and stockings for the children, and shawls for the girls, of which they appear to stand much in need.

(No. 24,400/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30 November 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, perceive from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Castlebar Union, on the 24th instant, that no order was made by the Guardians in reference to the matters referred to in their letter of the 23rd instant, No. 23,688/66, and they request that you will bring their letter again before the Guardians, at their next meeting, with a view to the necessary orders being made thereon.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Castlebar Union.

(No. 25,610/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 8th December 1866.

No. 23,688, dated 23rd November 1866.

No. 24,400, dated 30th November 1866.

THE Clerk brought both those letters before the Board which were postponed since the 24th ultimo, the following resolution was passed by the Board:—

Resolved.—In reply to the Commissioners letter, No. 23,688, of 23rd November 1866, relating to the giving of shoes, stockings, and shawls, the Guardians have given orders for the providing of warm capes for the children, instead of shawls, and that, as to shoes and stockings for the children, they have invariably acted upon the opinion of the medical officer, that whenever illness or delicacy of health required same, they were always granted, but that when the children of the country attending national schools and otherwise have not shoes or stockings, and when in sending those children out to employment they will not have the like, we consider that it is not advisable to give them to them, as it would render them hereafter too delicate for the course of life they are likely to pursue.

Castlebar Union.

(No. 25,610/66.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 December 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Castlebar Union, on the 8th instant, in reply to their letters of the 23rd and 30th ultimo, on the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, in which the Guardians state that they have invariably acted upon the opinion of the medical officer in respect to the providing of shoes and stockings for the children.

In reference thereto the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to procure from the medical officer a report, in writing, setting forth his opinion as to the advisability, or otherwise, of providing shoes and stockings for the school girls in the workhouse, to be worn during the winter months.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Castlebar Union.

(No. 26,832/66.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 22nd December 1866

READ Letter from Poor Law Commissioners, No. 25,610, dated 21st December 1866, with reference to minutes of Board of 8th instant, relating to the ordering of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse during the winter months.

Resolved.—That the Board beg to refer the Commissioners to their resolution of the 8th instant, the Guardians do not consider that the resolution of that date bears the construction put on it by the Commissioners' letter of the 21st instant, No. 25,610, and the Guardians did not intend to convey that their medical officer was of opinion that shoes and stockings were not necessary for the pauper children.

(No. 25,610/66.)

No. 6.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 December 1866.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Castlebar Union, of the 8th instant, and to the letter addressed to the Guardians by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, on the 21st instant, relative to the providing of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, the Commissioners desire to observe that children congregated in a public institution are differently circumstanced from children of the same class residing with their own families, and that, in the former case, the want of shoes is found to predispose children to ophthalmia, chilblains, and other complaints, rendering it necessary to place them in hospital, and thus a greater expense is frequently incurred than if they had been supplied with shoes and stockings. The Commissioners have no doubt that the medical officer of the workhouse will concur with them in opinion on the subject.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Castlebar Union.

(No. 2,158/67.)

No. 7.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland perceive, from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Castlebar Union on the 19th instant, that no order was made by the Board in reference to supplying the children in the workhouse with shoes and stockings, and the Commissioners request to be informed whether the children have had shoes and stockings during the late inclement weather.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Castlebar Union.

(No. 3,362/67.)

Castlebar Union.

No. 8.—EXTRACTS from Guardians' Minutes, dated 2nd February 1867.

READ Letters, No. 26,832, dated 18th January, and No. 2,158, dated 25th January 1867, from the Poor Law Commissioners with reference to providing shoes and stockings for the children.

In reply to the above letters, the Board beg to inform the Commissioners that the children have not been supplied with shoes and stockings, and there has been no complaint for the want of same, and the children are in good health.

CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION.

(No. 8,855/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 9th April 1867.

Castleblayney
Union

MR. O'BRIEN reports that the school children present, on the whole, a healthy appearance, and answered him with cheerfulness and intelligence. All of the children, he states, are provided with clogs, and, with five exceptions, have stockings, which belong, however, to themselves. He further states that the floor of the schoolroom is of earth; and the Commissioners recommend the Guardians to cause it to be boarded, as being more conducive to the children's health than to have it as at present.

The Commissioners have to refer the Guardians to their letter of the 25th October 1861, pointing out the objections to the use of clogs by children. The Commissioners transmit a further copy of the letter referred to, and they request the Guardians to re-consider the matter, with a view to providing shoes and also stockings for the children. The Guardians stated in their resolution of the 30th October 1861, in reply to the Commissioners' letter, that they had already ordered the supply of clogs stated to be necessary, but would bear in mind the Commissioners' objections when any future requisition was presented to them.

(No. 22,386/61.)

No. 2.—COPY of LETTER referred to in foregoing Extract.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 October 1861.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Castleblayney Union on the 16th instant, from which they perceive that the master of the workhouse having applied for a supply of clogs for the ensuing winter, he was directed to prepare a list of the number of clogs required for each class of the inmates, and to submit it to the Board.

In reference thereto the Commissioners desire to inform the Board of Guardians that clogs have been found to be very unsuitable for children, as they prevent their taking active exercise, and the noise made by the children, when moving about, interferes with the business and the instruction of others; moreover, their use has been condemned on medical authority, and has been almost universally abandoned in other unions.

The Commissioners therefore recommend the Guardians to provide shoes for the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To The Clerk, Castleblayney Union.

(No. 10,162/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 10th April 1867.

WHEN the present supply of clogs for the children is worn out, the Guardians will bear in mind the Commissioners' suggestion in reference to their use.

Castleblayney
Union.

(No. 26,375/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 25th October 1867.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Castleblayney Union, that they have received from their inspector, Mr. O'Brien, his half-yearly report relating to the union, in which he states that the general condition of the workhouse is satisfactory; that the school children look healthy, and are suitably clad, except that they are still unprovided with stockings, and are supplied with clogs.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will have the goodness to take into consideration the propriety of supplying the children with stockings, which are so essential to cleanliness and comfort, and with shoes, instead of clogs, as in other workhouses. The Commissioners desire to refer the Guardians to their letter of the 9th of April last on the subject, on receipt of which the Guardians promised that as soon as the clogs already supplied were worn out, they would bear in mind the Commissioners suggestion, to substitute shoes.

(No. 28,706/67.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 13th November 1867.

THE Commissioners letter of the 5th instant, No. 27,477; having again been brought under the consideration of the Board of Guardians, they find that the stock of clogs on hand will not be worn out by the children for a considerable time to come; and they desire to state that shoes are at present supplied to the women of all classes in the house.

CAVAN UNION.

(No. 12,256/67.)

Cavan Union. No. 1. EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 17th May 1867.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union that they have received from their inspector, Mr. O'Brien, a report relating to that union, in which he adverts to the fact that the children in the workhouse are to be supplied with shoes and stockings in the winter months and that the milk supplied is not of good quality; and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to these matters.

(No. 14,978/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 4th June 1867.

THE Commissioners' letter of the 17th ultimo was read by the chairman, and the several subjects suggested therein for consideration were maturely discussed by the Board of Guardians.

It was moved by Theophilus Thompson, Esq., seconded by Captain Phillips, and resolved that the children in the workhouse be supplied with clogs and stockings during the winter months.

(No. 25,616/67)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
14th October 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union on the 8th instant, from which it appears that there were no tenders received for supplying the children in the workhouse with shoes and stockings, and the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians, now that winter is at hand, the propriety of their authorising the master to at once order the necessary supply on the best terms procurable, from some competent person in Cavan.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Cavan Union.

(No. 26,806/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 22nd October 1867.

Cavan Union.

THE subject of providing the children with shoes and stockings came next to be discussed.

The master stated to the Board that he had sent a form of advertisement to each person in town, that is in the trade, and that none of them would undertake to supply shoes and stockings for the children.

Notice of Motion.—Take notice that I will on this day fortnight move that the notice of motion be rescinded of giving shoes and stockings to the children.

22nd October 1867.

(signed) *John Warren.*

(No. 26,806/67.)

No. 5.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 October 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union, of the 22nd instant, containing a minute in which it is stated that the master was unable to obtain a tender in the town of Cavan for the supply of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, and a notice of motion to the effect that these articles be not supplied to the children; and the Commissioners trust that this necessary provision for the comfort and health of the children, will be made without further delay.

The Commissioners desire at the same time, to state that they are of opinion that if the master used proper exertion, some person would be found willing to undertake the supply of shoes and stockings for the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Cavan Union.

(No. 27,992/67.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 5th November 1867.

MR. WARREN brought forward the motion of which he had given notice on this day fortnight, that the resolution for giving the children in the workhouse shoes and stockings be rescinded. He gave for, as his reasons for rescinding a former resolution, that heretofore the children's health sustained no injury, that the floors of the schoolrooms were boarded at considerable expense to make the children comfortable, and to obviate the necessity for their wearing shoes, and that when that class of children left the workhouse they could get no shoes to wear, and also that the children of the small farmers don't wear shoes and stockings.

It was then moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Matchett, and unanimously resolved that the resolution formerly passed for giving shoes and stockings to the children in the workhouse be now rescinded.

The Board, however, agreed that delicate children will get shoes and stockings on the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse.

(No. 29,760/67.)

No. 7.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 November 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union that they have received from their Inspector, Mr. O'Brien, his half-yearly report relating to the union, and that it is of a satisfactory nature as regards the general condition of the workhouse, on the occasion of his recent visit thereto. It appears, however, that the children are still unprovided with shoes and stockings, and the Commissioners trust that the Guardians will not lose sight of the necessity for providing the children with those articles.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Cavan Union.

Cavan Union.

(No. 30,523/67.)

No. 8.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
9 December 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union to that part of their letter of the 29th ultimo, in reference to the provision of shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, as a continued neglect by the Guardians in the matter is likely to reflect discredit on the administration of the Poor Law in Cavan Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Cavan Union.

(No. 31,257/67.)

No. 9.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16 December 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a minute of the Board of Guardians of Cavan Union of the 10th instant, from which it appears that the consideration of the Commissioner's letter of the 9th instant, respecting the provision of shoes and stockings for the children, was postponed for a "large Board," but it is not stated to what date the question has been adjourned; and if the articles in question are to be supplied, the Commissioners think they should be provided without further delay.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Cavan Union.

(No. 665/68.)

No. 10.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th January 1868.

MR. REILLY brought forward the motion of which he had given notice on this day week, relative to supplying the children with clogs and stockings.

The Commissioners' letters bearing on the subject of supplying shoes and stockings were read.

It was then moved by Mr. Brady, seconded by Mr. Davis, that the children be supplied with clogs and stockings.

It was moved as an amendment by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Forster, that the children be not supplied with clogs and stockings.

The amendment having been put, there appeared for the amendment seven votes, and for the original motion five votes.

(See Part II of this Return.)

CLONMEL UNION.

(No. 28,134/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
13 November 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Clonmel Union that they have received from their Inspector, Mr. William Hamilton, his half-yearly report relating to the Union, in which he states that the several departments of the workhouse are, in his opinion, in creditable order, the provisions good, and the clothing sufficient, except as regards a supply of shoes for the children, sixteen of whom, four girls and twelve boys were barefooted on the day of his inspection of the workhouse. Mr. Hamilton reports that he has communicated with the Board of Guardians on this subject, and that the Guardians informed him that they have a contract for the necessary supply of shoes; and that the master reported that by the following week there would be no deficiency in this respect. Mr. Hamilton considers the children to

Clonmel Union.

to have made fair progress in their education ; and that they, as well as every other class of inmates, are taken good care of in every respect. Clonmel Union.

Mr. Hamilton describes the workhouse as remarkable in every department for cleanliness, order, and regularity.

The Commissioners trust that all the children have by this time been supplied with shoes and stockings.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

The Clerk, Clonmel Union.

(No. 28,838/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 14th November 1867.

THE Master informed the Board that he had learned from the contractor that the shoes were finished and ready for delivery, and when delivered that he would lose no time in issuing them to the children.

No. 29,490/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st November 1867.

THE shoes supplied by Mr. John Tobin, the contractor, were submitted to the Board for inspection, and not being equal to sample were rejected.

The Master was instructed to purchase shoes for the children to an amount not exceeding ten pounds.

COOTEHILL UNION.

(No. 5,183/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 22nd February 1867.

Cootehill Union.

THE medical officer reported that in his opinion the diet supplied to infant children between one and two years old is not sufficient, and recommends that it be increased from 8 to 12 ozs. of bread, and from 1 pint to 1½ pint milk ; he also recommends that the school children be supplied with shoes and stockings.

Ordered the increase of dietary recommended by the doctor will be adopted. The floor of the schoolroom being boarded, and the cold weather past, the Guardians consider shoes for the school children unnecessary at present.

(No. 5,183/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 February 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a minute of the Board of Guardians of Cootehill Union of the 22nd instant, containing a minute in reference to the recommendation of the medical officer to the effect that the school children should be supplied with shoes and stockings, in which the Guardians state that the cold weather having passed they consider it unnecessary to provide shoes and stockings for the children at present ; and with regard to this subject, the Commissioners desire to point out, that although the cold season is now passing away, shoes and stockings will not be available for the children's use when winter comes round again, unless the workhouse officers get instructions and authority to provide them beforehand, and the Commissioners again request the attention of the Guardians to the subject.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Cootehill Union.

Cootehill Union.

(5,826/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 1st March 1867.

READ letter No. 5,183, 1867, dated 28th February, requesting the attention of the Guardians to the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse.

Ordered, Enter on minutes the Guardians will reconsider the question of supplying the school children with shoes and stockings before next winter.

(No. 25,953/67.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17 October 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Cootehill Union on the 11th instant, from which it appears that the committee appointed to take stock had condemned, as unfit for further use, 12 pairs of women's clogs, and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to call the Guardians' attention to a minute contained in minutes of their proceedings on the 1st March 1867, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 28th February, on the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the children in the workhouse, in which the Guardians express their intention "to reconsider the question as to the supply of shoes and stockings before next winter."

The Commissioners request that the Guardians will now be good enough to order a supply of shoes and stockings for the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Cootehill Union.

(No. 28,217/67.)

No. 5.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 8th November 1867.

RESOLVED, That the Board having carefully considered the letter of the Commissioners, suggesting that shoes and stockings should be supplied to the children in the house, have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to adopt it; they are of opinion that it would be perfectly unnecessary in the great majority of cases, where children have never been accustomed to wear shoes and stockings, and in fact it would be, in the first instance, rather a hardship than otherwise to the children to insist on introducing such a change. Moreover, as it would be hardly possible to allow children to leave the house who had lost the habit of walking barefoot, the Guardians would be obliged to provide any pauper child with shoes who took his discharge, and of course this would be an additional inducement for children to come into the house.

CORROFIN UNION.

(No. 22,99365.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
3 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, perceive from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Corrofin Union, on the 21st ultimo, that there was no tender for the supply of clogs to the workhouse, and that the Guardians directed you to advertise again for tenders to be considered on that day fortnight.

In reference thereto the Commissioners desire to observe, if it be intended to provide clogs for the children, that clogs have been found to be very unsuitable for children, as they prevent their taking active exercise; and the noise made by the children, when moving about in them, interferes with the business, and the instruction of others. Moreover, their use has been condemned on medical authority, and they have almost invariably been abandoned in the workhouses of other unions.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Corrofin Union.

Corrofin Union.

No. 371/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 4th January 1866.

Corrofin Union.

JANUARY 3rd. In reference to an order of the Board of Guardians, directing advertisements for clogs, the Commissioners state that clogs have been found to be very unsuitable for children. Their use has been condemned on medical authority.

The tender of Thomas Sayers, for supplying 40 pairs of leather shoes for children, at 2 s. 9 d. per pair was accepted on this day, 4th January.

(No. 26,644/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 22nd December 1866.

MR. BOURKE considers the literary instruction afforded to the children sufficient, and their progress in due proportion to their age. Their clothing and general appearance seemed satisfactory, except in the instance before referred to, and that they are without shoes and stockings.

The Commissioners request the immediate attention of the Guardians to the providing the children with shoes and stockings, which are essential to their health at this season of the year.

Note.—All classes are now provided with shoes and stockings.

DELVIN UNION.

(No. 9,900/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 11th April 1867.

Delvin Union.

AN extract from Mr. O'Brien's Report, describing the result of his examination of the schools, is enclosed herewith.

(No. 9,900/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Mr. O'Brien's Report, enclosed in No. 1.

THE children attending school are for the most part of tender ages.

Their appearance is on the whole good and healthy, but their persons are not kept as tidily and neatly as they ought to be.

About half those present were barefooted; it was stated that they were supplied with shoes, but that they had themselves thrown them off; and the shoes in use were in many cases without strings, and otherwise indicated a want of proper care; the girls' bibs were also rather soiled, and not properly repaired; but as regards the former objection, it was explained to me that the day of my visit was the closing day of the week.

DUNFANAGHY UNION.

(No. 2,939/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 26th January 1867.

Dunfanaghy
Union.

READ letter from Dr. Clarke, medical officer of the workhouse, dated the 24th January 1867, recommending the Guardians to provide shoes and stockings for the inmates of the workhouse.

Ordered, That a special meeting of the Guardians be summoned for this day fortnight, the 9th proximo, to take into consideration the contents of Dr. Clarke's letter.

(No. 3,904/67.)

Dunfanaghy
Union.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9th February 1867.

WITH reference to Dr. Clarke's letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the workhouse inmates, it was—

Resolved, That the Guardians are of opinion that it is unnecessary at present to supply the children with shoes and stockings. The ratepayers' children in the country attend school without shoes. That the old people in the workhouse have already shoes and stockings.

(No. 3,904/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 February 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Dunfanaghy Union, on the 9th instant, in which the Guardians state in reference to the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse, that the inmates be supplied with shoes and stockings; that, in their opinion, it is unnecessary at present to supply the children with shoes and stockings, and that the ratepayers' children in the country attend school without shoes.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to observe that children congregated in a public institution are differently circumstanced from children of the same class residing with their own families, and that in the former case the want of shoes is found to predispose children to ophthalmia, chilblains, and other complaints, rendering it necessary to place them in hospital; and thus a greater expense is frequently incurred than if they had been supplied with shoes and stockings.

The Commissioners therefore request the Guardians to have the goodness to reconsider the matter, with a view to their making the necessary order in accordance with the medical officer's recommendation.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dunfanaghy Union.

(No. 5,301/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 23rd February 1867.

READ letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 15th February 1867, No. 3904, on the subject of shoes and stockings being provided for the children of the workhouse; and requesting the Guardians to reconsider the matter with a view to their making the necessary order.

Moved by Mr. Swiney, and seconded by Mr. Ingram, and passed unanimously, That, inasmuch as the warm weather is now approaching, the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners' letter be deferred until the approach of next winter.

(See Part II. of this Return. All classes are unprovided with shoes and stockings.)

DUNGANNON UNION.

(No. 32,776/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Dungannon
Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Dungannon Union on the 26th ultimo, from which they observe that the master of the workhouse reported that the shoemaker was unfit to make shoes for the large number of persons now in the workhouse, but that no order was made by the Guardians on the subject.

In reference thereto, the Commissioners request the Guardians' attention to the master's report; and they suggest for the Guardians' consideration the propriety of employing additional hands, or purchasing a sufficient supply of ready made shoes, as it is very desirable that the inmates of the workhouse should have shoes during the winter months.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To The Clerk, Dungannon Union.

(No. 889/68.)

Dungannon
Union.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9th January 1868.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 2nd January 1868, No. 32,776, requesting the Guardians' attention to the master's report on the supply of shoes for the inmates.

Ordered that this communication be referred to the Clothing Committee, their report to be considered on this day week.

(No. 889/68.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29 January 1868.

Sir,

ADVERTING to minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Dungannon Union, on the 9th instant, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland request to be informed whether any and what further order has been made by the Guardians on the subject of the supply of shoes required for the inmates of the work-house.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks.*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Dungannon Union.

(No. 2,831/68.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30th January 1868.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, No. 889, dated 29th January 1868, asking what further order has been made by the Guardians on the subject of the supply of shoes for the inmates.

Ordered that the Commissioners be informed that a committee was appointed to examine and report on the present supply, which they did on this day week, and that the committee have bought two dozen men's shoes, and two dozen women's shoes, which they consider sufficient, with the stock on hand, to supply all the inmates. The committee have also ordered the shoemaker to go on repairing old, and making new work.

ENNIS UNION.

(No. 4,096/68.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 25th February 1868.

Ennis Union.

MR. BOURKE states that he observed a considerable number of women and all the younger class of children without shoes or stockings, and that several of the inmates were wearing their own.

(No. 6,853/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 16th March 1868.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennis Union on the 11th instant, from which it appears that the Guardians have under consideration the Commissioners' letter of the 25th February last, and they request to be informed whether the necessary order was made for the supply of shoes and stockings to the women and children.

(See Part II. of this Return.)

ENNISTYMON UNION.

(No. 930/68.)

Ennistymon
Union.No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated
20th January 1868.

MR. BOURKE states that the workhouse is well supplied with all articles of food and clothing, except shoes and stockings, which it appears as a general rule have not been provided for either the women or girls; and the Commissioners think that the Guardians should give the necessary orders for having these articles issued generally to all classes in the workhouse.

(No. 1,962/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st January 1868.

READ letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, 20th January 1868, No. 930, subject, Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector's half yearly report. That 30 pairs of shoes be ordered for the women and girls.

GALWAY UNION.

(No. 1,977/67.)

Galway Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 6th January 1867.

Medical Officer's Reports.

Workhouse:—Admitted during the week	-	-	-	-	-	30
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	6
Died	-	-	-	-	-	5
Remaining in the infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	131

"It has come under my notice that some of the school children are suffering from the inclemency of the weather, and I think it necessary that at least the weakly ones should be supplied with shoes, and that for this purpose the master be directed to get as many pairs as may be required."

(Ordered six pairs.)

(No. 1,977/67.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24 January 1867.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Galway Union, on the 18th instant, containing a report of the medical officer of the workhouse, referring to the fact that some of the school children are suffering from the inclemency of the weather, and suggesting that a supply of shoes should be provided for them; and with reference to the order of the Board that "six pairs" of shoes be provided, the Commissioners desire to state, that it appears to them that at the present season especially all the school children should be supplied with shoes; and they request that the report of the medical officer may receive the further attention of the Board with a view to a full supply of shoes being furnished to the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Galway Union.
(See Part II. of this return.)

GORT UNION.

(No. 4226/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 26th February 1866.

Gort Union.

THE children are stated to be "clean in appearance," but "the boys by no means well dressed," and they are, Mr. Bourke reports, "without shoes or stockings" (except the monitors).

(No. 20,688/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 29th October 1866.

THE stock of clothing, Mr. Bourke states, is sufficient, but he observes that the children and many of the women are without shoes or stockings, a deficiency which it is desirable should be supplied, particularly at this season.

(No. 31,263/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7th December 1867.

Extract from Medical Officer's Report.

I WOULD also wish to remind you that some of the younger children attending school have not as yet been provided with shoes; they are equally necessary for them as well as for their more grown companions; a small order would, I believe, make up the supply required, and complete the winter clothing of the house, which is now in a very much improved and satisfactory condition.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. O'Kelly Nolan, Medical Officer.

The suggestions of the medical officer to be carried out.

(No. 32,374/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 30th December 1867.

WITH respect to the schools, Mr. Bourke reports that they are improving. It appears, however, that the younger children are without shoes and stockings, and that coughs and colds were rather prevalent among them. The Commissioners request the attention of the Board of Guardians to this matter.

The Guardians stated in reply on the Minutes of 4 January 1868, that the shoes and stockings had been ordered for the children.

GRANARD UNION.

(No. 5697/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 23rd March 1866.

Granard Union.

DR. HILL having informed the Commissioners that while the stock of clothing is generally sufficient a considerable number of the school children are in want of shoes and stockings, the Commissioners request that the children referred to may be provided with shoes and stockings, it being of importance, in a sanitary point of view, that their feet should be protected from cold during the present season.

(No. 6744/66.)

Granard Union.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 26th March 1866.

ORDER.—The master instructed to have shoes and stockings supplied to the children, adverted to in Dr. Hill's Report.

(No. 9230/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 1st April 1867.

THE master asked for the inmates 10 pairs of men's, 20 pairs of women's, 10 pairs of boys' and 20 pairs of girls' shoes.

Order.—The men's and women's granted; the boys' and girls' refused.

Note.—It appears by a report received from Dr. Roughan, in December 1867, that the children in both schools were supplied with shoes and stockings.

KENMARE UNION.

(No. 1403/66.)

Kenmare Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 19th January 1866.

THE master reports that Timothy Healy, contractor for women's shoes, has not as yet supplied the full amount of the Board's order made on him on the 10th November last, and requests instructions as to the proper course to be adopted.

Ordered that Timothy Healy be written to, and request that he supply the amount of the order before this day week.

(No. 1403/66.)

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 January 1866.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kenmare Union, on the 19th instant, and request to be informed whether Mr. Timothy Healy, contractor for the supply of shoes to the workhouse, has since completed the order, given to him on the 10th November last, for a supply of shoes for the workhouse inmates.

To the Clerk, Kenmare Union.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 1832/66.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 26th January 1866.

READ letter, No. 1403-1866, Poor Law Commission Office, dated 25th January 1866, "Commissioners request to be informed whether Mr. Timothy Healy, contractor for women's shoes to the workhouse, has completed the order, given to him on the 10th November last, for a supply of shoes for the workhouse inmates."

Ordered.—Commissioners to be informed that letter has been received from him on this day, stating that he will supply the balance of the order made on him before next Board day.

KILMALLOCK UNION.

(No. 7113/67.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Kilmallock Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 March 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of Kilmallock Union that they have received a report from their Inspector, Mr. Hamilton, in which he states that on his visit to the workhouse on the 12th instant, he found 16 children in the girls' school barefooted, and that sufficient attention has not, in his opinion, been paid to taking the school children out beyond the workhouse walls.

Mr. Hamilton states that on each occasion that he made inquiry on the subject, the teachers stated that the children were taken out on every fine day, but he found that in point of fact the school boys had only been taken out to walk three or four times since the 1st January last, and the girls two or three times. Mr. Hamilton was informed by the teachers that the want of shoes and the state of the weather had interfered, and the school-mistress added that the medical officer was opposed to their being taken out except on warm days: and the master stated that the want of shoes was not the cause, and that the weather had not admitted of the children being taken out.

Mr. Hamilton expresses his opinion that there has not been sufficient attention paid to the subject, and that the children ought to be properly supplied with shoes and taken out whenever the weather admits; he states that they are otherwise well clothed, but have no extra provision in the way of clothing when out for a walk.

The Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to this subject.

To the Clerk, Kilmallock Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 8084/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st March 1867.

IN reference to the Commissioner's letters of the 19th instant, No. 7113, with regard to the want of shoes for the children, it arose in consequence of the neglect of the contractor who was unable to supply them, but the Board has taken the necessary steps to have them supplied at once. The extreme severity of the weather has prevented the children from being taken out. The medical officer is of opinion it would be better not to take them out except in fine weather.

(No. 27,853/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 13th November 1867.

THE Commissioners also understand that some of the children are still without shoes, and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to this subject also as a matter materially affecting the health of the children.

Note.—By a recent return from the clerk of the union it appears that all classes are allowed shoes and stockings.

KILRUSH UNION.

(No. 639/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians,
dated 11th January 1867.

Kilrush Union.

THE arrangements for providing clothing for the inmates do not appear to be made in sufficient time, and Mr. Bourke states that the winter is generally far advanced before the warm clothing is all issued, and even so late as his recent visit he found the school children only partially supplied with shoes and stockings.

(No. 1400/67.)

Kilbush Union.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12th January 1867.

Order.—At the time Mr. Bourke visited here, 750 yards of linen had been ordered, also a supply of warm clothing. The additional sheets for hospital use are being made. The school children have been all supplied with shoes and stockings, except a few misfits, which will be supplied immediately.

(No. 26,658/67.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25 October 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush union on the 19th instant, by which it appears that the master made a requisition for shoes for the use of the infirm women in the workhouse, and that the Guardians made an order thereon, which only directs that they be supplied to those who have not shoes of their own; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that the inmates of the workhouse should be clothed in the workhouse dress, and should not be allowed to wear any article of clothing belonging to themselves while in the workhouse. Shoes should, therefore, be supplied from the workhouse store, and all articles of clothing worn by a pauper on admission should be preserved and restored on the pauper's discharge, as required by Article 7 of the workhouse rules.

To the Clerk, Kilrush Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 27,248/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 26th October 1867.

READ letter of the 25th instant, No. 26,658, 1867, in reference to the order of the Guardians on minutes of the 19th instant, "That the infirm women who have not shoes of their own be supplied with shoes," and stating that the inmates should be clothed in workhouse dress, and not allowed to wear any of their own clothing, which should be disposed of as required by Article 7 of the workhouse rules.

Order.—"The master to act in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners."

KINSALE UNION.

(No. 871/66.)

Kinsale Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 16th January 1866.

THE supply of shoes for women and children is also deficient, owing to the dilatory manner in which the contractor has been supplying what had been ordered from him.

There appears to be a deficiency also in the supply of straw, and some difficulty has been experienced in procuring it.

Under this head, Mr. O'Brien remarks that there appears to be some objection on the part of the Guardians to allow the able-bodied women stockings as well as shoes; both, however, appear to be necessary, and should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be supplied to all classes without distinction.

Note.—From a recent return made by the clerk, it appears that all the inmates are allowed shoes and stockings, except children under two years of age.

LISNASKEA UNION.

(No. 4494/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Lisnaskea Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2 March 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Lisnaskea Union, on the 24th ultimo, containing a report of the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject of the recent outbreak of ophthalmia among the children in the house, in which he observes that he cannot assign any cause for the appearance of the disease, but that it was "coincident with the late snow-storm;" and, in reference thereto, the Commissioners are desirous of being informed whether the children are all provided with shoes and stockings.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*

Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Lisnaskea Union.

(No. 4945/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd March 1866.

READ the Commissioners' letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the medical officer's report of the recent outbreak of ophthalmia among the children in the house, and requesting to be informed whether the children are all provided with shoes and stockings.

It appears, on inquiry, that the children under 10 years of age are not supplied with shoes and stockings, and that at present there are no children above that age. Children above 10 years of age are supplied with shoes and stockings.

Ordered, that tenders be solicited for the supply of shoes for the children under 10 years, and we direct that shoes and stockings be issued to all children until further order, as soon as they can be obtained.

E. Archdall, Chairman.

LOUGHREA UNION.

(No. 195/66.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 5th January 1866.

Loughrea Union.

THE children, Mr. Bourke adds, looked well, and were tolerably well dressed; but that, with the exception of the elder boys, they are not provided with shoes and stockings; and the Commissioners desire to call the Guardians' attention thereto, as well as to the propriety of providing the children in the workhouse with shoes and stockings.

(No. 528/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 6th January 1866.

As regards the school children, the Board have this day ordered two dozen pairs of clogs, and four dozen pairs of stockings, to be procured for them.

(No. 528/66.)

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
12 January 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, on the 6th instant, containing an entry of the receipt of the Commissioners' letter of the 5th instant, communicating the particulars of Mr. Bourke's recent inspection of the workhouse, in which they drew attention to the want of shoes and stockings for the children generally.

Loughrea Union.

The Commissioners observe that the Board, with reference to this particular, have now ordered a supply of "clogs," and also stockings, for the children; and they desire to point out that clogs have been found to be very unsuitable for children, as they prevent their taking active exercise; and the noise made by the children, when moving about in them, interferes with the business and the instruction of others. Moreover, their use has been condemned on medical authority, and they have almost invariably been abandoned in the workhouses of other unions.

The Commissioners would suggest that shoes would be the proper article to supply to the children.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Loughrea Union.

(No. 1491/66.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 20th January 1866.

READ letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 12th January 1866, with reference to the question of providing clogs for the school children, as proposed at last meeting, stating that they consider the use of clogs objectionable for many reasons, and that they have been almost abandoned in the workhouses of other unions, suggesting that shoes would be the proper article to supply to the children.

Ordered, that the Commissioners be informed, in reply to the foregoing communication, that the Board of Guardians have to state they were not aware of the objections to the use of clogs for the school children when giving the order at last meeting; and also that they have ascertained from the master that the supply then ordered had been obtained previous to the receipt of their letter, and are now partly in use by the children.

MOHILL UNION.

(No. 60/66.)

Mohill Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 5 January 1866.

WITH respect to the proposed supply of shoes and stockings to the children and an improvement of their diet, and the Guardians' supposition that such an arrangement would unfit them for labour, the Commissioners desire to state that what they advocate is such food and clothing as are necessary to the preservation of health.

(No. 4740/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 16th February 1867.

Extract from Report of Medical Officer.

I WOULD also beg leave to refer you to a report made by me last year respecting the necessity of providing shoes and stockings for the school children as they are now in a healthy state. I am of opinion that the way to keep them so is to have them warmly and comfortably clad.

I am &c.
(signed) *Robert J. Dobson,* Medical Officer.

The clerk is directed to summon a special meeting of the Board to take into consideration the medical officer's recommendation as to providing shoes and stockings for the children for this day fortnight.

(No. 607867.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 4th March 1867.

THE Board having been specially summoned to take into consideration Dr. Dobson's Report of the 18th February,

The Board unanimously disapprove of Dr. Dobson's recommendation to provide shoes and stockings for the children in the school rooms, as it would render them quite unfit for service in this country, and would inevitably increase the amount of emigration.

(No. 6078/67.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Mohill Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
8 March 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union on the 2nd instant, containing a minute to the effect that "the Board unanimously disapprove of Dr. Dobson's recommendation to provide shoes and stockings for the children in the school rooms, as it would render them quite unfit for service in this country, and would inevitably increase the amount of emigration."

In reference thereto the Commissioners have to state that they regret that the Board of Guardians of Mohill Union refuse to provide the articles of clothing which they were informed by the medical officer that it was necessary to provide in order to preserve the health of the children.

The reasons assigned in the minute, which appears to have received the unanimous assent of the Board assembled, appear to the Commissioners to be insufficient to justify the conclusion arrived at.

The Commissioners trust that, at this season of the year, the dictates of humanity will induce the Guardians to alter their decision, and to act in pursuance of the recommendations of their medical officer.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 6913/67.)

No. 5.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 March 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceeding of the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union on the 9th instant, containing a minute of their letter of the 8th instant, relating to the refusal of the Board at their previous meeting to entertain the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse that shoes and stockings be provided for the children.

The Commissioners have also observed the minute to the effect that the Board took no action in reference to the letter referred to, and they have to state that the Board of Guardians incur a grave responsibility by refusing to adopt the salutary advice of the medical officer of the workhouse on a matter of this kind.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 31,762/67.)

No. 6.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 14th December 1867.

Gentlemen,

THE infirm class, particularly the males, complain of the cold of their feet, and as the circulation is feeble in the aged and infirm, I consider it would tend very much to their comfort, and also to the preservation of their health, to have them provided with stockings.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Robert J. Dobson*, Medical Officer.

Ordered,—That a special meeting of the Guardians be summoned for this day fortnight, to take into consideration the medical officer's letter on the subject of providing stockings for the infirm.

(No. 33,019/67.)

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 28th December 1867.

IN pursuance with a special notice entered on the Guardians' minutes of the 14th instant, the Board proceeded to consider the letter of the medical officer on the subject of providing stockings for the infirm classes.

Resolved,—That this Board is of opinion that the infirm classes in the workhouse are at present better cared for than a very large portion of the labouring classes outside of the house, and that it is not expedient to give them stockings, or to increase their comforts beyond what they at present enjoy.

(No. 33.019/67.)

Mohill Union.

No. 8.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 3rd January 1868.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union on the 28th ultimo, containing a resolution, referring to the letter of the medical officer of the workhouse on the subject of providing stockings for the infirm classes of inmates, and stating that, in the opinion of the Board, it is not expedient to give the inmates in question stockings, or to increase their comforts beyond what they at present enjoy.

The Commissioners trust that the Board of Guardians will, without delay, reconsider this resolution, and provide shoes and stockings for the infirm inmates of the workhouse, and, also, for the women and children who Dr. Roughan informs the Commissioners, are unprovided with them.

Having regard to the terms of the recent report of the medical officer of the workhouse, the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union would incur a serious responsibility by continuing to refuse to provide these articles of clothing, especially at the present season of the year.

The medical officer reports his opinion as follows :

“The infirm classes, particularly the males, complain of the cold of their feet, and as the circulation is feeble in the aged and infirm, I consider it would tend very much to their comfort, and also to the preservation of their health, to have them provided with stockings.”

The knitting of socks and stockings would also provide a suitable means of employment for the elder females in the workhouse ; and the girls in the school should also be instructed in it.

(No. 1139/68.)

No. 9.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 11th January 1868.

THE Board having taken into consideration the Commissioners' letter, No. 33,019, on the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the infirm classes, &c., and the Board beg to inform the Commissioners that they still adhere to their former resolution of the 28th ultimo on the subject.

(No. 1139/68.)

No. 10.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17 January 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union on the 11th instant, containing a minute in reply to their letter on the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse ; and the Commissioners have to express their regret that the Guardians have not ordered those articles for the use of the inmates in question.

The medical officer, Dr. Dobson, in the discharge of his prescribed duty, has reported his opinion in writing, that it would tend very much to the comfort and preservation of the health of the infirm class to have them provided with stockings, and he has stated that this class, particularly the males, complain of the cold in their feet.

Whatever opinion may prevail as regards the able-bodied healthy inmates, the Commissioners think it must be admitted that for the aged and infirm and for the children, shoes and stockings, especially at the present inclement season of the year, are desirable and necessary to the preservation of health.

Persons congregated in public institutions are differently circumstanced to the same classes residing with their own families ; and the Commissioners trust that the Board of Guardians, on further consideration, will provide shoes and stockings for the aged and infirm at least, and for the children who are inmates of the workhouse.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 1429/68.)

No. 11.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Mohill Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24 January 1868.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their letter of the 17th instant, relating to the provision of shoes and stockings for certain classes of the workhouse inmates, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state that they have since received Dr. Roughan's observations on the subject, and that he states that when recently visiting the workhouse (accompanied by Dr. Dobson), the old men complained much of the cold of their feet. "They showed their feet and legs" to him, Dr. Roughan states, and "they were blue and livid from cold." This matter ought to have been specially reported to the Board of Guardians before, in pursuance of Article 68, No. 5, of the General Workhouse Regulations.

The Commissioners learn from Dr. Roughan that Dr. Dobson entirely concurred in the opinion that shoes and stockings should be provided for these inmates; and the Commissioners think that they should also be provided for the women and children.

The Commissioners request that the Guardians will reconsider their resolutions of the 28th ultimo and 11th instant on this subject, and they trust that the Board will give their immediate attention to the matter, and order at their meeting on to-morrow the necessary supplies of shoes and stockings.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 3586/68.)

No. 12.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 8th February 1868.

IN pursuance with a special notice entered on the Guardians' Minutes of the 25th ultimo, the Board took into consideration the subject of providing shoes and stockings for the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouse, and decided upon adhering to their former resolution of the 28th December last upon the subject, the noble chairman* dissenting.

(No. 3586/68.)

No. 13.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
14 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union on the 8th instant, from which it appears that the subject of providing shoes and stockings for certain classes of the inmates of the workhouse was under the Guardians' consideration.

The Commissioners regret that the Board of Guardians refuse to supply shoes and stockings, which the medical officer of the workhouse has declared to be necessary for the preservation of the health of the inmates, particularly the old and infirm.

The Commissioners trust still that the Board of Guardians will hereafter see this matter in a more favourable light.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

(No. 4580/68.)

No. 14.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 February 1868.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Mohill Union, the accompanying communication which they have received from certain inmates of the infirm ward of the workhouse, requesting that they may be supplied with shoes and stockings; and the Commissioners desire again to suggest for the consideration of the Guardians the propriety of supplying the infirm classes of the workhouse inmates with shoes and stockings.

The

* The Earl of Granard.

Mohill Union.

The omission to provide these articles, which have been recommended by the medical officer as necessary for the preservation of the health of the paupers alluded to, may be attended with serious consequences, as the Commissioners have already pointed out to the Guardians.

You will be good enough to return the enclosed communication to this office.

To the Clerk, Mohill Union.

By order, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth,*
for Chief Clerk.

(No. 4580/68.)

No. 15.—COPY of LETTER to the Commissioners forwarded to the Guardians with foregoing Letter.

Gentlemen,

19 February 1868.

WE, the undersigned inmates of the infirm ward of Mohill workhouse, humbly take the liberty in sending this enclosure, as it was sent to us on this day by a man from the town that cut it out of the "Leitrim Gazette," and recommended us to sent it to ye, to show the different sort of Guardians of the Board of 8th ultimo, and the reply of some about the inspector, and to be believed they said more than there is from the press, as the printer of the "Leitrim Gazette" adds and diminishes to print everything to suit and please the Guardians, and a proof of it now in a part of the enclosure about an inmate here that sent a complaint to the Commissioners about shoes with a certificate from the doctor of the house here, as it was read by some here before it was posted and the certificate read after being returned, because the printer knew it would be to the discredit of the Guardians if he would mention any thing about the certificate to refuse it for so trifling a matter.

Now we humbly beg the kind consideration yet of the Commissioners to get us the stockings to cover our poor cold feet.

(signed)

Bryan Kiernan.
Matthew McManus.
Pat. Kiernan.
Paul Kilkenny.
Anthony Carroll.
Sandy Kile.
Ned McGaurin.
Ned McGarty.
James Hacket.

Nick Rorke.
Bernard Rorke.
James Holtan.
Dann. McGiniss.
Thomas Harkness.
Peter Rowley.
Patrick Gafney.
Patrick Kiernan.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

(No. 5746/68.)

No. 16.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 29th February 1868.

READ Poor Law Commissioners' letter, dated 27th February 1868, No. 4580, forwarding, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, a communication which they received from certain inmates of the infirm ward of the workhouse, requesting that they may be supplied with shoes and stockings; and the Commissioners desire to suggest for the consideration of the Guardians the propriety of supplying the infirm classes of the workhouse inmates with shoes and stockings, &c.

No order.

(See Part II. of this Return.)

MONAGHAN UNION.

(No. 8856/67.)

Monaghan Union.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 2nd April 1867.

THE children attending both schools are described as presenting, on the whole, a healthy and satisfactory appearance, and as being suitably clad, with the exception that they are not allowed stockings.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be good enough to provide stockings for the children as is done in other workhouses.

(No. 9661/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 3rd April, 1867.

Monaghan Union.

In reference to the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 2nd instant.

Resolved,—That stockings be supplied to the children before next winter.

NEWCASTLE UNION.

(No. 31,971/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians;
dated 24th December 1867.

Newcastle Union.

MR. HORSLEY observes that the children were, upon the whole, well clothed; but that many of them were not, at the time of his visit, supplied with shoes and stockings. This defect, he states, he pointed out to the master, with a view to its being remedied.

The Commissioners request to be informed whether all the children have since been provided with shoes and stockings, which are so essential to the maintenance of their health during the winter season.

(No. 329/68.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 2nd January 1868.

“ALL the children are supplied with shoes and stockings.”

OUGHTERARD UNION.

(No. 5095/66.)

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Oughterard Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
12 March 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Oughterard Union on the 6th instant, containing an entry of a communication from the Board of National Education, enclosing extracts from a report of the district inspector and national schools relating to the workhouse school, in which he observes that the children in the workhouse school are “not so comfortably clad as they might be; shoes and stockings are not given by the Guardians.”

No order, so far as the minutes show, appears to have been made on the subject; and the Commissioners desire to draw the Guardians' attention to the matter with a view to such clothing as is necessary for the preservation of the health of the children being provided.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Oughterard Union.

(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 5759/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes; dated 13th March 1866.

READ letter from Poor Law Commissioners, dated 12th March 1866, in reference to the minutes of the 6th instant, containing an entry of an extract from a report of the District Inspector of National Schools, in which he observes that shoes and stockings, &c., are not given by the Guardians to the children in the workhouse school, &c., &c., and observing that no order appears to have been made; and drawing the attention of the Guardians to the matter with a view to such clothing as is necessary to the preservation of the children's health being provided.

The medical officer being present, and the matter having been referred to him, he stated that he considered the general healthy condition of the children in this workhouse does not require any addition to the present clothing, which is sufficient; the Guardians desire also to state that they concur in the observations made by the Rev. Mr. Usher to the Inspector of Schools as to giving shoes and stockings to the school children, none of whom were ever accustomed to wear such.

(No. 5759/66.)

Oughterard Union.

No. 3.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 March 1866.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minute of the Board of Guardians of Oughterard Union on the 13th instant, on the subject of the want of shoes and stockings for the children who are inmates of the workhouse, and in reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to observe that the absence of these articles of clothing has been found by experience to promote various affections, such as ophthalmia, chilblains, &c., among the children in workhouses, and they think that the matter should receive the further attention of the medical officer of the workhouse and the Board of Guardians.

To the Clerk, Oughterard Union, (signed) By order, &c. B. Banks, Chief Clerk.
County Galway.

(See Part II. of this Return.)

PORTUMNA UNION.

(No. 762/67.)

Portumna Union.

No. 1.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 January 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Portumna Union on the 5th instant, containing a report of the medical officer of the workhouse, drawing attention to his report of the 24th November last, to the effect that "the women and children of the house required shoes," and stating that "those classes of inmates are still barefooted, and that, located as they are in wards having tiled floors, he fears that their health must suffer in the present severe weather."

The Commissioners have, at the same time, observed the minute of the Board, directing that cocoa-matting be placed on the schoolroom floor, but postponing the providing of shoes for the children for the consideration of a fuller Board; and in reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that they trust that the Guardians will reconsider at once the report of the medical officer in this particular. He has pointed out, in pursuance of Article 68, No. 5, of the Workhouse Regulations, a defect which the Board of Guardians are bound to take steps to remedy without delay.

The matter has, in the opinion of the Commissioners, been too long deferred.

To the Clerk, Portumna Union. (signed) By order, &c. B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(No. 2104/67.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 19th January 1867.

READ letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, No. 762, dated 15th January 1867, in reference to medical officer's reports of the 5th instant and 24th November last, as to the supplying of shoes to the women and children of the house, and desiring to state that they trust that the guardians will reconsider at once the reports of the medical officer in this particular.

Ordered—That 30 pairs of shoes be at once procured for the school children, and that list shoes be supplied to the smaller children not old enough to wear leather shoes.

(No. 30,283/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 5th December 1867.

MR. BOURKE proceeds to report that the bedding in the workhouse is generally in good condition, and applies the same remark to the clothing of the adult inmates; but it appears that the women are without shoes and stockings, a defect which calls for immediate attention.

(No. 32,463/67.)

No. 4.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 21st December 1867.

Portumna Union.

WITH reference to the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 5th instant, No. 30,283, it was ordered—

That tenders be submitted on Saturday next for supply of shoes for women and children.

By a recent return from the clerk, it appears that shoes and stockings are supplied to all classes of inmates, except infants under two years of age.

SCARRIFF UNION.

(No. 1995/67.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Scariff Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24 January, 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have observed the report of the medical officer of the workhouse entered in the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Scariff Union on the 17th instant, in which he adverts to the sanitary condition of the younger children as being unfavourable, observing that they have coughs and colds, which he attributes to the "want of shoes" and the inclement weather.

The Commissioners trust that the defect as to the childrens' shoes mentioned by the medical officer will be remedied fully, and that a similar want will not be allowed again to occur.

By order, &c.

To the Clerk, Scariff Union,
Tomgraney.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

SKULL UNION.

(No. 5866/66.)

No. 1. EXTRACT from Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Skull Union.

Dated 19 March 1866.

As regards the schools, Mr. Horsley states that the children were well clothed, with the exception of their being without shoes or stockings; and he reports that they were clean in their persons, and upon the whole presented a healthy appearance.

(No. 6346/66.)

No. 2.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes.

Dated 20 March 1866.

Resolved—That the children attending the workhouse school be provided with shoes.

Ordered—That the clerk advertise for 25 pair shoes for this day fortnight.

(See Part II. of this Return.)

SLIGO UNION.

(No. 10,719/67.)

No. 1.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 16th April 1867.

Sligo Union.

THAT in future no shoes be given to the able-bodied pauper boys or girls, and that clogs be issued in their place.

(No. 10,719/67.)

Sligo Union.

No. 2.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2 May 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have observed the minute of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo Union on the 16th ultimo that in future no shoes be given to the able-bodied paupers, boys or girls, and that clogs be issued in their place; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that clogs have been found to be very unsuitable for children, as they prevent their taking active exercise, and the noise made by the children, when moving about in them, interferes with the business and the instruction of others. Moreover, their use has been condemned on medical authority, and they have almost invariably been abandoned in the workhouses of other unions.

The Commissioners request that the matter may receive the further consideration of the Board of Guardians, with a view to a modification of the order referred to.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

(No. 13,117/67.)

No. 3.—EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 14th May 1867.

RESOLVED, that with reference to the remarks made by the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the use of clogs in this union, we beg to say that we see no reason to discontinue them. They are in general use in most counties in England and Scotland.

(No. 13,117/67.)

No. 4.—LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 May 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to state that they have read the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of Sligo Union, on the 14th instant, relating to the use of "clogs" for the children in the workhouse, but they adhere to the views expressed in their letter of the 2nd instant on the subject.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Sligo Union.

RETURNS of the Names of UNIONS in *Ireland*, in which a THIRD MEAL is not yet allowed Daily to the several Classes of healthy Inmates of the Workhouse, specifying in each case the Classes not so provided; and, of the Names of UNIONS in *Ireland*, in which the WORKHOUSE INMATES, or any Class of them, are not provided by the Board of Guardians with SHOES and STOCKINGS, together with a Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the above Subjects that has taken place between the Poor Law Commissioners and any Local Board of Guardians since 1st January 1866; &c.

(*Mr. Cogan.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1868.*

[*Price 10 d.*]

POOR RATE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 March 1868 ;—for,

“RETURN from all PARISHES Assessed for the RELIEF of the POOR in *Scotland*, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867 ; where Deductions from the Gross Rental were allowed in 1867, these to be specified ; also stating the Highest Rate struck in each Parish in any Year since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as well as the Lowest Rate struck in each Parish during the same Period. The Return to show the Total Burden placed upon Property, adding Owners and Tenants’ Rate together :—

County.	Parish.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	Deductions allowed in 1867.	Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	Remarks.
(These to be arranged alphabetically.)							

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, }
22 June 1868.

JOHN SKELTON,
Secretary.

(*Sir Andrew Agnew.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1868.

RETURN RELATING TO POOR RATE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN from all PARISHES Assessed for the RELIEF of the Poor in *Scotland*, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867; where Deductions from the Gross Rental were allowed in 1867, these to be specified; also stating the Highest Rate struck in each Parish in any Year since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as well as the Lowest Rate struck in each Parish during the same Period. The Return to show the Total Burden placed upon Property, adding Owners' and Tenants' Rate together.

The particulars required in this Return under the headings "Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867," "Highest Rate per £. since 1846," and "Lowest Rate per £. since 1846," cannot be given in the case of those parishes where there is a classification, in terms of section 36 of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, or where the assessment is imposed according to established usage, in terms of section 34 of the Statute. In a parish, with a classification, the rate upon the tenants and occupants is not uniform; one class of tenants and occupants being assessed at a higher rate per £. than another class; and it is therefore impossible to add the owners' and tenants' rates together, as required by the Return. In a parish, where the poor rate is collected according to established usage, the rate is not imposed upon the annual value.

Parishes in which there is a classification are marked "C" in this Return; and parishes which assess according to established usage, are marked "E. U." The notes in the column headed "Remarks," all relate to the entries in the column headed "Deductions allowed in 1867."

The notes in the column headed "Remarks," are related to the "Remarks" column in the original document.

C O U N T Y.	P A R I S H.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	D E D U C T I O N S A L L O W E D I N 1 8 6 7.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	R E M A R K S.	
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.					
													per Cent.
1. ABERDEEN	1. Aberdeen	s. d.	-	7½	20	25	-	-	-	C.	s. d.	s. d.	The deduction on tenants and occupants of houses and lands, 12½ per cent. No other deductions.
	2. Aboyne	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Alford	- 6	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Auchindoir	-	-	-	None	20	-	-	-	C.	-	-	-
	5. Auchterless	- 1	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 8	-
	6. Belhelvie	- 9	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 9	-
	7. Birse	- 1 4	-	-	2½	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 2	-
	8. Cairnie	- 1 1	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 10	-
	9. Chapel Garioch	- 10	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	1	- 8	-
	10. Clatt	- 10	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	2	- 6	-
	11. Cluny	- 11½	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 5½	-
	12. Coull	- 1 2½	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 4½	-
	13. Crathie and Braemar	- 10½	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 5	-
	14. Crimond	- 8	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	8½	- 7	-
	15. Cruden	- 1 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 6	-
	16. Culsamond	- 10	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 4	-
	17. Deer, Old	- 1 8	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 2	-
	18. Drumblade	- 7½	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 11	-
	19. Dyce	- 8	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	7½	- 5½	-
	20. Ellon	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	C.	-	-	-
	21. Fintray	- 9	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 2	-
	22. Forgue	- 1 7½	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 7½	-
	23. Foveran	- 1 3	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	1	- 3	-

[illegible]

Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
		s. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.		s. d.	s. d.	
2. ARGYLL	1. Archdiocese, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 4	1 2	
	2. Ardnareochan	2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 -	
	3. Campbelltown	-	-	15	-	None stated	-	-	C.	-	-	
	4. Coll	2 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	3 4	2 -	
	5. Craignish	2 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	3 2	1 -	
	6. Dunoon and Kilmun	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	7. Gigha	1 7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 7	4	
	8. Glassary	2 8	25	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 8	1 8	
	9. Glenorchy, &c.	1 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 4	1 4	
	10. Inverary	2 -	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 4	
	11. Islay Combination	2 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	3 6	1 8	
	12. Kilbrandon	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	13. Kilmallonell, &c.	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 4	- 11	
	14. Kilchrenan, &c.	1 8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 -	- 11	
	15. Kilfinan	1 -	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	1 1	- 8	
	16. Kilfinichen	3 3	-	-	-	None stated	-	-	-	6 6	1 -	
	17. Killeen, &c.	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 6	- 11	
	18. Kilmartin	1 4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 4	1 -	
	19. Kilmore and Kilbride	-	-	10	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	20. Kilninian, &c.	2 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 6	1 -	
	21. Kilmiver	1 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	
	22. Knapdale, North	3 10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 -	1 4	
	23. Knapdale, South	1 8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 -	
	24. Lismore and Appin	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 -	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	25. Lochgilhead	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	1 3	- 7	
	26. Morven	1 11	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 4	1 7	
	27. Saddle and Skipness	3 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	3 -	1 6	
	28. Southend	- 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	- 10	- 5	
	29. Strachur	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	None stated	-	-	-	1 8	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	30. Torosay	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 5	1 4	
	31. Tyree	4 -	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	4 6	2 8	
3. AYR	1. Ardrossan	-	-	5	15	20	20	20	C.	-	-	
	2. Ayr	-	-	6	25	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	3. Ballantrae	- 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 3	- 5	

This deduction appears to be allowed to owners only.

Tenants under 4 l. allowed a deduction of 15 per cent. A deduction of 25 per cent. allowed from all other description of property.

[illegible]

RETURN from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—*continued.*

C O U N T Y.	P A R I S H.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	D E D U C T I O N S A L L O W E D I N 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	R E M A R K S.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Landa.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
		£. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.		£. d.	£. d.	
4. BANFF	1. Aberlour	1 6	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	2 5	1 1½	No deductions to tenants.
	2. Alvah	11	-	-	-	None stated	-	-	-	11½	8	
	3. Banff	2 1	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 4	1 2	
	4. Boharm	1 9½	20	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 10½	10½	Tenants 10 per cent.
	5. Botriphnie	11	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	9	
	6. Boyndie	1 6	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	1 6	10	Owners of houses allowed a deduction of ground-rents.
	7. Cabrach	1 6	-	5	20	None	-	-	C.	1 6	9	Deductions to tenants inseparable from classification.
	8. Cullen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	9. Deskford	1 2	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 8	1 2	
	10. Fordyce and Portsoy	1 6	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	1 9	11	
	11. Forglen	10	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 8	6	
	12. Gamrie and Macduff	2	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2	1	
	13. Grange	1 3	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 6	1	
	14. Inveravon	2 4	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	2 8	1 10	
	15. Inverkeithny	8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	9	6	
	16. Keith	-	-	5	20	25	-	-	C.	-	-	No deductions to tenants except in case of railways.
5. BERWICK	17. Kirkmichael	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	2 6	1 4	
	18. Marnoch	3 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	
	19. Mortlach	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	
	20. Ordiquhill	1 1	-	15	25	None	-	-	-	1 5	8	
	21. Rathven	2	-	-	-	None	-	-	C.	2 6	1	
	22. Rothiemay	2	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1	10	
	23. St. Fergus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Abbey, St. Bathans	6	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	2. Ayton	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3½	7½	
	3. Bunkle and Preston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	4. Channelkirk	6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	6	
	5. Chirnside	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	8	
	6. Cockburnspath	7½	-	10	None	-	-	-	-	10	4	
	7. Coldingham	8	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	11	8	
	8. Coldstream	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	
	9. Dunse	1 5	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1 5	11½	
	10. Earlstoun	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 4	10	
	11. Eccles	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	To owners only.

Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.					Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals. &c.				
9. DUMBARTON	1. Bonhill	s. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	-	s. d.	s. d.	Proprietors of houses under 4l. allowed 25 per cent. Deductions to tenants inseparable from classification.
	2. Cardross	-	-	7½	15	30	17½	C.	-	-	
	3. Cumbernauld	1 -½	-	5	12	25	12	C.	1 -½	- 6	
	4. Dumbarton	-	-	15	20	-	-	C.	-	-	
	5. Kilmaronock	-	25	2½	10	-	15	C.	-	- 4	
	6. Kilpatrick, New	-	-	-	-	25	-	C.	- 7	-	
	7. Kilpatrick, Old	-	-	12½	20	-	25	C.	-	-	
	8. Kirkintilloch	-	-	12½	20	20	-	C.	-	-	
	9. Roseneath	- 5	20	-	-	-	-	C.	- 10	- 4	
	10. Row	-	10	-	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
10. DUMFRIES	1. Annan	1 7	-	5	10	20	-	-	1 8	1 4	
	2. Caerlaverock	1 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 1	4½	
	3. Canonbie	1 -	-	-	-	25	-	-	1 1	-	
	4. Closeburn	9½	-	-	-	15	-	-	9½	4	
	5. Cummertrees	8½	-	-	-	15	-	-	1 5	8	
	6. Dalton	10½	-	-	None	-	-	-	11½	8	
	7. Dornock	- 8	-	10	15	25	-	-	1 -	8	
	8. Dryfesdale	- 9	-	-	-	25	-	-	1 3	9	
	9. Dumfries	1 2	-	5	15	25	-	-	3 -	1 2	
	10. Dunscore	1 1	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 2½	9½	
	11. Durrisdeer	9½	-	10	10	25	-	-	11	7½	
	12. Eskdalemuir	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	13. Ewes	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	14. Glencairn	1 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 4	8	
	15. Grainy	1 -	-	-	-	15	-	-	2 6	-	
	16. Half-Morton	- 6½	-	-	None	-	-	-	11	4	
	17. Hoddum	- 10½	-	-	-	35	-	-	1 5	10	
	18. Hutton	- 6	-	20	20	None	-	-	7½	4	
	19. Johnstone	- 10	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 -	6½	
	20. Keir	1 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 8	7	
	21. Kirkconnel	- 8	-	10	10	25	-	-	1 -	6	
	22. Kirkmahoe	- 9	-	-	-	25	-	-	1 -	4	
	23. Kirkmichael	- 10½	5½	-	-	-	-	-	- 11½	6½	
	24. Kirkpatrick, Fleming	- 9	-	-	-	20	-	-	1 3	6	
	25. Kirkpatrick-juxta	- 3½	-	10	10	25	-	-	2½	5½	

RETURN from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. of 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
12. ELGIN or MO- RAY.	1. Abernethy	s. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	-	C.	s. d.	No deductions allowed to other descriptions of property.	
	2. Alves	- 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	- 6		
	3. Bellie	-	-	12½	25	-	-	-	C.	- 5		
	4. Birnie	- 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 2		
	5. Dallas	1 8	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-		
	6. Drainie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C.	-		
	7. Duffus	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	8. Duthil	1 4	-	-	-	28½	-	10	-	1 4		
	9. Dyke and Moy	1 4	-	-	-	28½	-	10	-	1 3		
	10. Edinkillie	1 8	-	-	-	38½	-	10	-	1 4		
	11. Elgin	-	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-	Deductions to tenants inseparable from classification.	
	12. Forbes	-	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-	Proprietors of lands allowed deductions of public burdens; deductions to tenants inseparable from classification.	
13. FIRE	13. Kinloss	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	C.	-	To proprietors only.	
	14. Knockando	1 10	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	1 10		
	15. New Spynie	1 10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1 10		
	16. Rafford	1 1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	1 10		
	17. Rothes	1 6	-	10	20	40-77	-	-	-	2		
	18. St. Andrew's, Lhanbride	- 10	-	-	-	None	-	25	-	1 4		
	19. Speymouth	- 8	-	15	25	-	-	-	-	1 7		
	20. Urquhart	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	- 10		
	1. Abbotshall	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	C.	-	Occupants of land, 10 per cent.	
	2. Aberdour	- 8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 8		
	3. Anstruther, Easter	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	- 9		
	4. Auchterderran	1 5	-	-	-	35	-	10	-	- 3		
5. Auchtermuchty	1 2	-	12½	10	-	-	-	-	1 6			
6. Auchtertool	- 5	-	-	-	25	-	-	C.	- 10			
7. Ballingry	-	-	10	20	30	-	-	C.	- 5			
8. Beath	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	C.	-			
9. Burntisland	-	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-			
10. Cameron	- 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	C.	1 -			

No.	Name	Acreage	Value	Rent	Rate	Assessment	Other	Total	Deductions	Remarks
11.	Carnock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return.
12.	Ceres	-	-	8	-	10	20	11½	8	
13.	Crail	-	-	6	-	20	20	9	5	
14.	Culls	-	-	-	-	20	20	1	5	
15.	Cupar	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
16.	Dairsie	-	-	6	-	10	20	7	4	
17.	Dalgaty	-	-	9	-	7½	10	1	8	
18.	Dunfermline	-	-	6	-	10	25	3	1	
19.	Dysart	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	-	
20.	Falkland	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	
21.	Ferry-Port-on-Craig	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deductions to tenants of lands not separately distinguished from classification.
22.	Forgen	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
23.	Inverkeithing	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
24.	Kemback	-	-	9½	-	10	20	1 3¼	8½	
25.	Kennoway	-	-	1	-	-	None	1 7½	11	
26.	Kettle	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
27.	Kilconquhar	-	-	-	-	7½	40	-	-	
28.	Kilrenny	-	15	6	-	-	-	2	1	
29.	Kinghorn	-	-	-	-	8½	20	-	2	
30.	Kinglassie	-	-	5	-	-	30	6	3½	
31.	Kingsbarns	-	20	5½	-	-	-	6½	5½	
32.	Kirkealdy	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33.	Largo	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	Leslie	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
35.	Leuchars	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
36.	Markinch	-	-	11½	-	10	20	1 8	10	
37.	Newburgh	-	-	9	-	-	45	2 6	1 4	
38.	Newburn	-	-	-	-	7½	20	-	-	
39.	Pittenweem	-	-	8	-	15	5	1 6	6	
40.	St. Andrews	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	
41.	St. Leonard's	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	
42.	St. Monance	-	-	9	-	10	20	9	8	
43.	Saline	-	5	1½	-	-	40	1 6	4½	
44.	Scoonie	-	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	
45.	Strathmiglo	-	-	5	-	10	20	-10	4	
46.	Torryburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47.	Wemyss	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No.	Parish	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287
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Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
		s. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.		s. d.	s. d.	
Inverness—cont'd.	16. Kilmorack	1 3	-	-	-	32½	-	20	-	1 6	1 -	
	17. Kilmuir (Skye)	3 2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	3 -	
	18. Kiltarlity	1 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1 6	11 -	
	19. Kingussie	1 2	-	-	-	28½	-	-	-	2 5	1 -½	
	20. Kirkcubie	1 3	-	-	-	32½	-	20	-	1 8	6 -	
	21. Laggan	1 2	-	-	6½	28½	-	-	-	1 8	5½ -	
	22. Moy	10 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1 6	6½ -	
	23. Petty	1 4½	-	-	-	30	-	15	-	1 4½	10 -	
	24. Portree	2 11	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	4 2	2 2	
	25. Sleat	3 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	5 6	3 -	
	26. Snizort	2 9	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 -	11 -	
	27. Strath	3 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 8	3 -	
	28. Uist, North	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	1 6	
	29. Uist, South	1 7	1	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 11	1 7	
	30. Urquhart	2 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 4	1 7½	
KINCARDINE	1. Banchory Devenick	-	-	7½	20	25	-	-	C.	-	-	No deduction to tenants. Tenants allowed a deduction of 7½ per cent.
	2. Banchory Ternan	1 4	-	12½	20	25	-	25	-	1 6	8½	
	3. Benholme	-	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	4. Bervie	-	-	12½	12½	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	5. Dunnottar	-	-	7½	20	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	6. Durris	9 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	1 -	4 -	
	7. Fettercairn	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	8. Fetteresso	-	-	7½	20	25	-	-	C.	-	-	
	9. Fordoun	-	-	7½	20	20	-	20	C.	1 2	9 -	
	10. Glenbervie	9 -	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	1 -	7 -	
	11. Kinneff	8 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12. Laurencekirk	-	-	10	25	-	-	-	C.	-	8 -	No deductions to occu- pants.
	13. Maryculter	10½	-	10	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	No deduction to other classes of tenants.
	14. Marykirk	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	15. Nigg	-	-	7½	20	20	-	-	C.	-	-	
	16. St. Cyrus	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	C.	-	-	
	17. Strachan	1 8	-	-	None	-	-	-	C.	1 8	1 5	

Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
20. Lanark—cont'd.	16. Dalsief	s. d. 1 - 6	per Cent. -	per Cent. 10	per Cent. -	per Cent. 25	per Cent. -	per Cent. 20	-	s. d. 1 5	s. d. - 10	To proprietors only.
	17. Dalziel	- 8	-	-	15	25	25	-	-	- 6	- 6	
	18. Douglas	- 7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 8	- 8	
	19. Glasgow	1 8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6	1 6	
	20. Glassford	2 10	10	-	15	25	-	-	-	1 8	1 -	
	21. Gorbals	- 9 ⁴ / ₁₀	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 -	2 2 ¹ / ₂	
	22. Govan	-	-	7 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	12 ¹ / ₂	-	1 6	- 8 ⁹ / ₁₆	
	23. Hamilton	-	-	15	20	27 ¹ / ₂	20	-	C.	-	-	
	24. Kilbride, East	-	-	12 ¹ / ₂	20	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	25. Lanark	1 6	-	15	25	-	20	-	-	1 6	- 8	
	26. Lesmahagow	- 10	-	-	-	31	-	15	-	- 10	- 5	
	27. Liberton	- 5	11s. 2d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 11	- 4	
	28. Monkland, New	1 8	-	10	10	25	-	25	-	1 10	- 8	
	29. Monkland, Old	1 - 4	-	10	10	25	-	-	-	1 -	- 4 ¹ / ₂	
	30. Pittenain	1 2	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	- 4	- 2	
	31. Rutherglen	- 9	-	-	None	-	15	-	-	1 3	- 6	
21. LINLITHGOW	32. Shotts	1 1	-	10	15	31	15	-	-	1 3	- 3	Tenants allowed 5 per cent. for repairs. No deduction to other classes of property. To owners only. Tenants appear to be allowed ³ / ₈ per cent. deductions to landlord.
	33. Stonehouse	- 2 ¹ / ₂	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	1 3	- 10	
	34. Symington	- 10	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	- 6	- 4	
	35. Wandell and Lamington	- 7	-	-	None	25	-	-	-	- 6	- 1 ¹ / ₂	
	36. Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	- 5	
	37. Wiston and Robertson	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	- 10	- 6	
	1. Abercorn	7 ¹ / ₂	16 ³ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 10	- 5	
	2. Bathgate	- 9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 8	- 5	
	3. Borrowstounness	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	C.	-	-	
	4. Carriden	1 2	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1 8	- 6	
	5. Ecclesmachan	- 8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 10	- 5	
	6. Kirkliston	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1 -	- 6	
	7. Linlithgow	-	-	5	5	28	-	-	C.	-	-	
	8. Livingstone	1 6	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	1 7	- 11	
	9. Queensferry	2 - 8 ¹ / ₂	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	- 8	
	10. Torphichen	1 -	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	1 2	- 5	
	11. Uphall	-	-	15	15	34	-	33	-	-	-	
	12. Whitburn	- 8	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	1 8	- 6	

[illegible]

Return from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.						Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.				
27. Ross and Cromarty—contd.	8. Edderton	s. d. 1 5	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	-	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 1 3	To owners only.
	9. Fearn	1 1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1 11½	1 1	
	10. Fodderty	1 8	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	2 3	1 6	
	11. Gairloch	2 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 6	1 6	
	12. Glenshiel	1 3	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	1 3	5	
	13. Killearnan	2 2	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 1	1 11	
	14. Kilmuir, Easter	2 2	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	3 8½	9	
	15. Kiltarn	1 -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	2 4	1 -	
	16. Kincardine	1 2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2 4	1 -	
	17. Kintail	2 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 ½	1 ½	
	18. Knockbain	1 10½	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6	1 6	
	19. Lochalsh	2 -	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 6	
	20. Lochbroom	3 4	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	3 4	2 8	
	21. Lochcarron	2 6	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 6	1 -	
	22. Lochs	1 10	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 4	1 8	
	23. Logie, Easter	1 1	-	-	-	38 6	-	10	-	2 2½	1 1	
	24. Nigg	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	C.	-	-	
	25. Rosolis	1 9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 4	1 2	
	26. Rosemarkie	1 7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 9	1 2	
	27. Roskeen	1 8½	-	10	20	None	-	-	-	2 11½	1 4½	
	28. Stornoway	2 6	-	7½	20	-	-	-	-	3 -	1 8	
	29. Tain	3 4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 5½	2 10½	
	30. Tarbat	1 7	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 8½	1 6	
	31. Uig	1 8	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 8	1 -	
	32. Urquhart	2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 1	2 4	
	33. Urray	1 2	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	2 -	8	
28. Roxburgh	1. Ancrum	8	-	10	20	35	-	-	-	10	5	Not stated intelligibly.
	2. Ashkirk	4½	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	6½	3	
	3. Bedrule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	5½	
	4. Bowden	5½	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	11	-	
	5. Castleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	6. Cavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	7. Crailing	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1½	
	8. Eckford	4	-	10	20	10	-	-	-	10½	4	
	9. Ednam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	10. Hawick	1 8	-	12½	25	40	-	-	-	2 6	1 4	
	11. Hopekirk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. U.	-	-	
	12. Hownam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(No Return received.)

[illegible]

RETURN from all Parishes Assessed for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, stating the Amount per £. of Poor Rate on the Annual Value of each Parish for 1867, &c.—continued.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Gross Amount of Rate per £. for 1867.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED IN 1867.					Any other Mode of Rating to be Particularised.	Highest Rate per £. since 1846.	Lowest Rate per £. since 1846.	REMARKS.
			All Lands and Heritages.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Railways.	Minerals.	Mills, Factories, &c.			
		s. d.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	s. d.	s. d.	
31. SUTHERLAND	1. Assynt	2 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	3	2	
	2. Clyne	2 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	5	2	
	3. Creich	2 1	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	1	
	4. Dornoch	1 11	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	3	
	5. Durness	2 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	1	
	6. Eddrachillis	2 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	1	
	7. Farr	2 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	1	
	8. Golspie	1 2	-	-	-	None	-	-	3	6	
	9. Kildonan	2 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	8	
	10. Lairg	1 7	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	1	
	11. Loth	1 8	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	1	
	12. Rogart	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	6	
	13. Tongue	3 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	2	
32. WIGTOWN	1. Glasserton	- 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	
	2. Inch	1 1	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	
	3. Kirkcolum	1 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	10	
	4. Kirkinner	1 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	1	
	5. Kirkmaiden	1 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	1	
	6. Kirk Owan	1 6	-	-	-	25	-	-	1	6	
	7. Leswalt	1 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	10	
	8. Luce, New	1 2	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	1	
	9. Luce, Old	1 -	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	4	
	10. Mochrum	1 4	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	1	
	11. Penninghame	- 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	
	12. Port Patrick	- 6	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	
	13. Sorbie	- 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	2	-	
	14. Stoneykirk	- 10	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	
	15. Stranraer	- 10	5	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	
	16. Whithorn	- 2	-	-	-	None	-	-	1	2	
	17. Wigtown	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	

Besides all feu duties.

Thatched houses 20 p' cent.

POOR RATE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN from all PARISHES Assessed for the
RELIEF of the Poor in *Scotland*, stating the
Amount per £. of Poor Rates on the Annual
Value of each Parish for 1867; also stating the
Highest Rate struck in each Parish in any Year
since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment
Act, as well as the Lowest Rate struck in each
Parish during the same Period; &c.

(*Sir Andrew Agnew.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1868.*

POOR LAW (WORKHOUSE INSPECTION).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 December 1867;—for,

A RETURN of “COPIES of a LETTER dated the 16th day of October 1866,
and addressed by direction of the President of the Poor Law Board to
Mr. *Gulson*, Mr. *Hawley*, Mr. *Weale*, Sir *John Walsham*, Mr. *Graves*,
Mr. *Doyle*, Mr. *Farnall*, Mr. *Hurst*, Mr. *Cane*, and Dr. *Edward Smith*,
Poor Law Inspectors, instructing them to Report specially on the
WORKHOUSES in their respective Districts:”

“Of the REPORTS made by the said Poor Law Inspectors in pursuance
of the above-mentioned Instructions:”

“And, of any STATEMENTS of Poor Law Inspectors formerly in charge of
Unions reported upon in the above-mentioned Reports.”

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, }
5 December 1867.

H. FLEMING.
Secretary.



(*Mr. Barclay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 December 1867.

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LETTER dated the 16th day of October 1866, and addressed by direction of the President of the Poor Law Board to Mr. *Gulson*, Mr. *Hawley*, Mr. *Weale*, Sir *John Walsham*, Mr. *Graves*, Mr. *Doyle*, Mr. *Farnall*, Mr. *Hurst*, Mr. *Cane*, and Dr. *Edward Smith*, Poor Law Inspectors, instructing them to Report specially on the Workhouses in their respective Districts.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16 October 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the President to request that you will have the goodness to furnish him, in the course of the month of January next, with a Report on the Workhouses in your district.

It is desirable that your attention should be directed specially to the following points:—

Building:—

1. The suitability of the site, and the sufficiency or otherwise of the accommodation for the several classes of inmates.
2. Whether provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates.
3. Whether separate sick wards are provided for children.
4. Whether the ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse, are in a satisfactory condition.

Furniture.—Beds, bedding, utensils, conveniences for washing, &c.

Inmates.—Their classification, diet, clothing, employment, recreation, &c.

Medical Attendance.—The supply of drugs; whether in any instance a resident medical officer is necessary.

Nursing.—How far satisfactory, especially the night nursing; whether the nurses are paid officers.

Chaplain.—As to the provision made for conducting the religious services where there is no chaplain; or in the case of those inmates who are not members of the Established Church.

School.—Whether within the workhouse; and if so, whether care is taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates; and,

Generally.—As to the improvements required in the workhouse.

A similar request has been addressed to each of your colleagues.

To _____
Poor Law Inspector.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Owen*.

REPORTS made by the said POOR LAW INSPECTORS in pursuance of the above-mentioned Instructions.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

REPORT of *Edward Gulson*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, dated
24th January 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Teignmouth, 24 January 1867.

IN accordance with the request contained in Mr. Owen's letter of 16th October last, that in the course of the present month I would furnish the President with a report of the workhouses in my district, as respects—

1. The suitability of the site, and sufficiency or otherwise for the several classes of inmates.
2. Whether provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates.
3. Whether separate sick wards are provided for children.
4. Whether the ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse, are in a satisfactory condition.
5. Whether the beds and bedding, and utensils, and conveniences for washing, together with the classification, diet, clothing, and arrangements for the employment and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.
6. As to medical attendance and the supply of drugs; and whether in any instance a resident medical officer is necessary.
7. As to the nursing and how far satisfactory; and whether the nurses are paid officers.
8. As to the chaplain and provision made for conducting religious service where there is no chaplain, and for those inmates who are not members of the Established Church.
9. Whether the school is within the workhouse, and whether care is taken to separate the children from the adult inmates; and,
10. Generally as to the improvements required in the workhouse.

I have now the honour to forward a separate report upon each workhouse in my district, and a general summary, which exhibits the state of each in regard to all the particulars required.

From these reports it will be seen that

The site and accommodation,	General sanitary state,
Ventilation,	Beds, bedding, and utensils,
Light,	Classification, diet, and clothing,
Water supply,	

in all the workhouses in my district are satisfactory.

In most of the workhouses in my district there are separate infectious wards, the exceptions of insufficiency in this respect being at

St. Austell,	Holsworthy,
Falmouth,	Tavistock,
Bideford,	Totness, and
Crediton,	Bedminster.

No separate accommodation for sick children is provided except at

Truro,	Frome,
Newton Abbot,	Keynsham,
Stoke Damarel,	Yeovil,
St. Thomas,	Bristol, and
Bath,	Clifton.

In reference to this point, it will be seen by the separate reports, in which the present numbers of sick patients of each class are set forth, that there are very few children ill in any of the workhouses to which my report refers.

The medical attendance upon the sick appears to be sufficient and satisfactory; the workhouse of Bristol Incorporation being the only one at or near which the medical officer resides and devotes his whole time to the duties of his office.

In every instance in my district the medical officer provides the medicines necessary for the patients.

The nursing is generally satisfactory. The reports annexed exhibit the number of nurses, paid and unpaid, in each workhouse, and the present number of sick in the wards.

With regard to the chaplain, there are many unions in my district, especially in Cornwall, in which there is no paid chaplain.

The separate reports set forth the number of inmates of the Established Church and of Dissenters in each workhouse, and the arrangements, if any, made in each for religious services and for the instruction of both classes; and I beg to call the attention of the Board especially to the cases of Plymouth and Stoke Damarel, in which there are no chaplains; and in the former of which there are 462 inmates of the Established Church and 65 Dissenters, and in the latter 373 Church of England and 71 Dissenters.

The schools in my district are in the workhouses; and due care is taken to separate the children from the adult inmates.

Few improvements are required.

At Helston no sick wards have yet been provided, but the Guardians are taking steps, at my earnest solicitation, to erect a small hospital adjoining the workhouse building.

At Honiton, Okehampton, Tavistock, and Wellington, the present sick wards are insufficient or require improvement.

At several workhouses, as set forth in the separate reports and summary annexed, infectious wards are wanted or require improvement; and at Bristol and Clifton wards for fever patients are required.

The Poor Law Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Gulson.*

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Austell, St., Union
Workhouse.

AUSTELL, ST., UNION WORKHOUSE.

I. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes, except for infectious cases and infirm women.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		350.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	38	} 244.
Female - - - - -	86	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	41	
Girls - - - - -	57	
Infants - - - - -	23	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light? - - - - -		Good.
Water supply? - - - - -		Sufficient.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		} No infectious wards; but hitherto some temporary arrangement has been made for this purpose if occasion required.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		None.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -		Two; one male and one female.
How many unpaid? - - - - -		Four females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	10	} 36.
Women - - - - -	16	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	10	
Girls - - - - -	10	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Daily, by himself or assistant.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -		No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		Such inmates as are able attend the church on Sunday, weather permitting.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		Dissenting ministers and local preachers of various denominations attend and have service on Friday evening, and a town missionary visits the sick on Saturdays.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	40.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	204.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		More accommodation for aged and bed-ridden women is wanted, and infectious wards should be provided, and the vagrant wards are too confined.

BODMIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq

Bodmin Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	250.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - -	36	} 135.
Female - - - - -	43	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	19	
Girls - - - - -	23	
Infants - - - - -	14	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Sufficient.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Separate entrance to the male, but not to the female infectious ward; a separate entrance can easily be made to the latter if desired.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	One.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - - -	13	} 32.
Women - - - - -	12	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	7	
Girls - - - - -	7	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Three times weekly, and more often if necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	No.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	Religious service gratuitously by the chaplain of the gaol, and religious advice and instruction by the curate of Bodmin.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	The workhouse is visited by members of the Dissenting chapel and by Methodists at reasonable times.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	84.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	51.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None; except it may be deemed necessary to make a separate entrance to the female infectious ward, which is very seldom used.	

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Camelford Union
Workhouse.

CAMELFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—

1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes, except for infectious cases, of which class there have been scarcely any in this union.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	80.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	7
Female - - - -	19
Children :—Boys - - - -	17 } 63.
Girls - - - -	14
Infants - - - -	6
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Good.
Water supply? - - - -	Good.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	{ None; but scarcely any infection has arisen requiring accommodation in this small union since the erection of the workhouse, and if any did arise, a ward might temporarily be set apart for the purpose.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	The matron acts as nurse, and has a separate salary for so doing.
How many unpaid? - - - -	One for the night nursing.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—	
Adults :—Men - - - -	2
Women - - - -	7 } 9.
Children :—Boys - - - -	-
Girls - - - -	-
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Four times weekly, and more often if necessary.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The vicar of St. Breuard regularly attends, and reads prayers on Friday.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting ministers are allowed to visit the workhouse at all reasonable times.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	54.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	9.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None required at present, though, if the workhouse became full, some additional accommodation might be necessary. The district is very thinly populated.

COLUMB, ST., MAJOR, UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Columb,
St., Major, Union
Workhouse.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. As to the Building:— | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | Yes. |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes, except the infectious, for whom there are no separate wards, but for whose accommodation temporary arrangement has been made, and may again be made, unless the workhouse become full. |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 180. |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - | 20 |
| Female - - - - | 32 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 17 |
| Girls - - - - | 25 |
| Infants - - - - | 8 |
| | 102. |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | Yes. |
| Light? - - - - | Good. |
| Water supply? - - - - | Sufficient. |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | Good. |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | No infectious wards; but temporary arrangements can be made when necessary for this purpose. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | No. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | One. |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | One. |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:— | |
| Adults:—Men - - - - | 10 |
| Women - - - - | 16 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 2 |
| Girls - - - - | 28. |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Daily. |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - | No. |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - | Yes. |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | No. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | Such as are able, and the children attend the parish church, and a weekly service and visitation by the officiating clergyman at the workhouse. |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | Dissenting ministers have a service at the workhouse every Tuesday, and may visit at other times. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 48. |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | 54. |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | Yes. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | No, not whilst the number of inmates remains as at present. |

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Falmouth Union
Workhouse.

FALMOUTH UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable ?	- - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient ?		Yes, except for infectious cases.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain ?		320.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male	- - - -	38
	Female - - - -	49
Children :—Boys	- - - -	20
	Girls - - - -	35
	Infants - - - -	3
		145.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation ?		Yes.
Light ?	- - - -	Good.
Water supply ?	- - - -	Sufficient, except in very dry seasons.
General sanitary condition ?	- - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory ?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory ?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates ?		No proper infectious wards, though temporary accommodation has been arranged when necessary, on the male side.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards ?		A ward has been detached from the sick wards for the reception of infectious cases.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children ?		No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing ?		Yes.
How many paid nurses ?	- - - -	One.
How many unpaid ?	- - - -	Three female and one male.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men	- - - -	13
	Women - - - -	12
Children :—Boys	- - - -	7
	Girls - - - -	
		32.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory ?		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse ?		Threetimes weekly, and more often if required.
Does he reside in the workhouse ?	- - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs ?	- - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain ?		No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church ?		A clergyman of the Church of England has service in the workhouse every Sunday evening, and visits the sick on one other day in the week.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church ?		Dissenting ministers and members of Dissenting bodies perform service and visit the sick at the workhouse; also local missionaries visit and have service.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse ?		93.
And of Dissenters ?	- - - -	52.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates ?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse ?		Wards for the reception of infectious and contagious diseases are wanted at this-seafaring locality.

GERMAN, ST., UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.German, St., Union
Workhouse.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. As to the Building :— | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | Yes. |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes. |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 205. |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - | 37 |
| Female - - - - | 34 |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | 9 |
| Girls - - - - | 9 |
| Infants - - - - | 6 |
| | 95. |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | Yes. |
| Light? - - - - | Good. |
| Water supply - - - - | Good. |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | Good. |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | Yes. One ward is finished and the other in progress. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | Yes. |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | No. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | One. |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | One man. |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :— | |
| Adults :—Men - - - - | 7 |
| Women - - - - | 11 |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | |
| Girls - - - - | Nil. |
| | 18. |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Four times weekly, and more often if necessary. |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - | No. |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - | Yes. |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | Yes. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | See above. |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | No Dissenters in the workhouse. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 95. |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | — |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | Yes. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | None, when the infectious ward is finished. |

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Helston Union
Workhouse.

HELSTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes, except for the sick, and the Guardians have agreed to erect a new hospital.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		273.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	35	} 209.
Female - - - - -	90	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	37	
Girls - - - - -	33	
Infants - - - - -	14	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Good.
Light? - - - - -		Good.
Water supply? - - - - -		Good.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		As much as can be expected, without a paid nurse.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -		None.
How many unpaid? - - - - -		Two female. (The matron keeps and administers the medicines and stimulants.)
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	8	} 21.
Women - - - - -	12	
Children:—Boys - - - - -		
Girls - - - - -	1	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - -		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Three or four times weekly, and more often if necessary.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -		No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The clergyman of Helston does service at the workhouse every Thursday and visits the sick; and on Sundays the inmates who desire to do so go to church.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		A Wesleyan minister has a weekly service at the workhouse, and visits at other times; and well ordered go out on Sundays to their respective places of worship.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?		62.
And of Dissenters? - - - - -		147.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		When this workhouse was erected a few years since, the Poor Law Board consented to the postponement of the building the infirmary and sick wards for a time. The want of these has become pressing, and the Board of Guardians have made arrangements to build them in the ensuing spring.

LAUNCESTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Launceston Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable ? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient ?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain ?	220.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	15	} 49.
Female - - - -	16	
Children :—Boys - - - -	10	
Girls - - - -	3	
Infants - - - -	5	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation ?	Yes.	
Light ? - - - -	Good.	
Water supply ? - - - -	Good.	
General sanitary condition ? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order ; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory ?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory ?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates ?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards ?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children ?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing ?	Yes ; the matron acts as nurse.	
How many paid nurses ? - - - -	None.	
How many unpaid ? - - - -	None at present.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	} No sick patients in the workhouse at present. Seldom more than four or five at any one time.	
Women - - - -		
Children :—Boys - - - -		
Girls - - - -		
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory ? - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse ?	Every day, to see the infirm when there is no sick.	
Does he reside in the workhouse ? - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs ? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain ? - - - -	No.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church ?	The Rev. Mr. Simeoe (the chairman of Board of Guardians) has service at the workhouse every Friday, and other clergymen visit occasionally.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church ?	Dissenting ministers have service at the workhouse on each Sunday, and visit at other times.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse ?	31.	
And of Dissenters ? - - - -	18.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse ; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates ?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse ?	None.	

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

LISKEARD UNION WORKHOUSE.

Liskeard Union
Workhouse.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. As to the Building:— | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | Yes. |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes. |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 275. |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - | 29 |
| Female - - - - | 42 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 27 |
| Girls - - - - | 30 |
| Infants - - - - | 8 |
| | 186. |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | Yes. |
| Light? - - - - | Good. |
| Water supply? - - - - | Good. |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | Good. |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment and recreation satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | Yes. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious ward separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | Yes. |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | No. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | One. |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | Three; one male, two female. |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:— | |
| Adults:—Men - - - - | 14 |
| Women - - - - | 18 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 2 |
| Girls - - - - | 2 |
| | 24. |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Five times weekly, and more often if required. |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - | No. |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - | Yes. |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | No. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | The vicar or curate has service at the workhouse on Sundays, and visits at other times: and a payment by subscription is made for this duty. |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | Dissenting ministers have service at the workhouse on Thursdays, and visit also on Sundays. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 111. |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | 25. |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | Yes. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | None. |

PENZANCE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Penzance Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	386.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	40	} 167.
Female - - - -	67	
Children :—Boys - - - -	16	
Girls - - - -	31	
Infants - - - -	13	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Good.	
Water supply? - - - -	Good.	
General sanitary condition - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	Two; one male, one female.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :		
Adults :—Men - - - -	18	} 44.
Women - - - -	25	
Children :—Boys - - - -	1	
Girls - - - -	1	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Averages five times weekly.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	No.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	On Sunday mornings, weather permitting, those who are able to attend the parish church at a very short distance from the workhouse; but there is no other service of the Church of England.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting ministers have service at the workhouse on Sunday afternoons.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	109.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	58.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None.	

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Redruth Union
Workhouse.

REDRUTH UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—			
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.		
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes, except in the schools.		
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	450.		
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	36	} 266.	
Female - - - - -	79		
Children:—Boys - - - - -	63		
Girls - - - - -	74		
Infants - - - - -	14		
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.		
Light? - - - - -	Good.		
Water supply? - - - - -	Good.		
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.		
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.		
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.		
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.		
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.		
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No. In the present state of the workhouse one ward is appropriated to the use of sick children.		
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.		
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	Two; one male and one female.		
How many unpaid? - - - - -	None, except for cleaning and washing.		
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—			
Adults:—Men - - - - -	17	} 35.	
Women - - - - -	18		
Children:—Boys - - - - -	} Nil.		
Girls - - - - -			
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.		
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Four or five times weekly, and more often if necessary.		
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.		
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.		
11. Is there a paid chaplan? - - - - -	Yes.		
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits three or four times weekly.		
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Service is performed at the workhouse by Dissenting ministers?		
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	35.		
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	231.		
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.		
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None, except the enlargement of the school room.		

31 December 1866.

STRATTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Stratton Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
- 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - - Yes.
- 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 80.
- 4th. What is the present number of inmates?
viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - - 7
 Female - - - - - 12
 Children :—Boys - - - - - 12
 Girls - - - - - 6
 Infants - - - - - 9 } 46.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.
- Light? - - - - - Good.
- Water supply? - - - - - Sufficient.
- General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Yes.
- How many paid nurses? - - - - - One, who acts as nurse and assistant to matron.
- How many unpaid? - - - - - None.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz. :—
- Adults :—Men - - - - - }
 Women - - - - - } None.
Children :—Boys - - - - - }
 Girls - - - - - }
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
- How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Three or four times weekly.
- Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
- Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - No.
- What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? Several clergymen in the vicinity agree to visit, and do visit, the workhouse weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? Dissenting ministers visit the workhouse weekly.
- What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 33.
- And of Dissenters? - - - - - 13.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? The children go to a dame's school, near the workhouse.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? No, not in the present state of pauperism in the district.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Truro Union
Workhouse.

TRURO UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	500.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz. :— Adults :—Male - - - - -	40	} 243.
Female - - - - -	88	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	41	
Girls - - - - -	58	
Infants - - - - -	16	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Good.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Good.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	One.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Seven; three male, four female, who have extra diet.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - - -	17	} 48.
Women - - - - -	24	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	7	
Girls - - - - -	7	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	Yes; paid by private subscription.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	He has service at and visits the workhouse three times weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	A Bible reader attends, and has service at the workhouse on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	251.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	92.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

AXMINSTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Axminster Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
- 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? Yes.
- 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 450.
- 4th. What is the present number of inmates?
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----|--------|
| viz. :—Adults :—Male | - - - - - | 24 | } 129. |
| Female | - - - - - | 37 | |
| Children :—Boys | - - - - - | 34 | |
| Girls | - - - - - | 29 | |
| Infants | - - - - - | 5 | |
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?
- Light? - - - - - Good.
- Water supply? - - - - - Good.
- General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Yes.
- How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.
- How many unpaid? - - - - - Two; one male and one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz. :—
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|-------|
| Adults :—Men | - - - - - | 6 | } 18. |
| Women | - - - - - | 10 | |
| Children :—Boys | - - - - - | 2 | |
| Girls | - - - - - | | |
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
- How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Four times weekly.
- Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
- Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.
- What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? The chaplain has service at the workhouse, and visits four times weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?
- No Dissenters at this workhouse; but if there be any at any time they may go out on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
- What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 129.
- And of Dissenters? - - - - - None.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? No.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Bideford Union
Workhouse.

BIDEFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		200.
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	23	} 93.
Female - - - -	29	
Children :—Boys - - - -	24	
Girls - - - -	11	
Infants - - - -	6	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light? - - - -		Yes.
Water supply? - - - -		Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	No.	} In the present state of the workhouse there would be no difficulty in providing for an infectious case; but if the workhouse became full, infectious wards should be provided.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	None.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes; the number of sick being so small the matron acts as nurse, with pauper assistants.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	—*	
How many unpaid? - - - -	Two.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	4	} 9.
Women - - - -	3	
Children :—Boys - - - -	2	
Girls - - - -		
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Daily, except Sunday.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -		Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The chaplain has service at the workhouse twice on Sundays, and visits the old and sick on the Wednesday and Friday.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		Well-ordered Dissenters may go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and be visited by their ministers.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	91.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	Two.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		Infectious wards would be necessary if the workhouse became more full.

31 December 1866.

* The appointment of a proper paid nurse has since been determined upon by the Guardians.

BARNSTAPLE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Barnstaple Union.
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—	Yes.
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	327.
4th. What is the present number of inmates?	
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	54
Female - - - -	70
Children:—Boys - - - -	40
Girls - - - -	35
Infants - - - -	18
	217.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Two; one male and one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	10
Women - - - -	13
Children:—Boys - - - -	4
Girls - - - -	27.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service twice on Sundays and on Wednesdays. He also visits on other days.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Only one Dissenter in the workhouse; she goes to her place of worship on Sundays, and is visited by her minister.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	26.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	One.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and, if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Crediton Union
Workhouse.

CREDITON UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—
 - 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - Yes.
 - 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? Yes.
 - 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 280.
 - 4th. What is the present number of inmates?

viz.:—Adults:—Male	- - -	31	} 118.
Female	- - -	36	
Children:—Boys	- - -	22	
Girls	- - -	22	
Infants	- - -	7	
 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.

Light?	- - - -	Yes.
Water supply?	- - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition?	- - - -	Good.
 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? No.
 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? None.
- } There have been no infectious cases sent to this workhouse for the last 20 years.*
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No.
 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Yes.

How many paid nurses?	- - - -	One.
How many unpaid?	- - - -	Two; one male, one female.
 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—

Adults:—Men	- - - -	3	} 8.
Women	- - - -	2	
Children:—Boys	- - - -	} 3	
Girls	- - - -		
 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - Yes.

How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	- - -	Three times weekly, and more often if necessary.
Does he reside in the workhouse?	- - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	- - -	Yes.
 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - Yes.

What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	- - -	The chaplain has service at the workhouse, and visits three times weekly.
---	-------	---
 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?

What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	- - -	117.
And of Dissenters?	- - -	One.
 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? Yes.
 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? Infectious wards may be added.

31 December 1866.

* Since this report was written, the Guardians have arranged to make an addition for infectious cases.

EAST STONEHOUSE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.East Stonehouse
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	130.
4th. What is the present number of inmates?	
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	8
Female - - - - -	37
Children:—Boys - - - - -	15
Girls - - - - -	10
Infants - - - - -	3
	73
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Four; one male and three females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - - -	4
Women - - - - -	12
Children:—Boys - - - - -	2
Girls - - - - -	2
	18.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	No.
If not, what provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The clergyman of East Stonehouse attends, and has service on Sundays and Wednesdays.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	A scripture reader attends three times a week, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	71.
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	Two.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

EXETER UNION WORKHOUSE.

Exeter Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	700 ; including new buildings.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates ?		
viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - -	116	} 304
Female - - - - -	127	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	36	
Girls - - - - -	23	
Infants - - - - -	2	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Six; two males; four females.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz :—		
Adults :—Men - - - - -	31	} 68.
Women - - - - -	36	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	1	
Girls - - - - -		
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Four times weekly, and more often when necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits four times weekly, and has service twice.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Well-ordered Dissenters are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and to be visited by their ministers.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	302.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	Two.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

31 December 1866.

HOLSWORTHY UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Holsworthy Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
 - 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - Yes.
 - 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? Yes, except for infectious cases.
 - 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 80.
 - 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - 19
 Female - - - 20
 Children:—Boys - - - 13
 Girls - - - 10
 Infants - - - 8 } 70.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.
 - Light? - - - - Yes.
 - Water supply? - - - - Yes.
 - General sanitary condition? - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? None.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?

- How many paid nurses? - - - -
 - How many unpaid? - - - -

}

The matron acts as nurse, and attends to the sick, with such pauper assistance as she from time to time requires.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—

- Adults:—Men - - - -
 - Women - - - -
 - Children:—Boys - - - -
 - Girls - - - -

}

9
6
4 } 19.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - Yes.
 - How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Three times weekly, and more often, if necessary.
 - Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - No.
 - Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - No.

What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? A clergyman has service at the workhouse on Fridays.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? No Dissenters at this workhouse.

What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 70.

And of Dissenters? - - - - —
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? The children go to a dame's school. They are separated from the adults.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? Infectious wards are wanted.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

HONITON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Honiton Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
 - 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
 - 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? Better accommodation is required for the sick.
 - 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 250.
 - 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - - 20
 Female - - - - - 22
 Children :—Boys - - - - - 30
 Girls - - - - - 23
 Infants - - - - - 9 } 104.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.
 - Light? - - - - - Yes.
 - Water supply? - - - - - Yes.
 - General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Yes.
 - How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.
 - How many unpaid? - - - - - Two; one male, one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—
 - Adults :—Men - - - - - 8
 - Women - - - - - 3
 - Children :—Boys - - - - - 8
 - Girls - - - - - 8 } 19.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
 - How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Daily.
 - Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
 - Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.
 - What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? The chaplain or one of his curates attends the workhouse twice weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?
 - What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 98.
 - And of Dissenters? - - - - - 6.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? The sick wards are dark and low, and insufficient, and better accommodation is required. The Guardians are divided in opinion as to this requirement.

KINGSBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Kingsbridge
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	350.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Males - - - -	42
Females - - - -	51
Children:—Boys - - - -	28
Girls - - - -	18
Infants - - - -	6
	145.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	Yes, temporarily.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid - - - -	Two females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	14
Women - - - -	20
Children:—Boys - - - -	-
Girls - - - -	-
	34
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service at the workhouse on Sundays and on one week day.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting ministers visit them at the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	139.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	6.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	Some improvements are contemplated by the Guardians.

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

NEWTON ABBOT UNION WORKHOUSE.

Newton Abbot
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
 - 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
 - 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - - Yes.
 - 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 450.
 - 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults:—Male - - - - - 75 }
 Female - - - - - 69 }
 Children:—Boys - - - - - 37 } 223.
 Girls - - - - - 27 }
 Infants - - - - - 15 }
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.
 - Light? - - - - - Yes.
 - Water supply? - - - - - Yes.
 - General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? Yes.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Yes.
 - How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.
 - How many unpaid? - - - - - Seven; one in each ward, viz.: two men and five women.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—
 - Adults:—Men - - - - - 18 }
 Women - - - - - 24 }
 Children:—Boys - - - - - 8 } 50.
 Girls - - - - - 8 }
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
 - How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Three times weekly, and more often if necessary.
 - Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
 - Does he supply the medicine and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.
 - What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? The chaplain has service at the workhouse twice on Sundays and visits three other days.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? Well-ordered Dissenters are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
 - What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 219.
 - And of Dissenters? - - - - - 4.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? The Guardians have the improvement of the infectious wards under consideration.

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

OKEHAMPTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Okehampton
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—
- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
- 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - - Yes, except for the sick.
- 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? - - - - - 230.
- 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - - 37
Female - - - - - 33
Children:—Boys - - - - - 21
Girls - - - - - 20
Infants - - - - - 8 } 119.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? - - - - - Yes.
- Light? - - - - - Yes.
- Water supply? - - - - - Yes.
- General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? - - - - - Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? - - - - - Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? - - - - - No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? - - - - - Yes.
- How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.
- How many unpaid? - - - - - Two; one male and one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—
- Adults:—Men - - - - - 9
Women - - - - - 4
Children:—Boys - - - - - 2
Girls - - - - - 2 } 15.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
- How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? - - - - - Three times weekly; more often if necessary.
- Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
- Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - No.
- What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? - - - - - The vicar and curate of Okehampton attend to minister to the sick, and the inmates who are able, attend the parish church on Sunday morning and evening.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? - - - - - They are allowed to visit their respective places of worship on Sunday, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
- What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? - - - - - 116.
- And of Dissenters? - - - - - 3
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? - - - - - Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? - - - - - The accommodation for the sick is not satisfactory, but difficult to improve.

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Plympton,
St. Mary, Union
Workhouse.

PLYMPTON, ST. MARY, UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - -	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? - - - - -	220.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - -	50	} 128.
Female - - - - -	35	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	20	
Girls - - - - -	16	
Infants - - - - -	7	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? - - - - -	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Yes.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniencies and arrangements for washing satisfactory? - - - - -	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? - - - - -	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? - - - - -	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? - - - - -	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? - - - - -	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? - - - - -	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Two; one male, one female.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - - -	18	} 30.
Women - - - - -	8	
Children :—Boys - - - - -	4	
Girls - - - - -	4	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? - - - - -	Four times weekly, and more often if necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? - - - - -	The chaplain visits, and has service twice a week.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? - - - - -	No Dissenters in this workhouse, except one, who is bed-ridden, and is visited by her own minister.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? - - - - -	127.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	One.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? - - - - -	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? - - - - -	No.	

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PLYMOUTH UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Plymouth Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	650.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	179
Female - - - -	196
Children:—Boys - - - -	61
Girls - - - -	60
Infants - - - -	31
	527.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes; tolerably so.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	Two.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Twelve; six male, six female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	45
Women - - - -	25
Children:—Boys - - - -	50
Girls - - - -	26
	15
	110 Total.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.
Does he supply the medicine and drugs?	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	A clergyman has service at the workhouse once weekly, and the inmates attend the parish church.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting ministers have service at the workhouse three times weekly, and visit the workhouse at other times.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	462.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	65.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

SOUTH MOLTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

South Moulton
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable?	- - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		230.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male	- - - -	30
Female	- - - -	25
Children:—Boys	- - - -	17
Girls	- - - -	17
Infants	- - - -	5
		94.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light?	- - - -	Yes.
Water supply?	- - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition?	- - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes.
How many paid nurses?	- - - -	One.
How many unpaid?	- - - -	None.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults:—Men	- - - -	6
Women	- - - -	5
Children:—Boys	- - - -	3
Girls	- - - -	3
		14.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory?	- - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse?	- - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	- - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain?	- - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The chaplain has service on Sunday, and on no other day in the week.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		No Dissenters at this workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?		94
And of Dissenters?	- - - -	Yes.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		—
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		No.

STOKE DAMAREL UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Stoke Damarel
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - -	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? - - -	500.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	105	} 444.
Female - - - -	218	
Children :—Boys - - - -	55	
Girls - - - -	46	
Infants - - - -	20	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? - - - -	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? - - -	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? - - - -	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? - - - -	Yes.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? - - - -	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	Fourteen, with night watchers in addition.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	34	} 117.
Women - - - -	71	
Children :—Boys - - - -	12	
Girls - - - -		
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? - - - -	Daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	No.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? - - - -	The inmates attend the parish church, and are visited by the clergyman of the parish.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? - - -	The inmates attend their respective places of worship in the town. Dissenting ministers also have service in the workhouse, and visit.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? - - - -	373.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	71.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? - - -	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? - - - -	No.	

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

TAVISTOCK UNION WORKHOUSE.

Tavistock Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes, except for sick and infectious cases.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	210.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults:—Male - - - - -	40	} 183.
Female - - - - -	56	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	42	
Girls - - - - -	31	
Infants - - - - -	14	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	No.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	None.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Two; one male, one female.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	10	} 33.
Women - - - - -	18	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	5	
Girls - - - - -		
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse?	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	No.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The vicar or his curate has service in the workhouse on Thursdays, and visits the sick on other days.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting Ministers have service in the workhouse on Sundays, and visit at other times, and the inmates attend their respective places of worship on Sunday morning.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	155.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	28.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	Yes, the sick wards require enlargement, and infectious wards are required.*	

31 December 1866.

* Since this report was written, the Board of Guardians have proceeded to take the necessary steps for the enlargement and improvement of the hospital accommodation.

THOMAS SAINT UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Thomas Saint
Union Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	450.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	74
Female - - - -	51
Children:—Boys - - - -	33
Girls - - - -	25
Infants - - - -	11
	194.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	Yes.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Six; three men, three women.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	24
Women - - - -	18
Children:—Boys - - - -	3
Girls - - - -	3
	45
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Three times weekly, and more often if necessary.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service at the workhouse, and attends three or four times a week.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at present in this workhouse. When there are any they are allowed to attend their usual place of worship.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	194.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	—
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Tiverton Union
Workhouse.

TIVERTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable ?	- - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient ?		Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain ?		300
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male	- - - -	31
Female	- - - -	19
Children :—Boys	- - - -	23
Girls	- - - -	15
Infants	- - - -	5
		93.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation ?		Yes.
Light	- - - -	Yes.
Water supply	- - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition	- - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture and utensils sufficient and in good order ; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory ?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory ?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates ?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards ?		Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children ?		No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing ?		Yes.
How many paid nurses ?	- - - -	One.
How many unpaid ?	- - - -	None, except occasionally.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :		
Adults :—Men	- - - -	9
Women	- - - -	6
Children :—Boys	- - - -	3
Girls	- - - -	3
		18
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory ?		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse ?		Four or five times weekly.
Does he reside in the workhouse ?	- - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs ?	- - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain ?		No.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church ?		The rector of Tiverton or his curate visits the workhouse, and has a full service once a week ; on Sundays the inmates who are able go to church.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church ?		Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and to be visited by Dissenting ministers.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse ?		89
And of Dissenters ?	- - - -	4
13. Is the school within the workhouse ; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates ?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse ?		No.

TORRINGTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Torrington Union
Workhouse.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. As to the Building:— | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | Yes. |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes. |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 250 |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - | 18 |
| Female - - - - | 33 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 22 |
| Girls - - - - | 26 |
| Infants - - - - | 8 |
| | 107. |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | Yes. |
| Light? - - - - | Yes. |
| Water supply? - - - - | Yes. |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | Good. |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | Yes. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | Yes. |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | No. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | One. |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | Two females. |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:— | |
| Adults:—Men - - - - | 2 |
| Women - - - - | 7 |
| Children:—Boys - - - - | 1 |
| Girls - - - - | 1 |
| | 10. |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Four days weekly, and more often if required. |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? | No. |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? | Yes. |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | Yes. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | The chaplain has service on Sundays, and visits three times a week. |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | No Dissenters in this workhouse. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 107. |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | None. |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | Yes. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | Yes, the water closets require to be removed. |

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Totnes Union
Workhouse.

TOTNES UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable?	- - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	- - - - -	Yes, except for infectious cases.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	- - - - -	382.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male	- - - - -	78
Female	- - - - -	61
Children:—Boys	- - - - -	34
Girls	- - - - -	23
Infants	- - - - -	11
		207.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	- - - - -	Yes.
Light?	- - - - -	Yes.
Water supply?	- - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition?	- - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	- - - - -	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	- - - - -	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	- - - - -	Yes, but not satisfactory.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	- - - - -	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	- - - - -	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	- - - - -	Yes, tolerably so.
How many paid nurses?	- - - - -	One.
How many unpaid?	- - - - -	Seven; three male and four female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	- - - - -	
Adults:—Men	- - - - -	19
Women	- - - - -	18
Children:—Boys	- - - - -	10
Girls	- - - - -	47.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory?	- - - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officers visit the workhouse?	- - - - -	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse?	- - - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	- - - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain?	- - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	- - - - -	The chaplain visits and has service once a week.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	- - - - -	Dissenting ministers have service at the workhouse every Sunday and Wednesday, and visit on other days.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	- - - - -	186.
And of Dissenters?	- - - - -	21.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	- - - - -	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	- - - - -	Yes, in the infectious wards.

AXBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Axbridge Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	520.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	45	} 167.
Female - - - -	40	
Children :—Boys - - - -	47	
Girls - - - -	27	
Infants - - - -	8	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No; but temporary arrangements are made for this purpose when necessary, whilst there is room in the workhouse.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	Four; two men and two women, who have extra diet.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	12	} 26.
Women - - - -	14	
Children :—Boys - - - -	-	
Girls - - - -	-	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service twice weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at this workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	167.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	None.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Bath Union
Workhouse.

BATH UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		1,029.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults :—Male - - - -	260	} 803.
Female - - - -	302	
Children :—Boys - - - -	130	
Girls - - - -	94	
Infants - - - -	17	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light? - - - -		Yes.
Water supply? - - - -		Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		Yes.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -		Six; four women, two men.
How many unpaid? - - - -		Nineteen; eight men, eleven women, who have extra diet.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:		
Adults :—Men - - - -	112	} 251, including lunatic asylum.
Women - - - -	125	
Children :—Boys - - - -	14	
Girls - - - -	14	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -		Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The chaplain visits six days in the week.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	713.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	90.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and, if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		No.

BEDMINSTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulsou, Esq.Bedminster Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - Yes.
- 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? Yes; except for infectious cases, and additional room for sick. The Guardians are taking steps to have plans prepared for necessary additions to existing accommodation.
- 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 360.
- 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Males - - - 94
Females - - - 78
Children :—Boys - - - 50 } 290.
Girls - - - 45
Infants - - - 23
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? Yes.
- Light? - - - - Yes.
- Water supply? - - - - Yes.
- General sanitary condition? - - - Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils, sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? } Will be when the alterations and additions now in progress are completed.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? }
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? Tolerably so.
- How many paid nurses? - - - - One.
- How many unpaid? - - - - Five; three males, two females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :
Adults :—Men - - - - 20
Women - - - - 24 } 44.
Children :—Boys - - - - -
Girls - - - - -
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - Yes.
- How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? Every day except Sunday.
- Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - No.
- Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - Yes.
- What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? The chaplain visits and has daily service.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? There are no Dissenters at this workhouse.
- What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 290.
- And of Dissenters? - - - - -
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and, if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? New infectious wards and additional accommodation for the sick are under consideration by the Guardians, who are having plans for the requisite accommodation provided.

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Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Bridgwater Union
Workhouse.

BRIDGWATER UNION WORKHOUSE.

- | | | | |
|---|------|--|--|
| 1. As to the Building : | | | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | | Yes. | |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | | Yes. | |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | | 388. | |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - | 77 | } 234. | |
| Female - - - - | 68 | | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | 43 | | |
| Girls - - - - | 32 | | |
| Infants - - - - | 14 | | |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | | Yes. | |
| Light? - - - - | | Yes. | |
| Water supply? - - - - | | Yes. | |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | | Good. | |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | | Yes | |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | | Yes. | |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | | Yes. | |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | | Yes. | |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | | No; but it is proposed by the Guardians to make such an arrangement. | |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | | Yes. | |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | | One. | |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | | Ten; four male and six females, who have extra diet. | |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :— | | | |
| Adults :—Men - - - - | 26 | } 68. | |
| Women - - - - | 31 | | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | } 11 | | |
| Girls - - - - | | | |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - | | Yes. | |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | | Daily. | |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - | | No. | |
| Does he supply the medicine and drugs? - - | | Yes. | |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | | Yes. | |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | | The chaplain visits, and has service four times weekly. | |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | | Dissenters are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse. | |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 227. | | |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | 7. | | |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | | Yes. | |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | | No. | |

CHARD UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Chard Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	320.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	34
Female - - - -	32
Children:—Boys - - - -	31
Girls - - - -	21
Infants - - - -	6
	124.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No; but as there are only two or three children sick at one time, they are placed where they can be best attended to.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Two; one male, one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	16
Women - - - -	16
Children:—Boys - - - -	3
Girls - - - -	3
	35.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Four days weekly, and more often when required.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain attends three times weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	121.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	3.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	A better arrangement of the waterclosets at the infirmary is desirable.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Clutton Union
Workhouse.

CLUTTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	401.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	29	} 125.
Female - - - -	23	
Children :—Boys - - - -	37	
Girls - - - -	29	
Infants - - - -	7	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	Two; one male, one female.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	2	} 12.
Women - - - -	5	
Children :—Boys - - - -	5	
Girls - - - -	5	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily, except Sunday.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service at the workhouse, and visits four or five times weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at this workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	125.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	—	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None.	

DULVERTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Dulverton Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—

- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several
 classes of inmates sufficient? Yes, for the present.
 3rd. What number of inmates is the work-
 house calculated to contain? 60.
 4th. What is the present number of inmates,
 viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - - 12
 Female - - - - - 5
 Children:—Boys - - - - - 8
 Girls - - - - - 5
 Infants - - - - - 4 } 34.

2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfac-
tory as to ventilation?

- Light? - - - - - Yes.
 Water supply? - - - - - Yes.
 General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.

3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture and utensils
sufficient and in good order; and are the
conveniences and arrangements for washing
satisfactory?

Yes.

4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet,
clothing, employment, and recreation satis-
factory?

Yes.

5. Is provision made for separating the infectious
cases of both sexes from the other inmates?

No; in this very small workhouse infectious
wards have not been required, and if an
infectious case was sent in, some tempo-
rary arrangement might be made.

6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards sepa-
rate and apart from the entrance to the sick
wards?

No.

7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for
the exclusive use of children?

Yes.

8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory,
and especially the night nursing?

- How many paid nurses? - - - - - } The matron acts as nurse, with pauper
 How many unpaid? - - - - - } assistance when required.

9. How many sick patients are there in the work-
house at the present time, viz.:—

- Adults:—Men - - - - - 6
 Women - - - - - 1
 Children:—Boys - - - - - } 7.
 Girls - - - - - }

10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -

Yes.

How often does the medical officer visit
the workhouse? Daily.

Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - No.
 Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - Yes.

11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -

No.

What provision is made for conducting the
religious services for the members of the
Established Church? The inmates attend the parish church, and
some of the neighbouring clergymen visit
the workhouse.

12. What arrangements for affording religious in-
struction and consolation to those inmates who
are not members of the Established Church?

No Dissenters at this workhouse.

What is the present number of members of
the Established Church in the work-
house? 34.

And of Dissenters? - - - - - —

13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so,
is care taken completely to separate the
children from the adult inmates?

Yes.

14. Are any improvements required in the work-
house?

No; whilst the number of paupers is so
small, the existing accommodation is
sufficient.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Frome Union
Workhouse.

FROME UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	400.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	46
Female - - - - -	40
Children:—Boys - - - - -	40
Girls - - - - -	30
Infants - - - - -	7
	163.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	Yes.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Four; one male, three females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - - -	10
Women - - - - -	10
Children:—Boys - - - - -	6
Girls - - - - -	6
	26.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has services at the workhouse, and visits four or five times weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	149.
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	14.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	The school is detached from the workhouse building. Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.

KEYNSHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson Esq.Keynsham Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	—
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	257.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	40
Female - - - -	30
Children :—Boys - - - -	31
Girls - - - -	18
Infants - - - -	12
	131.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	Yes.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Five; two males, three females.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—	
Adults :—Men - - - -	5
Women - - - -	3
Children :—Boys - - - -	3
Girls - - - -	3
	11.
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - -	Yes.
How often does the the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily; three days personally, and four days by his assistant.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits and has service at the workhouse on Sundays and Wednesdays.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Well-ordered Dissenters may go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	121.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	10.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No, not whilst the number of inmates remains so small.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Langport Union
Workhouse.

LANGPORT UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	300.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults :—Male - - - -	35	} 101.
Females - - - -	26	
Children :—Boys - - - -	21	
Girls - - - -	15	
Infants - - - -	4	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	One, when necessary.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	10	} 19.
Women - - - -	9	
Children :—Boys - - - -	-	
Girls - - - -	-	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Three times weekly, and more often if necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits, and has service at the workhouse twice weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Well-ordered Dissenting inmates may go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	98.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	3.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

SHEPTON MALLET UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Shepton Mallet,
Union Workhouse.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. As to the Building :— | | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - | Yes. | |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes. | |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 446. | |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - - | 27 | } 103. |
| Female - - - - - | 38 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - - | 17 | |
| Girls - - - - - | 10 | |
| Infants - - - - - | 11 | |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | | Yes. |
| Light? - - - - - | Yes. | |
| Water supply? - - - - - | Yes. | |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - - | Good. | |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | | Yes. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | | No. |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | | No. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - - | One. | |
| How many unpaid - - - - - | Two; one male and one female. | |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz. :— | | |
| Adults :—Men - - - - - | 9 | } 15. |
| Women - - - - - | 5 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - - | 1 | |
| Girls - - - - - | 1 | |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - | | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Almost daily. | |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - | No. | |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - | Yes. | |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - | | Yes. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | The chaplain has service at the workhouse and visits twice weekly. | |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | | There are no Dissenters at this workhouse. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 103. | |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - - | None. | |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | | Yes. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | | No. |

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Taunton Union
Workhouse.

TAUNTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	410.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	66	} 208.
Female - - - - -	57	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	49	
Girls - - - - -	32	
Infants - - - - -	4	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light? - - - - -		Yes.
Water supply - - - - -		Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		They are about to be made separate.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -		One.
How many unpaid? - - - - -		Six; three male and three female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	25	} 50.
Women - - - - -	18	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	3	
Girls - - - - -	4	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory - - -		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Daily.
Does he reside in the workhouse - - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs - - -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -		Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The chaplain has service, and visits the workhouse two or three times weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		Well ordered Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	206.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -		Two.
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		None, beyond those in progress.

31 December 1866.

WELLINGTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Wellington Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—

1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.

2nd. Is the accommodation for the several
classes of inmates sufficient? Yes.3rd. What number of inmates is the work-
house calculated to contain? 300.

4th. What is the present number of inmates?

viz. :—Adults :—Male	- - - - -	35	} 131.
Female	- - - - -	32	
Children :—Boys	- - - - -	36	
Girls	- - - - -	24	
Infants	- - - - -	4	

2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfac-
tory as to ventilation? Yes.

Light? - - - - - Yes.

Water supply? - - - - - Yes.

General sanitary condition - - - - - Good.

3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils
sufficient and in good order; and are the
conveniences and arrangements for washing
satisfactory? Yes.4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet,
clothing, employment, and recreation satis-
factory? Yes.5. Is provision made for separating the infectious
cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards sepa-
rate and apart from the entrance to the sick
wards? Male ward, yes, female ward, no.7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for
the exclusive use of children? Not at present, but improvements are con-
templated by the Guardians for the better
accommodation and classification of the
sick.8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory,
and especially the night nursing? Yes.

How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.

How many unpaid? - - - - - Two; and more when necessary.

9. How many sick patients are there in the work-
house at the present time? viz. :—

Adults :—Men	- - - - -	18	} 41.
Women	- - - - -	12	
Children :—Boys	- - - - -	11	
Girls	- - - - -	11	

10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.

How often does the medical officer visit
the workhouse? Daily, except on Sunday.

Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.

Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.

11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.

What provision is made for conducting the
religious services for the members of the
Established Church? The chaplain visits, and has service twice
weekly.12. What arrangements for affording religious in-
struction and consolation to those inmates
who are not members of the Established
Church? No Dissenters at this workhouse, but when
any they are allowed to go to their respec-
tive places of worship on Sundays, and to
be visited by their minister.What is the present number of members
of the Established Church in the work-
house? 131.

And of Dissenters? - - - - - —

13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so,
is care taken completely to separate the
children from the adult inmates? Yes.14. Are any improvements required in the work-
house? Alterations and improvements for the better
accommodation and classification of the
sick, are under consideration by the
Guardians.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Wells Union
Workhouse.

WELLS UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -		Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?		Yes, when the alteration in progress is finished.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?		300.
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	48	} 147.
Female - - - - -	41	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	27	
Girls - - - - -	28	
Infants - - - - -	3	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?		Yes.
Light? - - - - -		Yes.
Water supply? - - - - -		Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - - -		Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?		Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?		Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?		Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?		Yes, as regards the female ward. No, as regards the male.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?		No; but in the present state of the workhouse a ward may be appropriated to the purpose.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?		Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	One.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	4	} 11.
Women - - - - -	4	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	3	
Girls - - - - -	3	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory?		Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?		Three or four days weekly.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -		No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -		Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -		Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?		The chaplain visits the workhouse four times weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?		Only one Dissenter in the workhouse who is visited by his minister.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	146.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	One.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?		Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?		Some improvement may be made in the accommodation attached to the sick wards, and this is in progress.

WILLITON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Williton Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—
- 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.
- 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - - Yes.
- 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? 300.
- 4th. What is the present number of inmates?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|--------|
| viz.:—Adults :—Male - - - - - | 50 | } 168. |
| Female - - - - - | 46 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - - | 36 | |
| Girls - - - - - | 23 | |
| Infants - - - - - | 13 | |
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?
- Light? - - - - - Yes.
- Water supply? - - - - - Yes.
- General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.
- Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? - - - - - Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? - - - - - Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? - - - - - No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?
- How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.
- How many unpaid? - - - - - Two, one male and one female.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:—
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-------|
| Adults :—Men - - - - - | 12 | } 23. |
| Women - - - - - | 8 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - - | 3 | |
| Girls - - - - - | 3 | |
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.
- How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? - - - - - Three times weekly, and more often if required.
- Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.
- Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.
- What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? - - - - - The chaplain attends, and has service twice weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?
- What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? 168.
- And of Dissenters? - - - - - —
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? - - - - - Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? - - - - - No.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

WINCANTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

Wincanton Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	240.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	28	} 120.
Female - - - - -	31	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	30	
Girls - - - - -	25	
Infants - - - - -	6	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	No.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Two when necessary.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz.:		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	17	} 34.
Women - - - - -	16	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	1	
Girls - - - - -	1	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory?	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain?	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service at the workhouse on Sundays and Thursdays, and visits also on Tuesdays.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at this workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	120.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	None.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

YEOVIL UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Yeovil Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—

1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.

2nd. Is the accommodation for the several
classes of inmates sufficient? Yes.3rd. What number of inmates is the work-
house calculated to contain? 300.4th. What is the present number of inmates,
viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - - 36
Female - - - - 33
Children:—Boys - - - - 23
Girls - - - - 11
Infants - - - - 7 } 110.2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satis-
factory as to ventilation? Yes.

Light? - - - - - Yes.

Water supply? - - - - - Yes.

General sanitary condition? - - - - - Good.

3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils
sufficient and in good order; and are the
conveniences and arrangements for washing
satisfactory? Yes.4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet,
clothing, employment, and recreation satis-
factory? Yes.5. Is provision made for separating the infectious
cases of both sexes from the other inmates? Yes.6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards sepa-
rate and apart from the entrance to the sick
wards? Yes.7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for
the exclusive use of children? Yes; one.8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory,
and especially the night nursing? Yes.

How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.

How many unpaid? - - - - - Five. Two male and three female.

9. How many sick patients are there in the work-
house at the present time? viz.:—
Adults:—Men - - - - 15
Women - - - - 10
Children:—Boys - - - - 3
Girls - - - - 3 } 28.

10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - Yes.

How often does the medical officer visit the
workhouse? Twice weekly always, and more often when
necessary.

Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - No.

Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - Yes.

11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - Yes.

What provision is made for conducting the
religious services for the members of the
Established Church? The chaplain visits and has service at the
workhouse on Sundays and Thursdays.12. What arrangements for affording religious in-
struction and consolation to those inmates
who are not members of the Established
Church? No Dissenters at this workhouse.What is the present number of members of
the Established Church in the work-
house? 110.

And of Dissenters? - - - - None.

13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so,
is care taken completely to separate the chil-
dren from the adult inmates? Yes.14. Are any improvements required in the work-
house? None but such as are in progress.

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Beaminstor Union
Workhouse.

BEAMINSTOR UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building:—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? - - -	230.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates?		
viz:—Adults:—Male - - - - -	25	} 94.
Female - - - - -	15	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	33	
Girls - - - - -	15	
Infants - - - - -	6	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - - -	Good.	
Water supply? - - - - -	Good.	
General sanitary condition? - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - - -	Two; one male and one female.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time? viz:—		
Adults:—Men - - - - -	9	} 13
Women - - - - -	4	
Children:—Boys - - - - -	-	
Girls - - - - -	-	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Twice weekly, and more often if necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? - - - - -	The chaplain attends, and has service twice weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? -	No Dissenters at this Workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	94.	
And of Dissenters? - - - - -	None.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken, completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

BRIDPORT UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Bridport Union
Workhouse.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. As to the Building :— | | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - | Yes. | |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | Yes. | |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | 260. | |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults:—Male - - - - | 34 | } 99. |
| Female - - - - | 34 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | 21 | |
| Girls - - - - | 6 | |
| Infants - - - - | 4 | |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | Yes. | |
| Light? - - - - | Yes. | |
| Water supply? - - - - | Yes. | |
| General sanitary condition? - - - - | Good. | |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | Yes. | |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | Yes. | |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | Yes; but the infectious wards are too small and confined. | |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | Yes. | |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | No. | |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | Yes. | |
| How many paid nurses? - - - - | One. | |
| How many unpaid? - - - - | One, who has extra diet. | |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.— | | |
| Adults :—Men - - - - | 7 | } 19. |
| Women - - - - | 10 | |
| Children :—Boys - - - - | 2 | |
| Girls - - - - | 2 | |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - | Yes. | |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | Daily. | |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - | No. | |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? | Yes. | |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - | Yes. | |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | The chaplain attends twice weekly. | |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? - | Well ordered Dissenting inmates are allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse. | |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | 92. | |
| And of Dissenters? - - - - | 7. | |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | Yes. | |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | The infectious wards are not satisfactory. | |

31 December 1868.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

Cerne Union
Workhouse.

CERNE UNION WORKHOUSE.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	130.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - -	10	} 52.
Female - - - -	19	
Children :—Boys - - - -	12	
Girls - - - -	8	
Infants - - - -	3	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	The entrance is by the same door in the court; but the sick wards are on an upper story.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	{ None; the matron acts as nurse and administers the medicines and stimulants. She has a female pauper to assist in nursing.	
How many unpaid? - - - -		
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	3	} 9.
Women - - - -	6	
Children :—Boys - - - -	-	
Girls - - - -	-	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Two or three times weekly, and more often if necessary.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain attends three times weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? -	No Dissenters at this workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	52.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	—	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No.	

DORCHESTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

Dorchester Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—

1st. Is the site suitable? - - - - - Yes.

2nd. Is the accommodation for the several
classes of inmates sufficient? - - - - - Yes.3rd. What number of inmates is the work-
house calculated to contain? - - - - - 233.4th. What is the present number of inmates,
viz. :—Adults :—Male - - - - - 12 }
Female - - - - - 20 }
Children :—Boys - - - - - 8 } 51.
Girls - - - - - 8 }
Infants - - - - - 3 }2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfac-
tory as to ventilation? - - - - - Yes.

Light? - - - - - Yes.

Water supply? - - - - - Yes.

General sanitary condition - - - - - Good.

3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils
sufficient and in good order; and are the
conveniences and arrangements for washing
satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet,
clothing, employment, and recreation satis-
factory? - - - - - Yes.5. Is provision made for separating the infectious
cases of both sexes from the other inmates? - - - - - Yes.6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards sepa-
rate and apart from the entrance to the sick
wards? - - - - - Yes.7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for
the exclusive use of children? - - - - - No.8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory,
and especially the night nursing? - - - - - Yes.

How many paid nurses? - - - - - One.

How many unpaid? - - - - - One; and more when necessary.

9. How many sick patients are there in the work-
house at the present time, viz. :—Adults :—Men - - - - - 4 }
Women - - - - - 12 } 16.
Children :—Boys - - - - - }
Girls - - - - - }

10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - - - - Yes.

How often does the medical officer visit
the workhouse? - - - - - Two or three times weekly, and more often
if necessary.

Does he reside in the workhouse? - - - - - No.

Does he supply the medicines and drugs? - - - - - Yes.

11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - - - Yes.

What provision is made for conducting the
religious services for the members of the
Established Church? - - - - - The chaplain has service at the workhouse
on Sundays, and visits at other times.12. What arrangements for affording religious in-
struction and consolation to those inmates who
are not members of the Established Church? - - - - - No Dissenters at this workhouse.What is the present number of members of
the Established Church in the work-
house? - - - - - 51.

And of Dissenters? - - - - - —

13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so,
is care taken completely to separate the
children from the adult inmates? - - - - - Yes.14. Are any improvements required in the work-
house? - - - - - No.

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SHERBORNE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
—
Sherborne Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	240.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	28	} 76.
Female - - - -	15	
Children:—Boys - - - -	16	
Girls - - - -	12	
Infants - - - -	5	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	One, who has extra diet.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults:—Men - - - -	9	} 11.
Women - - - -	2	
Children:—Boys - - - -	-	
Girls - - - -	-	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Four times weekly.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - - -	No.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs?	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain has service at the workhouse twice weekly.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at this workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	76.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	—	
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	None.	

WEYMOUTH UNION WORKHOUSE.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.
Weymouth Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—	
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes; except the girls' school room.
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	300.
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults:—Male - - - -	63
Female - - - -	40
Children:—Boys - - - -	32
Girls - - - -	35
Infants - - - -	9
	179.
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.
Light? - - - -	Yes.
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	No.
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.
How many paid nurses? - - - -	One.
How many unpaid? - - - -	Three; 1 male; 2 female, allowed extra diet.
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—	
Adults:—Men - - - -	17
Women - - - -	6
Children:—Boys - - - -	1
Girls - - - -	1
	24
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Five times weekly.
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No.
Does he supply the medicines and drugs? -	Yes.
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits twice weekly.
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	No Dissenters at this workhouse.
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	179.
And of Dissenters? - - - -	—
13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No; except the enlargement of the girls' school room,

31 December 1866.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.

BRISTOL UNION WORKHOUSE.

Bristol Union
Workhouse.

1. As to the Building :—		
1st. Is the site suitable? - - - -	Yes.	
2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient?	Yes.	
3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain?	1,460.	
4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.:—Adults :—Males - - - -	328	} 1,139.
Females - - - -	457	
Children :—Boys - - - -	157	
Girls - - - -	155	
Infants - - - -	42	
2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation?	Yes.	
Light? - - - -	Yes.	
Water supply? - - - -	Yes.	
General sanitary condition? - - - -	Good.	
3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory?	Yes.	
4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory?	Yes.	
5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Yes.	
6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards?	Yes.	
7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children?	Yes.	
8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing?	Yes.	
How many paid nurses? - - - -	10; four male, six female.	
How many unpaid? - - - -	30.	
9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz.:—		
Adults :—Men - - - -	139	} 360.
Women - - - -	190	
Children :—Boys - - - -	31	
Girls - - - -	31	
	Mostly whooping cough; and not usually so many sick children.	
10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? - -	Yes.	
How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse?	Daily, and often twice daily.	
Does he reside in the workhouse? - -	No, but very near, and he devotes his whole time to the duty.	
Does he supply the medicines and drugs -	Yes.	
11. Is there a paid chaplain? - - - -	Yes.	
What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church?	The chaplain visits every day except Saturdays, and he devotes his whole time to the duty of his office.	
12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church?	Dissenting inmates are allowed to go out to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse.	
What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse?	833.	
And of Dissenters? - - - -	306.	
13. Is the school within the workhouse? - -	The school and day wards, and the sleeping apartments and washhouse, and all other accommodation for children, are apart from the other portions of the workhouse.	
Is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates?	Yes.	
14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse?	No; except a separate building for fever cases, which is under consideration.*	

31 December 1866.

* Since this report was written the Board of Guardians have entered into a contract for the erection of fever wards.

Report of
E. Gulson, Esq.Clifton Union
Workhouse.

CLIFTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 1. As to the Building :— | | |
| 1st. Is the site suitable? | - - - - | Yes. |
| 2nd. Is the accommodation for the several classes of inmates sufficient? | | Yes. |
| 3rd. What number of inmates is the workhouse calculated to contain? | | 1,180. |
| 4th. What is the present number of inmates, viz.—Adults :—Male | - - - - | 237 |
| Female | - - - - | 218 |
| Children :—Boys | - - - - | 91 |
| Girls | - - - - | 74 |
| Infants | - - - - | 19 |
| | | 639. |
| 2. Are the arrangements of the workhouse satisfactory as to ventilation? | | Yes. |
| Light? | - - - - | Yes. |
| Water supply? | - - - - | Yes. |
| General sanitary condition? | - - - - | Good. |
| 3. Are the beds, bedding, furniture, and utensils sufficient and in good order; and are the conveniences and arrangements for washing satisfactory? | | Yes. |
| 4. Are the arrangements for the classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation satisfactory? | | Yes. |
| 5. Is provision made for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates? | | Yes. |
| 6. Are the entrances to the infectious wards separate and apart from the entrance to the sick wards? | | Yes. |
| 7. Are there any separate sick wards provided for the exclusive use of children? | | Yes. |
| 8. Are the arrangements for nursing satisfactory, and especially the night nursing? | | Yes. |
| How many paid nurses? | - - - - | 2. |
| How many unpaid? | - - - - | 15. |
| 9. How many sick patients are there in the workhouse at the present time, viz. :— | | |
| Adults :—Men | - - - - | 54 |
| Women | - - - - | 49 |
| Children :—Boys | - - - - | 12 |
| Girls | - - - - | 12 |
| | | 115, including lunatic wards. |
| 10. Is the medical attendance satisfactory? | | Yes. |
| How often does the medical officer visit the workhouse? | | Daily. |
| Does he reside in the workhouse? | - - - - | No. |
| Does he supply the medicines and drugs? | - - - - | Yes. |
| 11. Is there a paid chaplain? | | Yes. |
| What provision is made for conducting the religious services for the members of the Established Church? | | The chaplain does duty twice on Sundays, and once on Tuesdays and on Fridays. |
| 12. What arrangements for affording religious instruction and consolation to those inmates who are not members of the Established Church? | | Well ordered Dissenters are allowed to go out to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and Dissenting ministers may visit the workhouse. |
| What is the present number of members of the Established Church in the workhouse? | | 612. |
| And of Dissenters? | | 27. |
| 13. Is the school within the workhouse; and if so, is care taken completely to separate the children from the adult inmates? | | Yes; the school buildings and sleeping and day wards for children are detached and apart from the workhouse. |
| 14. Are any improvements required in the workhouse? | | Wards specially for fever cases are wanted, and the Guardians have the matter under consideration. |

31 December 1866.

SUMMARY OF

	Names of Unions.	Site Suitable.	Accommodation Sufficient.	Number of Inmates calculated to contain.	Number of Inmates now in Workhouse.	Ventilation Satisfactory.	Light Satisfactory.	Water Supply Satisfactory.	Sanitary Condition.	Beds, Bedding, Satisfactory.	Classification, Diet, Satisfactory.	Provision for Infectious Cases.
CORNWALL:												
1.	Austell, St. - - -	Yes	Yes	350	244	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Insufficient -
2.	Bodmin - - -	Yes	Yes	250	135	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
3.	Camelford - - -	Yes	Yes	80	63	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	None - -
4.	Columb, St., Major - - -	Yes	Yes	180	102	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
5.	Falmouth - - -	Yes	Yes	320	145	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Insufficient -
6.	Germans, St. - - -	Yes	Yes	205	95	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
7.	Helston - - -	Yes	Yes	273	209	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
8.	Launceston - - -	Yes	Yes	220	49	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
9.	Liskeard - - -	Yes	Yes	275	136	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
10.	Penzance - - -	Yes	Yes	386	167	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
11.	Redruth - - -	Yes	Yes	450	266	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
12.	Stratton - - -	Yes	Yes	80	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
13.	Truro - - -	Yes	Yes	500	243	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
DEVONSHIRE:												
14.	Axminster - - -	Yes	Yes	450	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
15.	Barnstaple - - -	Yes	Yes	327	217	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
16.	Bideford - - -	Yes	Yes	200	93	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	No - -
17.	Crediton - - -	Yes	Yes	280	118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	No - -
18.	East Stonehouse - - -	Yes	Yes	130	73	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
19.	Exeter - - -	Yes	Yes	700	304	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
20.	Holsworthy - - -	Yes	Yes	80	70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	No - -
21.	Honiton - - -	Yes	Yes	250	104	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
22.	Kingsbridge - - -	Yes	Yes	350	145	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
23.	Newton Abbot - - -	Yes	Yes	450	223	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
24.	Okehampton - - -	Yes	Yes	230	119	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
25.	Plymouth - - -	Yes	Yes	650	527	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
26.	Plympton, St. Mary - - -	Yes	Yes	220	123	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
27.	South Molton - - -	Yes	Yes	250	94	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
28.	Stoke Damerel - - -	Yes	Yes	500	444	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
29.	Tavistock - - -	Yes	No	210	183	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	No - -
30.	Thomas, St. - - -	Yes	Yes	450	194	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
31.	Tiverton - - -	Yes	Yes	300	93	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
32.	Torrington - - -	Yes	Yes	250	107	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
33.	Totnes - - -	Yes	Yes	382	207		Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes; unsatisfactory.
SOMERSETSHIRE:												
34.	Axbridge - - -	Yes	Yes	520	167	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
35.	Bath - - -	Yes	Yes	1,029	803	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
36.	Bedminster - - -	Yes	No	360	290	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes; in progress
37.	Bridgwater - - -	Yes	Yes	368	234	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
38.	Chard - - -	Yes	Yes	320	124	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
39.	Clutton - - -	Yes	Yes	401	125	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
40.	Dulverton - - -	Yes	Yes	60	34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	No - -
41.	Frome - - -	Yes	Yes	400	163	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
42.	Keynsham - - -	Yes	Yes	257	131	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
43.	Langport - - -	Yes	Yes	300	101	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
44.	Shepton Mallet - - -	Yes	Yes	446	103	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
45.	Taunton - - -	Yes	Yes	410	203	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
46.	Wellington - - -	Yes	Yes	300	131	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
47.	Wells - - -	Yes	Yes	300	147	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
48.	Williton - - -	Yes	Yes	300	168	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
49.	Wincanton - - -	Yes	Yes	240	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
50.	Yeovil - - -	Yes	Yes	326	110	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
DORSETSHIRE:												
51.	Beaminster - - -	Yes	Yes	230	94	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
52.	Bridport - - -	Yes	Yes	260	99	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
53.	Cerne - - -	Yes	Yes	130	52	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
54.	Dorchester - - -	Yes	Yes	233	51	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
55.	Sherborne - - -	Yes	Yes	240	76	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
56.	Weymouth - - -	Yes	Yes	300	179	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
57.	Bristol - - -	Yes	Yes	1,460	1,139	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -
58.	Clifton - - -	Yes	Yes	1,180	639	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes - -

WORKHOUSE RETURNS.

Separate Sick Wards for Children.	Arrangements for Nursing.	Paid Nurses.	Unpaid Nurses.	Number of Sick Patients.	Medical Attendance Satisfactory.	Chaplain.	Provision for Dissenting Ministers.	Number of Churchmen in Workhouse.	Number of Dissenters in Workhouse.	School Classification and Arrangements.	Improvement Wanted, if any.		
No	-	Yes	2	4	36	Yes	No	Yes	40	204	Yes	Yes; infectious wards.	1
No	-	Yes	1	1	32	Yes	No	Yes	84	51	Yes	None.	2
No	-	Yes	Matron	1	9	Yes	No	Yes	54	9	Yes	None.	3
No	-	Yes	1	1	28	Yes	No	Yes	48	54	Yes	None.	4
No	-	Yes	1	4	32	Yes	No	Yes	93	52	Yes	Infectious wards.	5
No	-	Yes	1	1	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	95	-	Yes	None.	6
No	-	No	None	2	21	Yes	No	Yes	62	147	Yes	Sick wards.	7
No	-	Yes	Matron	None	None	Yes	No	Yes	31	18	Yes	None.	8
No	-	Yes	1	3	34	Yes	No	Yes	111	25	Yes	None.	9
No	-	Yes	1	2	44	Yes	No	Yes	109	58	Yes	None.	10
No	-	Yes	2	None	35	Yes	Yes	Yes	35	231	Yes	None.	11
No	-	Yes	1	None	None	Yes	No	Yes	33	13	Yes	None.	12
One	-	Yes	1	7	48	Yes	Yes	Yes	251	92	Yes	None.	13
No	-	Yes	1	2	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	129	-	Yes	None.	14
No	-	Yes	1	2	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	216	1	Yes	None.	15
No	-	Yes	Matron	2	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	91	2	Yes	None, except infectious wards.	16
No	-	Yes	1	2	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	117	1	Yes	Infectious wards.	17
No	-	Yes	1	4	18	Yes	None paid	Yes	71	2	Yes	None.	18
No	-	Yes	1	6	68	Yes	Yes	Yes	302	2	Yes	None.	19
No	-	Yes	Matron	2	19	Yes	No	None	70	-	Yes	Infectious wards.	20
No	-	Yes	1	2	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	98	6	Yes	Improved sick wards.	21
Yes, temporarily	Yes	-	1	2	34	Yes	Yes	Yes	139	6	Yes	None.	22
Yes	Yes	-	1	7	50	Yes	Yes	Yes	219	4	Yes	Improved infectious wards.	23
No	-	Yes	1	2	15	Yes	No	Yes	116	3	Yes	Improved sick wards.	24
No	-	Tolerable	2	12	110	Yes	No	Yes	462	65	Yes	None.	25
No	-	Yes	1	2	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	127	1	Yes	None.	26
No	-	Yes	1	None	14	Yes	Yes	None	94	-	Yes	None.	27
Yes	-	Yes	1	14	117	Yes	No	Yes	373	71	Yes	None.	28
No	-	Yes	1	2	33	Yes	None paid	Yes	155	28	Yes	Enlarged sick wards.	29
Yes	-	Yes	1	6	45	Yes	Yes	Yes	194	-	Yes	None.	30
No	-	Yes	1	1	18	Yes	None paid	Yes	89	4	Yes	None.	31
No	-	Yes	1	2	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	107	-	Yes	Water-closets removed.	32
No	-	Yes, tolerably so.	1	7	47	Yes	Yes	Yes	186	21	Yes	Improved infectious wards.	33
No	-	Yes	1	4	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	167	-	Yes	None.	34
Yes	-	Yes	6	19	251	Yes	Yes	Yes	713	90	Yes	None.	35
No	-	Yes; tolerably	1	5	44	Yes	Yes	Yes	290	-	Yes	In progress.	36
No	-	Yes	1	10	68	Yes	Yes	Yes	227	7	Yes	None.	37
No	-	Yes	1	2	35	Yes	Yes	Yes	121	3	Yes	None, except closets.	38
No	-	Yes	1	2	12	Yes	Yes	-	125	-	Yes	None.	39
No	-	Yes	Matron	2	7	Yes	No	-	34	-	Yes	Too small.	40
Yes	-	Yes	1	4	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	149	14	Yes	None.	41
Yes	-	Yes	1	4	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	121	10	Yes	None.	42
No	-	Yes	1	1	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	98	3	Yes	None.	43
No	-	Yes	1	2	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	-	Yes	None.	44
No	-	Yes	1	6	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	206	2	Yes	None.	45
No	-	Yes	1	2	41	Yes	Yes	-	131	-	Yes	Improved sick wards.	46
No	-	Yes	1	1	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	146	1	Yes	Improved closets.	47
No	-	Yes	1	2	23	Yes	Yes	-	168	-	Yes	None.	48
No	-	Yes	1	2	34	Yes	Yes	-	120	-	Yes	None.	49
Yes	-	Yes	1	5	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	110	-	Yes	None.	50
No	-	Yes	1	2	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	94	-	Yes	None.	51
No	-	Yes	1	1	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	92	7	Yes	Improved infectious wards.	52
No	-	Yes	Matron	1	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	52	-	Yes	None.	53
No	-	Yes	1	1	16	Yes	Yes	-	51	-	Yes	None.	54
No	-	Yes	1	1	11	Yes	Yes	-	76	-	Yes	None.	55
No	-	Yes	1	3	24	Yes	Yes	-	179	-	Yes	None.	56
Yes	-	Yes	10	30	360	Yes	Yes	Yes	833	306	Yes	Fever wards.	57
Yes	-	Yes	2	15	115	Yes	Yes	Yes	612	27	Yes	Fever wards.	58

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

REPORT of W. H. T. Hawley, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, dated
3rd January 1867.

Sir, West Green House, 3 January 1867.

IN accordance with the request conveyed to me in Mr. Owen's letter of the 16th of October last, that I would furnish you with a report on the workhouses in the district under my charge, I have now the honour of laying before you a statement embracing all the points to which you directed my attention with reference to the state of those establishments.

*Appendix, No. 1,
p. 68.

Appended to this statement will be found a full and separate report* on each workhouse, the details of which have been supplied by my own personal inspections, as well as by communications recently furnished by the union officers, and the results are shown in a tabular form,† in which the heads of the columns correspond as far as is practicable, with the questions propounded in Mr. Owen's letter.

†Appendix, No. 2,
p. 106.

For the actual condition of *each* workhouse, and the improvements required in it, I must therefore beg to refer you to the special reports annexed, and I have to offer the following remarks on their state *generally* throughout the district as shown in the tabular form.

The district comprises 54 unions formed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, each possessing one workhouse, with the exception of the Petworth Union; to which three workhouses are attached, making the number of the workhouses 56. There are also six incorporations under Gilbert's Act, and three incorporations under Local Acts, all having one workhouse each; the inquiry is therefore extended to 65 workhouses.

Number of Work-
houses.

No. 1.
Buildings, Site, and
Accommodation.

As regards the *sites*, it is observable that there is not an instance in which any of those of the newly built workhouses are open to objection, and great care and discernment appears to have been exercised in their selection. Those, on the contrary, of the old parish houses, which have been altered and enlarged to fit them for the purpose of union houses, are generally in low, damp situations, in the suburbs of towns, frequently surrounded by low, ill-drained buildings, and limited in extent. Instances of this kind will be found in the Christchurch, Fordingbridge, Ringwood, Tisbury, and Wimborne unions, and in the Arundel, Chichester, and Salisbury incorporations.

Confining the exposition of the term "*accommodation*" to "want of capacity" and "insufficiency of means for providing for a proper classification of the inmates," all the workhouses indicated in column No. 1 are, more or less, examples of those conditions.

No. 2.
Infectious Wards.

In 31 workhouses no separate or detached infectious wards have been provided, and infectious cases in such instances are admitted into the body of the house, separate apartments, where practicable, being appropriated to that particular purpose. But as a rule the Guardians never admit such cases into the workhouses, preferring rather to treat the patients in their own habitations under the care of the medical officer, and the nursing of their own relations, by which arrangement the feelings of the poor are consulted, and the risk of introducing contagion amongst the healthy inmates of a workhouse is avoided. This practice partly explains the omission to provide detached infectious wards in the workhouses indicated in column No. 2, but it cannot be defended on sound sanitary principles; and to meet sudden and virulent outbreaks of such diseases, both in and out of the workhouse, wards of that description are absolutely required.

Separate Sick
Wards for Child-
ren.

Separate sick wards for children are provided in only six workhouses. This is a serious omission, which throws the children, temporarily though it may be, into the society of some of the worst characters in the workhouses, by which their minds are contaminated, and the instruction they had previously received in the school rendered worthless; and they have diseases and scenes brought under their notice which are totally unfit to be intruded on minds so young.

The Poor Law Board should, I think, require imperatively that separate sick wards for children above a certain age should immediately be provided in all the workhouses.

There

There are 18 workhouses in which defects in the sanitary arrangements occur. The ventilation is defective in the Bradford, Catherington, Malmesbury, Stockbridge, Tisbury, Wimborne, Winchester, Headley, Ringwood, Salisbury, and Sutton workhouses. The drainage is imperfect in those of Melksham, Portsea Island, and Tisbury. In the Chippenham workhouse larger cubical space is required in the school-room; in Malmesbury the water supply is insufficient; and the sanitary state of the Chichester workhouse is reported to be bad. The general sanitary state of the workhouses is excellent, and outbreaks of fever or similar infectious diseases very rarely occur.

The classification is imperfect in the Catherington, Fordingbridge, Hursley, Malmesbury, Romsey, Shaftesbury, Tisbury, Alverstoke, Chichester, East Preston, Farnborough, Salisbury, Headley, and Sutton workhouses. In the Westbury workhouse there is no lying-in ward. Midwifery cases are all treated in the general female sick ward, to the annoyance of the sick on the one hand, and the danger of parturient patients on the other. In the Portsea Island workhouse the order for supplying a workhouse dress to the inmates has never been properly carried out, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Poor Law Board. All these omissions and irregularities require to be corrected.

The dietaries are generally good and sufficient, and copies of them for all the workhouses will be found in the Appendix, No. 3. The employment of the inmates is general and effective in all the workhouses, with the exception of that at Arundel, where there being generally only a few old men in the house, no work is provided for them.

There are 34 workhouses in which no paid nurses are employed, and in many of those unions where the nursing is left to the inmates, it is stated to be unsatisfactorily performed. The power which the Poor Law Board already possess of appointing paid officers, should be exercised in applying a remedy to this serious evil, and an order should be issued to all unions in which paid nurses are not already employed, compelling the Guardians to appoint them.

In 11 workhouses no chaplains have been appointed. Considering the importance of the office with reference to the religious instruction of the inmates, the supervision of the schools, and the effect which the presence and admonitions of the chaplain produce on the conduct of the inmates, and consequently on the order and regularity of the house, it is highly essential that the vacancies in this office should be filled up, and communications should be made to the several boards urging the measure on their attention.

Arrangements have very generally been made for the religious instruction of inmates not in communion with the Established Church, and they are permitted to attend their own respective places of worship, as well as to be visited by the ministers of their own persuasions.

In six of the workhouses belonging to unions under the Poor Law Act, arrangements for separating the children in the schools from the adult inmates are not carried out; the same is the case in all the incorporations under Gilbert's and Local Acts, with the exception of Southampton, and the Guardians in such cases should be required to provide wards for the children of both sexes, constructed in such manner as effectually to prevent their association with the other classes of inmates. It will only be necessary here to state in general terms that the workhouse schools throughout the district are progressing satisfactorily.

I have in conclusion to offer a few remarks on one or two points not adverted to in the tabular form; and first as to "*furniture*." The beds and bedding in all the workhouses are good and sufficient, and the bed clothing is kept regularly changed.

The clothing of the inmates differs considerably in many of the workhouses, in the quality of the material and the make of the articles, but in all cases they are sufficiently clothed both as to outer and under garments, and their clothing is regularly changed in accordance with the provisions of the order.

All the workhouses have sufficient washhouses and laundries, and washing machines, and hot-air closets for drying the clothing have been introduced into many of them.

Generally the means for personal washing are sufficient, but in some cases only troughs and buckets are used, which might be superseded by basins and lavatories.

Portable and fixed baths are in use in nearly all the houses.

There is no general rule for the recreation of the inmates. The children in all

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
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No. 4.
Defective Sanitary
Arrangements.

No. 5.
Inmates.
Classification.
Lying-in Wards.

Clothing.

Appendix, No. 3,
p. 108.
Dietaries.
Employment.

No. 6.
Nursing.

No. 7.
Chaplain.

Dissenters.

No. 8.
Schools.

Furniture.

Clothing of the
Inmates.

Washhouses and
Laundries.

Personal Washing.

Recreation.
the

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

the workhouses are taken out to walk under the charge of their teachers, and they have ample means for exercise and amusement in their several wards during their play hours.

The able-bodied of both sexes are kept so constantly employed as to make recreation impracticable. In some cases the aged and infirm are allowed to absent themselves from the workhouse occasionally, but this privilege has been so much abused by their return to the house in a state of ebriety that it is now very generally withheld.

Libraries are being gradually formed in many of the workhouses, and they should be generally encouraged.

The obstructions thrown in the way of a general system of management throughout the district by the Gilbert Incorporations, are so obvious and well understood as to require neither comment nor explanation on the present occasion, but it is an opportunity which I feel I ought not to omit of reiterating the opinion I have frequently expressed in former reports, that their dissolution is a measure which should no longer be deferred.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. (signed) W. H. T. Hawley,
Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Inspector.
President of the Poor Law Board.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

REPORTS ON WORKHOUSES.

ALDERBURY UNION.

Alderbury Union.

Building.—1. The site is high, dry, and salubrious, and the accommodation is sufficient for the purposes of the union.

2. There are two rooms which have lately been built for infectious wards, one for males, the other for females; they are at the back of the workhouse, and are communicated with by entrance from the garden. As very few infectious cases are admitted into the workhouse, they have hitherto been found sufficient for the purpose. No infectious case is admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for the male children, but there is one for the females.

4. The ventilation and drainage are good, as is also the sanitary state of the house, and there is a sufficient supply of water.

Furniture.—Mattresses made of cocoa-nut fibre, and beds stuffed with chaff, are supplied to all the inmates. There is a washingtrough in every ward.

Inmates.—The paupers are classified according to the order, and are divided into nine classes.

For dietaries, see copy in the Appendix, p. 108.

The men wear coats, trousers, and waistcoats, of army cloth or fustian; the women, chambray and print cotton gowns, and all have the proper under clothing, stockings, &c.

The men work at the pump, the mill, gypsum pounding, and garden work. The women do the usual household work, and wash, and sew. The girls in the school are employed in needlework. The recreation for the boys is gymnastics, for the girls skipping ropes; and both schools walk out twice a week, attended by the teacher.

Medical Attendance.—All medicines, except cod-liver oil and quinine, are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The nursing is performed by the inmates, and I have heard no complaint of its insufficiency.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who gives the services prescribed by the order. The inmates, who are not members of the Established Church, attend the workhouse chapel by their own wish, and ministers of their own persuasions visit them when they desire it.

School.—The children are entirely separated from the other inmates. Both schools are under the charge of a schoolmistress.

Generally.—The only deficiency in this workhouse is a separate sick ward for boys; and a paid nurse ought to be appointed.

ALRESFORD UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Alresford Union.

Building.—1. The site is excellent, and the accommodation sufficient for the several classes of inmates.

2. There are separate wards, termed “fever wards,” adjoining some of the outbuildings, but not communicating in any way with the house or yards. Infectious cases are never admitted into the body of the house. There are two rooms in the infectious wards, one for each sex, and a room for a nurse, and proper conveniences.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and drainage are in a satisfactory state. There is an abundant supply of water, and the house is generally very healthy.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with chaff. There are troughs for washing in each ward, and hand-basins for the sick.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified in accordance with the order.

For the dietaries, see Appendix, p. 109.

The clothing supplied to both men and women is sufficient, and they have the regular changes of linen prescribed by the order.

The able men are set to pound stones; the aged men and boys work in the garden.

The women and girls are employed in needlework, washing, and the usual household work.

There is an open down in the front of the house, where the old men are allowed to walk when permitted; and the children are taken out for a walk twice a week.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the patients in the infirmaries are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing, both night and day, is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who gives a full service on Sundays, and one other day in the week besides. The inmates who dissent from the Established Church attend their own respective places of worship.

School.—Both schools are under the charge of the schoolmistress, and the children are not allowed to mix with the adults.

Generally.—No improvement is required in this workhouse beyond the construction of separate sick wards for the children.

ALTON UNION.

Alton Union.

Building.—1. The workhouse stands on a dry and extensive site, a short distance from the town. The house is an old house remodelled, and contains ample accommodation for all the inmates.

2. There are separate infectious wards at the back of the workhouse, which are sufficient for the purpose of the union; there are four rooms for males, and four for females.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children; but, as the children in this house are all under the age of nurture, the omission is not of material consequence.

4. The ventilation and drainage are both good, and there is a plentiful supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds for the aged and infirm and sick are stuffed with feathers; for the other classes with flock and cut straw. Basins for washing are provided in the sick and infirm rooms; lavatories for the able women, pump trough and hand bowls for men. There are, as usual, baths in the receiving wards.

Inmates.—The classification is carried out in accordance with the order, and there is an extra classification of the well-behaved women and those of bad character.

The men are provided with a coat and waistcoat of woollen cloth, and trousers of corded fustian, and a round frock, and the usual linen and stockings; the women with linsey gowns and the usual under garments.

The able men are employed in pounding stones and gypsum; the old men work in the garden, and the women in needlework and the usual household work.

The old men walk in the garden attached to the house.

For dietaries, see Appendix, p. 110.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs used for the patients are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse.

- Report of
W. H. T. Hawley, Esq.
Alton Union.
- Nursing.*—There is a paid nurse, assisted by the inmates, and the night and day nursing is satisfactorily performed.
- Chaplain.*—There is a chaplain, who gives the usual services, and the Dissenters attend their own places of worship.
- School.*—There is no school in this workhouse; the children are sent to the district school at Crondall.
- Generally.*—The only improvement required in this workhouse is the providing of a separate sick ward for children; but, as all the children in the house are under the age of nurture, it is not absolutely necessary.

Amesbury Union.

AMESBURY UNION.

Building.—2. There are no infectious wards detached from the workhouse. Infectious cases are received into a room on the ground floor in the men's ward, and there are three rooms set apart for that purpose in the attics in the body of the house, all very unfit for the purpose.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good. An ample supply of water is obtained from two spring wells; the drainage is good, and the general state of the house excellent.

Furniture.—Bed ticks, made of striped linen, are filled with cut straw or chaff, and they are placed on mattresses filled with long straw. The conveniences for washing are, a bath in a private room for males and another for females. Troughs, with water laid on, are also provided on the landings near the dormitories of each class of inmates, and enamelled wash-bowls are supplied in addition.

Inmates.—The classification is in accordance with the order.

Copies of the dietaries are in the Appendix, p. 111. The men and boys wear fustian suits, winter coats of army cloth, and strong high boots; the women and girls wear blue print gowns and strong high boots, and the latter have muslin capes for summer and cloth jackets for winter.

The able-bodied men pound flints; the old men and boys work in the garden (two acres). The able women are employed in general household work, washing, making and mending clothing. The old women are employed in needlework, and the school girls in sewing, washing, and laundry work.

The children go out for a walk every afternoon when fine. The aged men and women take occasional exercise in the garden when recommended by the medical officer.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates of the workhouse are supplied by and at the expense of the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is done by the inmates, and has generally been satisfactory.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, and Divine service is regularly performed. There are only three Dissenters in the house, who attend the workhouse chapel by their own wish.

School.—The two schools are under the charge of the master of the workhouse as teacher, assisted by an industrial trainer for the girls. The children are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate infectious wards are urgently required in this union. The only room for infectious cases amongst the males is a low room on the ground floor in the men's yard, and there are two rooms at the top of the main building close to the lying-in ward, which would be used for females if required. A paid nurse ought also to be appointed.

Andover Union.

ANDOVER UNION.

Building.—1. The site is dry, extensive, and salubrious, and the house affords sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are no detached sick wards for infectious cases; two rooms are set apart for itch cases and venereal disease; all other infectious cases would be admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children, but empty rooms have occasionally been used for that purpose separate from the adult inmates.

4. The

4. The ventilation in the sick wards is defective; the drainage and supply of water is good; and the sanitary state of the house is pretty good.

New sick wards for inmates of both sexes are about to be built.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock and chaff. Basins are provided for washing, and water is laid on in all the wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are all classified as directed by the order. The dietaries are in the Appendix, p. 113. The men and boys are clothed in jackets, trousers, and waistcoats; the women, cotton and woollen gowns, and all have a sufficient supply of under clothing.

The children are taken out to walk twice weekly under the charge of their teachers; the persons of weak mind walk out once weekly, as also the sick, and the old men walk in the garden.

There is a library for the general use of the inmates. The men are employed in gardening and pounding flints, and the women in household work, washing, and needlework.

Medical Attendance.—All drugs except potash, quinine, chlorine, ether, and cod-liver oil are found by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, assisted by the inmates, and the nursing is well performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the usual duties. No arrangements for Divine worship have been found necessary for inmates not belonging to the Established Church; they attend the workhouse chapel voluntarily.

School.—There is an excellent school in the workhouse, which is quite isolated from the wards occupied by the adults.

Generally.—The improvements required in this workhouse are detached infectious wards, and separate sick wards for children.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Andover Union.

BASINGSTOKE UNION.

Basingstoke
Union.

Building.—1. The site is high, on a chalky soil, and salubrious. The accommodation for the inmates of all classes is sufficient.

2. There is an infectious hospital detached from the workhouse, containing three rooms for each sex; six beds can be made up in each room. No infectious cases are admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for the children.

4. The ventilation, lighting, drainage, and supply of water are all good, and the sanitary state of the house is excellent.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock and chaff. Lavatories and separate bath rooms are provided for each sex in the different wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into nine classes, in accordance with the provisions of the order. A copy of the dietaries appear in the Appendix, p. 115. The men are supplied with woollen jackets and waistcoats and corduroy trousers, the women with linsey gowns, and all have the usual allowance of proper under clothing, stockings, &c.

The employment for the men is oakum picking and the cultivation of the workhouse land; for the women, needlework and the usual household occupations. The aged and infirm men are allowed to walk in the garden, and the children are taken out to walk in the fields.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all the drugs required for the use of the workhouse patients.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, who also acts as midwife, but she is inefficient from age (73), and from a long service of 21 years.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who gives the services prescribed by the order. There are no Dissenters now in the house.

School.—The boys and girls have separate wards and yards, and are perfectly separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate sick wards are required for the children, and a new efficient nurse should be appointed.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

BLANDFORD UNION.

Blandford Union.

Building.—1. The site is on a chalk stratum, and is high, dry, and salubrious. The house is very large, and more than sufficient for the proper accommodation of the inmates in their several classes.

2. A separate and sufficient ward for infectious cases is provided at the back of the workhouse with suitable accommodation of all sorts, and separate yards.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children; they occupy the same rooms with the adult sick inmates.

4. The workhouse is in a very satisfactory state as to ventilation, light and water supply, and is very healthy.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers and flock, and a few with straw for dirty cases.

There are lavatories with water laid on in each ward, and enamelled hand-basins are supplied to the invalids and those in the infirmaries.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into nine classes, in accordance with the provisions of the order. The dietaries appear in the Appendix, p. 115. The men and boys are supplied with a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers of army cloth, and check print shirts. The women and girls with cotton print dresses and the usual under clothing, flannel petticoats, &c.

The men work at pumping, picking oakum and horsehair, and in cultivating the garden. The women and girls at needlework, washing and the usual domestic occupations.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the workhouse are provided by the medical officer out of his salary.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is performed by the inmates, and I have heard no complaint of its insufficiency; but from the extent of the infirmary and the number of the sick, a paid nurse is much required.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the services prescribed by the order. Inmates dissenting from the Established Church attend the workhouse chapel by their own desire.

School.—Both schools are under the schoolmistress, and the children in both are entirely separated from the other inmates.

Generally.—Separate sick wards for the children should be provided, and the services of a paid nurse are urgently required.

Bradford Union.

BRADFORD UNION.

Building.—1. The site is in all respects suitable, and the building is sufficient for the accommodation of all classes of the inmates.

2. There are no infectious wards detached from the workhouse, but two wards are fitted up on each side of the house exclusively for infectious cases, and no cases of that description are admitted into the body of the house. There are two rooms in each ward.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation of the house is in some respects imperfect, according to the reports of the medical officer; but the drainage is good, and light sufficient, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water. The sanitary state of the house is very good.

Furniture.—The adult inmates are supplied with flock beds, the children with straw beds. Washing troughs are provided in all the wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are all classified, in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The men, women, and children are all supplied with good and sufficient clothing, such as is usually worn in other workhouses. The men are employed in garden work and breaking stones; the women in washing and needlework. The school girls wash their own clothing, and are instructed in needlework. The adult paupers of all classes have occasional leave of absence on making proper application for it.

For dietaries, see Appendix, p. 116.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the workhouse are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, who performs her duties efficiently, assisted by pauper nurses.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, whose duties are performed in accordance with the order. No special arrangements are made for the religious instruction of the inmates not being members of the Established Church.

School.

School.—The school building is entirely detached from the main building ; it is situate at the top of a large garden, and the children are effectively separated from the adult inmates.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
Bradford Union.

Generally.—Separate sick wards should be provided for the children, and the attention of the Guardians should be called to the defective ventilation reported by the medical officer.

CALNE WORKHOUSE.

Calne Workhouse.

Building.—1. THE site is high and dry, and the accommodation is sufficient for the several classes of inmates.

2. There are infectious wards detached from the workhouse containing four rooms, two for males and two for females. Infectious cases are never admitted into the body of the house.

3. Separate sick wards are provided for children, one on the first floor, the other on the second.

4. The ventilation is good ; light, and water supply sufficient, and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock. Lavatories are provided in the lobbies and in the yards.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified in strict accordance with the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix, p. 118. The male inmates are dressed in corduroy suits, and the females in print cotton gowns. The men and boys are employed in working in the field attached to the workhouse, stone breaking, oakum picking, tailoring, and shoe-making. The women and girls are employed in washing, mangling, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, and household work. The children go out for a walk three times a week, and invalids take exercise in a Bath chair.

Medical Attendance.—Drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the chemists in the town in rotation, at the expense of the union.

Nursing.—There is one female paid nurse, who is assisted by the inmates, and the nursing both by night and day is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. Those inmates not belonging to the Established Church attend their own chapels.

School.—There is a complete separation of the children in both schools from the adult inmates.

Generally.—No alterations or improvements are required in this workhouse ; it is in all respects in a satisfactory state.

CATHERINGTON UNION.

Catherington
Union.

Building.—1. THE site is high, dry, and healthy ; but the building, though large enough to accommodate the number of inmates usually resident there, is inconvenient in its structural arrangements, and only admits of a twofold classification, viz., males and females. The females occupy the old part of the building, which is in no respect fit for a workhouse. A new ward has been built in a separate part of the garden for the males, but in both the old and new wards the sick rooms are in the body of the buildings.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, and infectious cases would be received into the sick rooms in the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light in the *old* house are deficient, but in the *new* sufficient. The drainage and water supply are good, and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of straw, and they are supplied with two blankets, two sheets, and a rug. Basins are used for washing.

Inmates.—There are only two classes, males and females. The men's and boys' clothing consists of smock frocks, flannel jackets, and corduroy trowsers. The women's and girls' of linsey and blue cotton print gowns, with the usual under-clothing. The dietaries will be found in the Appendix, p. 119. The men and boys pick oakum. The women and girls are employed in sewing and the usual domestic occupations. There are no arrangements made for recreation.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
Catherington
Union.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the workhouse are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is satisfactorily performed by the inmates both night and day.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain; the inmates who are able to do so attend the parish church. There are no Dissenters.

School.—There is no school in the workhouse. The children attend the National School in the village. When in the workhouse they associate with the paupers.

Generally.—A new wing should be built to this workhouse, and arrangements made for separating the children from the adults. Separate sick wards should be provided for ordinary cases, and infectious wards should be constructed, detached from the main building. A paid nurse should be appointed.

Chippenham
Union.

CHIPPENHAM UNION.

Building.—1. THE house is a newly-erected spacious building, and stands on a high and healthy site. The accommodation is amply sufficient for the inmates of all classes.

2. There is a general hospital at the back of the house, where there are separate wards for infectious cases; but the infectious wards are not detached from the hospital. All cases of sickness are sent here, and none are admitted into the main building.

3. There is a separate sick ward for female children, and one will very shortly be provided for the male children.

4. The ventilation and light are sufficient, and the drainage good. The water supply has hitherto not been sufficient, but some new tanks have been constructed at a considerable cost, which will contain an ample supply for the future. The general sanitary state of the house is satisfactory, but the medical officer complains that there is insufficient cubical space in the schoolroom.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock and cut straw, and the sick will shortly be provided with oat-chaff beds. There are lavatories in the several wards.

Inmates.—The classification is perfect, and is in all respects in accordance with the order. The dietaries are included in the Appendix, p. 120. The men and boys are clothed in fustian jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers. The women in blue print and linsey gowns, and woollen shawls; and all classes are liberally supplied with the usual under-clothing, shoes, stockings, &c. The men are employed on the land in pumping water, picking cocoa-nut fibre, domestic trades, and nursing. The boys are instructed in horticulture and domestic trades.

The women are employed in sewing and knitting, washing, cooking, nursing, and the usual domestic occupations. The girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, washing, and domestic work. The recreation of the men is walking in the workhouse grounds. Women the same. The boys have a drum and fife band, and they, as well as the girls, take frequent walks into the country under proper attendance. Swings are erected in the boys' and girls' yards.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all the drugs for the use of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There are two paid nurses assisted by the pauper inmates, and the nursing both by night and day is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain who performs the duties prescribed by the order. Inmates not being members of the Established Church attend their respective chapels on Sundays.

School.—There is an excellent workhouse school, and the children are effectively separated from the adult inmates.

The only improvement required in this workhouse is the extension of cubical space in the schoolroom.

Christchurch
Union.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION.

Building.—1. THE building is very old and in a dilapidated state, and the site is low and very confined. There is sufficient space for the paupers who are usually the inmates, but the general accommodation is bad and defective.

2. The only means for separating the infectious from ordinary sick cases is in different rooms in the body of the workhouse.

3. There

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
Christchurch
Union.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light are defective; the drainage and water supply good. The sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The inmates are supplied with feather beds, blankets, sheets, and rugs. Basins and bowls are used for washing.

Inmates.—There is a four-fold classification, but the wards and yards for each class are very small and confined.

The dietaries appear in the Appendix, p. 122.

The male inmates are clothed in woollen cloth suits; the females in linsey gowns, and all have suitable and sufficient under-garments.

The men work in the small garden attached to the house; the women and girls are employed in the usual domestic occupation and sewing.

No particular arrangements are made for the recreation of the inmates; the children walk out.

Medical Attendance.—Drugs are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is performed by the inmates; and I have heard no complaints of its insufficiency.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain, but ministers of the different persuasions are allowed to visit the inmates, and they attend their respective places of worship on Sundays.

School.—The schools are very well conducted, under the charge of the schoolmistress; and the children are completely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The only mode of curing the defects in this workhouse will be the building of a new workhouse, as the old one, from its dilapidated state and limited extent of site, is incapable either of improvement or extension.

A chaplain and a nurse should be appointed; and if a new house be not built, separate infectious wards should be provided.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT.

Cricklade and
Wootton Bassett.

Building.—1. THE site is good and extensive; and the house affords sufficient accommodation for all classes of inmates.

2. There are two rooms detached from the main building which are used as infectious wards. No infectious cases are admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light are sufficient, the drainage is good, and there is a plentiful supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with straw and flock, and the bedding is good and sufficient. Basins and bowls are used for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified according to the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix, p. 124.

The men and boys wear a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers of fustian. The women and girls, cotton gowns, flannel petticoats, &c., and the usual under-clothing as supplied to all classes.

The men are employed in gardening; the women in household work, washing, sewing, &c.

The schoolmaster and the female industrial trainer take the children out to walk in fine weather.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the sick are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is performed by the inmates, but I do not receive favourable reports of their conduct.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. All the inmates are members of the Established Church.

School.—There are two schools, conducted by a schoolmaster, with an industrial trainer for the girls.

Generally.—The children have day-rooms and sleeping-rooms separate from the other inmates.

Separate sick wards for the children, and a paid nurse is required in this union.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

DROXFORD UNION.

Droxford Union.

Building.—1. THE house stands in an extensive, dry, and healthy site, and contains sufficient accommodation for all classes of inmates.

2. There are three rooms detached from the workhouse, which are appropriated to the purpose of infectious wards, and they are sufficient.

3. One room in front of the house is used as a sick room for young children; but there is no regular separate sick ward for children of either sex.

4. Ventilation and light are sufficient; the drainage is imperfect, but is undergoing improvement. There is a plentiful supply of water from a never-failing well. The sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers and flock. Basins and bowls are used for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classed in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The dietaries are as shown in the Appendix, p. 127.

Men and boys wear corduroy suits; women and girls stuff gowns, flannel, and woollen petticoats, &c. The men are employed in gardening; the women in the usual household and needlework; the boys and girls the same.

The boys play at cricket, and walk out; and the girls are also taken out for walking exercise.

There is a good library for the inmates.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse; and the day and night nursing is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—A chaplain is appointed, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. All the inmates are members of the Established Church.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate sick wards are required for the children of both sexes.

Devizes Union.

DEVIZES UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is in all respects unexceptionable; and there is sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. A separate infirmary has lately been built, which contains ample accommodation for cases of an infectious nature; such cases are never admitted into the body of the house.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage, are good; and there is a good supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is excellent.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with straw. There are lavatories with taps in each ward.

Inmates.—The inmates are classed in strict accordance with the order.

The dietaries appear in the Appendix, p. 126.

The men and boys have fastian suits; the women printed calico gowns, flannel petticoats, and the usual supply of under-clothing.

The men and boys are employed on a large piece of land attached to the workhouse.

The women and girls are employed in sewing and knitting, and the usual household work.

The girls walk out into the country two or three times a week; and the boys once a week in the winter.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies the drugs for the use of the workhouse at his own cost.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, assisted by the inmates, and superintended by the matron.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties required by the order. No arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not being members of the Established Church.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse. Both boys and girls are instructed by the schoolmaster, and there is an industrial trainer for the girls. The children are separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate sick wards are required for the children.

FARNHAM UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Farnham Union.

Building.—1. THE house stands in a dry and extensive site, on the outskirts of the town of Farnham; the house is old, and by frequent alterations and additions will now accommodate all classes of inmates.

2. There are wards appropriated to cases of fever, and other infectious diseases, for both males and females, but they are not detached from the workhouse.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light are sufficient, the drainage good, and the supply of water abundant. The sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock. There are lavatories in all the wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classed, in accordance with the provisions of the order.

For dietaries, see Appendix, p. 128.

The male and female inmates are all clothed in the dresses usually worn in workhouses, and they are well supplied with under-clothing of all sorts.

The male inmates are employed on the land attached to the workhouse; the females in household work, washing, and needlework.

There are no provisions for recreation.

Medical Attendance.—All the drugs for the use of the house are supplied by the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, who is assisted by the inmates; the nursing by day is well performed; but the night nursing, which is performed entirely by the inmates, themselves being patients, is badly performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain with the usual duties. The inmates who dissent from the Established Church attend their own respective places of worship on Sundays.

School.—The children are at the Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School at Crondall.

Generally.—Infectious wards detached from the main building should be provided, as well as a separate infirmary for the children. An additional nurse should be appointed.

FAREHAM UNION.

Fareham Union.

Building.—1. THE site is high and dry, and sufficiently extensive, and the house has ample accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are three rooms for infectious cases, detached from the main building.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage, and supply of water, are all good; and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The aged and infirm are generally supplied with feather beds. The beds for the other classes are stuffed with oat chaff. Pans for personal washing are provided in all the wards, and there are also movable baths.

Inmates.—The inmates are properly classed, according to the order.

For dietaries, see Appendix, p. 128.

The men and boys are dressed in suits of corduroy, with proper under-garments, stockings, &c. The women wear grogram gowns; the girls, frocks of striped cotton, and all the usual under-clothing.

The men work in the garden; the women are employed in household work.

There is a library in the house available for all the inmates. The children are taken out to walk two or three times a week by their teachers, and they have toys for amusement.

Medical Attendance.—Drugs are furnished by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, who is assisted by the inmates; and the nursing, both night and day, is very satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. No special arrangements for the religious instruction of inmates not belonging to the Established Church have been hitherto found necessary.

School.—There is a very good school in the workhouse, and the boys are entirely separated from the adult inmates; but the girls use the same yard with the aged and infirm women.

Generally.—Sick wards should be provided for the children, separate from the adult inmates. Steps should be taken to separate the school girls from the aged and infirm women.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

FORDINGBRIDGE UNION.

Fordingbridge
Union.

Building.—1. THE building is situate in one of the streets of the town of Fordingbridge, and is dry and healthy. It is a very old structure, and though it affords sufficient accommodation for the ordinary number of inmates who occupy it, it is inconvenient as to arrangement in its structural details, and does not afford the means of proper classification.

2. There are no infectious wards, and no facilities for separating the infectious cases from cases of ordinary sickness. If infectious cases were admitted, they would be placed in the body of the house.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

4. The ventilation is good, water good and plentiful, drainage satisfactory, and the general sanitary state of the house good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with straw. Basins and tubs are provided for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified, as far as the house will permit, in accordance with the consolidated order; but the children occupy the same yard with the adult females.

For the dietaries, see Appendix, p. 133.

The inmates are clothed in the same manner as most other workhouses, and their clothing is good and sufficient.

The men are employed in working in the garden, the women in the usual household duties. The children take walking exercise twice a week.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the workhouse are furnished by the medical officer.

Nursing.—No paid nurse is employed. The nursing is performed by the female inmates, and they do the duty in a satisfactory manner.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. The curate of the parish occasionally visits the house. Prayers are read by the master night and morning. No arrangements for Divine service are made for those inmates who are not in communion with the Established Church.

School.—The children are not separated from the adult inmates; they are in the same yard with the women.

Generally.—Separate infectious wards for the adults, and separate sick wards for the children, are required. Separate yards for the children are also required. A paid nurse ought to be appointed. Arrangements ought to be made for allowing Dissenters to attend their own places of worship. No improvements can be made in the old house for want of space; a new house ought to be provided.

Hartley Wintney
Union.

HARTLEY WINTNEY UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is high and dry, but the building is an old parish house, added to, and though sufficiently capacious for all classes of the inmates, is not convenient in its internal arrangements. The Guardians are in treaty with Lord Calthorpe for the purchase of the house, and when the arrangements are completed a new house will be built. This matter has been some time before the Poor Law Board.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, and such cases are admitted into the body of the house.

3. The children are at the Croidall District School.

4. The ventilation and light are indifferent; but the drainage is good, and there is a good supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The bedsteads are iron, with straw beds. Separate rooms are appropriated to the purpose of washing.

Inmates.—The men are clothed in suits of grey cloth, and the women in cotton and woollen gowns; all the inmates have a sufficiency of under-clothing.

The men are employed in gardening, the women in household work and needlework. The inmates walk in the garden.

The dietary appears in the Appendix, p. 130.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The nursing is satisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. No arrangements are made for affording religious instruction to inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—The children are at the district school.

Generally.—A new workhouse will probably be built very shortly. Provision should be made for providing infectious wards separate from the main building, and a paid nurse ought to be appointed.

HAVANT UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Havant Union.

Building.—1. THE site is low, and the space contracted. The house is an old house, and the internal structural arrangements are inconvenient, but is of capacity sufficient to accommodate the paupers of all classes usually inhabiting it.

2. Infectious cases are removed to some cottages at a short distance from the workhouse, and the sexes are kept separate. There are five rooms for the purpose.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light in some of the old rooms are insufficient, and there is only a moderate supply of water from a well in one of the yards. The sanitary state of the house has usually been good.

Furniture.—The beds are made of flock. The arrangements for personal washing are indifferent.

Inmates.—The paupers are classed in accordance with the order.

The dietaries are as shown in the Appendix, p. 131.

The men and boys wear fustian suits; the women, blue print dresses; and all classes have a sufficient supply of under-clothing.

The men are employed on land attached to the house; the women in household work, sewing, &c.

There are no arrangements for recreation.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There are no paid nurses; the inmates perform the duty night and day, and I have heard no complaints of negligence on their part.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. The inmates attend at church on Sundays, and those not connected with the Established Church attend their respective chapels.

School.—There is no school in the workhouse. The children attend the National School in the town of Havant, and when in the workhouse are separated from the adult inmates, in wards of their own.

Generally.—A separate sick ward for children is required in this workhouse, and a paid nurse should be appointed.

HIGHWORTH AND SWINDON UNION.

Highworth and
Swindon Union.

Building.—1. THE workhouse is placed on a very favourable site, which is extensive and salubrious. The house is capable of accommodating with ease the several classes of inmates.

2. There are separate infectious wards, and an excellent infirmary, all detached from the main building.

3. No separate sick wards for the children have yet been brought into use, but some of the rooms in the infirmary may be easily appropriated to the purpose.

4. The ventilation and light are sufficient, and the drainage good, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water. The only interference with the usually good sanitary state of the house has been a drain in the infirmary watercloset, from which considerable malaria has been evolved; but this will now be obviated, by the adoption of earth-closets.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock. Each ward is supplied with a washing stand, basins, and towels.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified in strict conformity with the consolidated order. The dietaries will be found in the Appendix, p. 131. The clothing supplied to the male inmates consists of a coat, waistcoat, and trousers of corduroy, and a smock frock; the boys have the same. The women and girls wear woollen and cotton gowns, and all classes have sufficient under-clothing of the usual sort. The able-bodied men are employed in breaking stones; the old men and boys at gardening; the women and girls at household work, making and mending linen, &c. The old men have the privilege of walking in the workhouse grounds, six acres in extent.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the sick are provided by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the medical officer reports that the nursing is performed satisfactorily.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Highworth and
Swindon Union.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, whose duties are performed in accordance with the order. Dissenters from the Church of England are allowed to attend the services in their own chapels.

School.—There is a school, and the children are effectually separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—I have no suggestions to make for the improvement of this workhouse, which is in a satisfactory state in all respects.

Hursley Union.

HURSLEY UNION.

Building.—1. THE building stands in a low, confined site, and was originally a parish house. As to extent, it is sufficient to accommodate the number of paupers who are usually sent there; but the internal arrangements are defective, and do not provide for a proper classification of the inmates.

2. Two rooms are set apart for infectious cases; but although they are approached by a separate entrance they are not detached from the main building.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for the children.

4. The ventilation and light are moderate, as well as the drainage. The general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with straw, and metal hand basins are used for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into four classes, viz.:—

1. Old and infirm men, and boys over seven years of age.

2. Old and infirm women, and girls over seven years of age.

3. Able-bodied men.

4. Able-bodied women, and girls under seven years of age.

The dietaries will be found in the Appendix, p. 133. The men are clothed in a fustian jacket and trowsers, lined, and smock frocks; the women in woollen linsey gowns and flannel petticoats, and all the inmates are well supplied with under-clothing. The boys and girls are dressed in the same way as the adults. The aged men are employed in garden work; the able-bodied men in stone breaking. The women do the general household work, sewing, &c. No provision is made for recreation.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the house, with the exception of quinine and cod-liver oil, for which the Guardians have a dépôt.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the inmates do the nursing, both night and day.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. No provision is made for the religious instruction of inmates not in communion with the Established Church.

School.—The children attend the National School in the village of Hursley. When in the workhouse they are in the same wards as the aged and infirm of both sexes.

Generally.—Infectious wards separated from the workhouse are required, as well as separate sick wards for the children. Alterations are required in the workhouse to classify the children and separate them from the adults.

Kingsclere Union.

KINGSCLERE UNION.

Building.—1. THE site of the workhouse is unexceptionable, and the house itself is amply sufficient for the accommodation of the several classes of inmates.

2. The infectious cases are separated from the others in detached wards only in the case of the male inmates, for whom there is a separate ward at the back of the workhouse; but it adjoins the main building, though it does not communicate with it. The female infectious ward is in the body of the house.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

4. The ventilation, drainage, and general sanitary state of the house is good, and there is a good supply of water.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of chaff, and the conveniences for washing are good.

Inmates.

Inmates.—There are separate wards and yards for each class, in accordance with the order. Copies of the dietaries are in the Appendix (page 135). The men are employed in working in the garden, pumping water, and procuring gravel for use in the garden, and they walk in the garden when they please. The females are employed in household work and needlework. The men are clothed in corduroy suits; the women in blue print calico gowns, and the usual under-garments.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
—
Kingsclere Union.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer provides the drugs for the use of the workhouse patients.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse, and the nursing is *not* at all times properly performed by the paupers.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. No special arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not in communion with the Established Church.

School.—Both schools are under the schoolmistress, and are progressing satisfactorily. The children are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—A separate infectious ward is required for the females. Separate sick wards should be provided for the children. A paid nurse should be appointed, and arrangements should be made for the religious instruction of Nonconformists.

LYMINGTON UNION.

Lymington Union.

Building.—1. THE site is good and extensive, and there is sufficient accommodation for all classes of inmates.

2. There is a newly-built hospital detached from the workhouse appropriated exclusively to infectious cases.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage, and water supply are all sufficient, and the general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—Feather beds are provided for the aged and infirm inmates, and chaff beds for all other classes.

Lavatories and washing utensils of all kinds are provided in all the wards of the house.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 137).

The adult males and boys are clothed in grey cloth coats and waistcoats and corduroy trousers.

The women in linsey and blue cotton gowns, and the girls in blue cotton frocks, and all classes have a sufficient supply of all the requisite under-clothing.

The men are employed in gardening and oakum-picking; the women in the usual domestic occupations, sewing and oakum picking.

The girls make and mend their own clothing and knit stockings.

There are no special arrangements for the recreation of the aged and able-bodied inmates.

The children are taken out to walk twice a week.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the house are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—A chaplain is appointed who performs the services directed by the order. Dissenters from the Established Church are visited by ministers of their own persuasion, and they attend their own chapels on Sundays.

School.—There is a school, and the children are effectively separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—All that is required in this workhouse is an infirmary for children of both sexes, separate from the infirmary for the adults.

MALMESBURY UNION.

Malmesbury
Union.

Building.—1. THE site is high, dry, and healthy, and contains a large garden. The workhouse, which is an old house altered, is capable of accommodating the inmates of all classes conveniently.

2. There is an infirmary detached from the workhouse, and the two upper rooms are reserved exclusively for infectious cases.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Malmesbury
Union.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is defective, as is also the supply of water; but the drainage is in a satisfactory state, and the sanitary state of the house is generally good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock. The utensils for washing are galvanized. Iron basins and pails kept for the purpose, and galvanized iron baths.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into the several classes provided for in the order, but the aged and infirm of both sexes use the same yards with the able-bodied.

Copies of the dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 138).

The men and boys wear a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers of grey cloth, and a smock frock. The women and girls, cotton gowns; the latter pinafores; and all classes are plentifully supplied with excellent under-clothing.

The men are employed in quarrying stone on the workhouse land, and breaking it afterwards; and they work on the land; about two acres in extent.

The women are occupied in the usual domestic work, and in making and mending the clothing. The children are taken out to walk by their teachers when the weather is fine. There is no particular recreation for the adults.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs used for the sick in the workhouse are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is well performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs his duties according to the order. No arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—There is a good workhouse school, and the children are all separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate sick wards for children are required, and provision should be made for a better ventilation of the house and a more abundant supply of water. Separate yards should also be provided for the adult inmates of all classes.

Marlborough
Union.

MARLBOROUGH UNION.

Building.—1. The workhouse stands on a high and healthy site; the house is newly built, and contains sufficient accommodation for the inmates.

2. There are no separate wards for infectious cases. There is a hospital, detached from the workhouse, containing four rooms, two for each sex, into which cases of ordinary sickness are admitted.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and drainage are both good; there is an abundant supply of water, and the general sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The dormitories are supplied with iron bedsteads. The beds for adult males and females are flock; for children, straw. For washing, basins and towels are provided.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified, in accordance with Article 98 of the consolidated order.

The dietary will be found in the Appendix (page 139).

The clothing of the men and boys is made of fustian and drab cloth; and that of the women and girls of calico, serge, check, chambray, and print.

The males are employed in working in the garden, pumping water, &c. The women wash the clothing, cook, &c.

The children walk out, and the aged and infirm are allowed to walk about the garden and grounds.

Medical Attendance.—Drugs for the use of the workhouse are entirely supplied by the medical officer. The services of a resident medical officer are not required.

Nursing.—One paid nurse is employed; the nursing is carried on entirely to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, and all the inmates of the workhouse attend the services in the chapel by their own wish.

School.—The school is conducted by a schoolmistress, who instructs the boys and girls together. The children of both sexes have separate day and sleeping rooms, and yards, and are entirely cut off from communication with the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate infectious wards are much required, and better accommodation for lying-in women.

Separate sick wards for the children are also required.

MELKSHAM UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Melksham Union.

Building.—1. THE site is dry and salubrious, and the accommodation is in all respects sufficient for the union.

2. There are no separate infectious wards. Cases of an infectious nature are received into the body of the house. There are wards detached from the workhouse for cutaneous diseases.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and drainage is good, but in the summer months the supply of water is sometimes deficient.

The general sanitary state of the house is good, with the exception of the privies and urinals, which are most offensive.

Furniture.—The beds for the sick and aged and infirm are stuffed with flock; for the able-bodied with straw.

Troughs in the yards for the able-bodied, and bowls in the wards for the aged and infirm, are provided for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classed in accordance with the provisions of the consolidated order. The dietary tables will be found in the Appendix (page 140).

The clothing for the males consists of a suit of woollen clothing, and two changes of under-clothing, and clogs for shoes. For the females, calico print gowns, and two changes of linen, two flannel petticoats, two under petticoats, and clogs for shoes.

The sick have extra flannel waistcoats and petticoats.

The men and boys are employed in cultivating the land, and some of the former in breaking stones.

The able-bodied women are employed in washing, sewing, household work, and oakum picking. The aged and sick are allowed to take exercise in the workhouse grounds; the females in the charge of the assistant matron. The children are taken to walk in the country twice during the week.

Medical Attendance.—The Guardians provide quinine, opium, and cod-liver oil; the medical officer all other drugs. There is a paid female nurse. The inmates assist in the nursing both night and day, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

Chaplain.—A chaplain is appointed, who performs Divine Service once on Sunday, and once on Wednesday, weekly. Ministers of all denominations are allowed to visit the inmates of their respective religious persuasions. The chaplain performs his duties very sedulously.

School.—The children have separate wards, and are entirely cut off from communication with the adult inmates.

Generally.—The only improvements required in this workhouse are separate wards for infectious cases, for both sexes, and separate sick wards for children. The Guardians have from time to time made considerable alterations and improvements in the workhouse on suggestions furnished by me. The privies and urinals also require attention.

MERE UNION.

Mere Union.

Building.—1. THE site is in all respects good, and there is a large garden attached to the workhouse. The workhouse is capable of accommodating the inmates of all classes who are generally occupying it.

2. There is no infectious ward. Infectious cases are admitted into two of the rooms of the infirmary when they occur.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for the children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are sufficient, and there is a good water supply. The sanitary state of the house is generally good.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of cocoa-nut fibre and chaff. Basins are used for washing.

Inmates.—The classification is defective, there being only one yard for the aged and infirm and able-bodied male inmates, and another for the same classes of females. The children have separate yards and wards.

The dietaries are in the Appendix (page 142). The inmates are clothed in the dresses usually worn in workhouses, with sufficient under-clothing; and there is a good stock of clothing in store.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Mere Union.

The men are employed in stone breaking and gardening; the women in washing, and the usual household work.

The children are taken out for walking exercise.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all drugs for the use of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no regular paid nurse; one is hired when necessary. I have heard no complaints about the nursing.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. The inmates attend Church and the Dissenting chapels.

School.—There is a school. The children are separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate infectious wards are required, and separate sick wards for the children. A chaplain should also be appointed.

Midhurst Union.

MIDHURST UNION.

Building.—1. THE house is an old house, in excellent repair. It stands in a dry and healthy site, and has ample accommodation for the inmates.

2. There are no separate infectious wards. Patients with infectious diseases would be admitted into the receiving wards in the first instance, and be removed to other wards, if ordered by the medical officer.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, drainage, water supply, and general sanitary state of the house is very good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with cocoa-nut fibre and flock.

There are separate lavatories in all the wards for males and females.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into six classes, in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 144). The clothing is sufficient, and composed of the articles usually supplied to the inmates of both sexes in other workhouses.

The men and boys are employed in gardening, and some of the former in oakum picking. The females, both women and girls, are employed in household work and needlework. The arrangements made for their recreation are, that the children walk out frequently into the country, and the infirm men have the use of the garden.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all drugs for the use of the inmates, except cod-liver oil, which is provided by the Guardians.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse, but the nursing is very satisfactorily performed by the pauper inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. Dissenters are allowed to attend the chapels of their respective religious persuasions.

School.—The children in both schools are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Separate infectious wards should be provided, and separate sick wards for the children.

A paid nurse should be appointed.

New Forest
Union.

NEW FOREST UNION.

Building.—1. THE house stands upon an extensive and healthy site, and has ample accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are infectious wards detached from the workhouse.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are good; and the water is of good quality, but the supply sometimes fails in long droughts. The sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with straw, and there is a good supply of proper bed clothing. Basins are used for washing in the sick-rooms, and tubs and troughs in the several wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classified, in accordance with the order.

The dietaries appear in the Appendix (page 146).

The men and boys are clothed in fustian jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers; and the women and girls in cotton gowns, and linsey and flannel petticoats; and all classes have sufficient under-clothing.

The men and boys are employed in gardening, and some of the former in picking oakum. The women and girls are employed in household work, sewing, &c.

There is no special recreation for the adults. The boys and girls are taken out to walk.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all the drugs for the use of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, assisted by the inmates. The nursing is stated to be satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. Inmates who dissent from the Established Church are allowed to attend their respective places of worship.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are all effectually separated from the adults.

This workhouse requires no improvement beyond providing separate sick wards for the children.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

New Forest
Union.

PETERSFIELD UNION.

Petersfield Union.

Building.—THE house stands on a high sandy site, and has a large garden attached; and it affords sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. A new building has lately been constructed at the end of the garden, a considerable distance from the house, containing four rooms, which are appropriated entirely to infectious cases.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage, and supply of water are all very good, and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are filled with chaff, and there is a sufficient supply of bed clothing. The inmates are provided with the usual conveniences for washing.

Inmates.—The classification is in strict accordance with the regulations.

For dietaries, see Appendix (page 148)

The men and boys are clothed in coats, waistcoats, trowsers, and round frocks, and a sufficiency of under-clothing. The women and girls are clothed in gowns and frocks, with sufficient under-clothing of all sorts.

The men are employed in working in the garden, and picking oakum; the women in household work, making and mending linen, washing, &c.

The children walk into the town to school twice a day, and on Saturday are taken to walk in the country.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the sick are all furnished by the medical officer of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; but the nursing appears to be properly performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties specified in the order. There are no Dissenters in the house.

School.—The children attend the national school in the town of Petersfield; and in the workhouse they are entirely separated from the adult inmates by wards and yards specially appropriated to them.

Generally.—All that is required to improve this workhouse is a separate sick ward for the children. A paid nurse ought also to be appointed.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Petworth Union.

PETWORTH UNION.—(THREE WORKHOUSES.)

Petworth
Workhouse.

PETWORTH WORKHOUSE.—(For Able-bodied.)

Building.—1. THE only exception to the site is that it is insufficient in point of extent to add to the house, if required. The house is sufficiently capacious for the two classes which occupy it, viz., able men and able women.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, either in the workhouse or detached from it, and infectious cases are admitted into the general infirmary.

3. There are no children in this workhouse over seven years of age.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are good, but there is sometimes an insufficient supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is generally good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers, flock, and straw, and the bedding is in good condition.

The sick in the infirmary wash in earthenware basins and portable baths. The male paupers wash at a tap and trough in their yard, and the females at a water-tap in the wash-house.

The dietaries are contained in the Appendix (page 150).

The paupers are properly classed in separate wards.

The males are clothed in suits of grey cloth, the women in cotton gowns; and all have sufficient under-clothing.

The males are employed in picking oakum, the females in the usual household work and sewing. They have no recreation beyond exercise in their yards.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the house are all supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The nursing is performed in a very unsatisfactory way by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. The service is performed by a Scripture reader on Sundays, and prayers are read night and morning by the master and matron. One Roman Catholic attends his own chapel on Sundays. No arrangements are made for Dissenters.

School.—The school is at Wisborough Green.

Generally.—A paid nurse is much required in this workhouse, and a chaplain should be appointed.

Kirdford
Workhouse.

KIRDFORD WORKHOUSE.—(For Aged and Infirm.)

Building.—1. THE site is objectionable, being close to the churchyard. The house will contain the number of inmates usually relieved there, but the accommodation is as bad as possible.

2. There are no detached infectious wards; two rooms adjoining the house are set apart for that purpose.

3. The children are at Wisborough Green.

4. The ventilation and light are very defective; the drainage and water supply good; and the sanitary state of the house satisfactory.

Furniture.—The inmates all sleep on feather beds.

There are separate rooms for lavatories.

Inmates.—There is no classification. Nominally the different sexes inhabit separate portions of the house, but there is nothing to prevent their all mixing together.

For dietaries, see Appendix (page 150).

The arrangements for clothing are unsatisfactory; they generally wear their own clothes till they are worn out, when they are furnished with new.

The inmates are all disabled from working.

No recreation is provided.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all the drugs required for the sick inmates.

Nursing.—The nursing is performed by the inmates, but, as they are all infirm persons, that duty cannot be performed very efficiently.

Chaplain.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. No provision is made for the religious instruction of Dissenters.

School.—The school is at Wisborough Green.

Generally.—A paid nurse ought to be appointed, and a new workhouse should be built.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Kirdford
Workhouse.

WISBOROUGH GREEN.—(Schools.)

Wisborough
Green.—(Schools).

Building.—1. The site is high and dry, but is not sufficiently extensive to allow of an extension of the buildings, if required. The house is sufficiently large to accommodate the children, who are divided into two classes, with separate wards and yards.

2. There is a building detached from the house, which is used as an infirmary, and two rooms are appropriated to the purpose of infectious wards.

3. This workhouse is entirely for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage, and supply of water are all good, and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory. There was a fever in the house about 12 months since, which was imported by a child newly admitted.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of feathers and flock.

A large room is used for washing.

Inmates.—The children are properly classified according to the order, and each sex has a ward and a yard exclusively to itself.

For dietary, see Appendix (page 151).

The boys are dressed in fustian suits, and the girls have woollen frocks in winter, and printed cotton frocks in summer.

The boys work in the garden, and the girls are employed in washing, needlework, knitting, &c.

The children are all taken out to walk frequently.

Medical Attendance.—All the drugs for the use of the house are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. One or two able women are generally in the house who perform that duty, and the day and night nursing are reported to be well performed.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. Prayers are read by the master, who acts both as master of the workhouse and schoolmaster.

School.—See "Inmates," above.

Generally.—A chaplain ought to be appointed, not only for the performance of the clerical duties, but to inspect the schools and instruct the children on questions of religion.

A paid nurse ought to be appointed, as the women sent to the house are not unfrequently women of indifferent character.

The Guardians are prepared to build a new workhouse, and bring the three establishments under one roof as soon as the dissolution of the Gilbert Incorporation in the vicinity is effected, when several parishes will probably be added to the union.

PEWSEY UNION.

Pewsey Union.

Building.—1. The site is in all respects excellent; and there is a large productive garden attached to the house. The house contains abundant accommodation for all classes of inmates.

2. There are three rooms exclusively appropriated to the reception of infectious cases, but they are not detached from the workhouse.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are satisfactory, and there is an abundant supply of water. The sanitary state of the house is excellent.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with cut straw. The inmates wash at taps provided for the purpose.

Inmates.—The inmates are regularly classified according to the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 151). The male inmates are clothed in fustian dresses, the females in cotton gowns, and all have a sufficient allowance of under-clothing. The males work in the garden, and break stones, and the females are employed in the usual domestic occupations.

There are books for the amusement and instruction of the inmates, and they occasionally walk in the garden.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Pewsey Union.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer provides all the drugs for the sick in the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The nursing both by night and day is reported to be satisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. All the inmates belong to the Established Church.

School.—There is a very good school in the workhouse, and the children are entirely separated from the adults.

Generally.—The workhouse requires detached infectious wards, separate sick wards for children, and a paid nurse.

Poole Union.

POOLE UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is on an elevation about a quarter of a mile from the town of Poole; it is dry and healthy, and it contains a large garden.

The house is sufficient for the accommodation of the ordinary number of inmates of all classes who occupy it.

2. There are no infectious wards detached from the workhouse; two rooms are appropriated to infectious cases, on each wing of the workhouse, and communicating with it, but no such cases are admitted into the general sick wards.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is generally good, and the light sufficient. The drainage is in a satisfactory state, and there is a sufficient supply of good water. The general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—Feather beds are supplied to the sick, the aged, and infirm; cocoa-nut fibre to the able-bodied, and straw to dirty patients. Lavatories are constructed in all the wards, well provided with basins, tubs, and towels.

Inmates.—The classification of the inmates is in strict accordance with the order.

New lunatic wards, of a very superior description, have lately been built.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 152). The old men are provided with cloth suits, the able men and boys with fustian suits; the old women wear serge gowns with three petticoats; young women and girls the same; and all are plentifully provided with the usual under-clothing. The men are employed in gardening and picking oakum; the women in household work, and making and mending the clothing for the house; they also pick oakum occasionally. The old men are allowed leave of absence from the workhouse one day in the week for recreation.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all drugs for the use of the workhouse, except cod-liver oil.

Nursing.—There are two paid nurses, and the nursing is satisfactorily performed. On particular occasions night nurses are hired.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the usual services. The Dissenting inmates attend their own chapels, and are visited by the ministers of their several persuasions.

School.—There is a good school in the workhouse, and the children are all separated from the adults in distinct wards of their own.

Generally.—This workhouse only requires detached infectious wards, and separate sick wards for the children, to make it fully effective.

Portsea Island
Union.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION.

Building.—1. THE workhouse stands in an open, salubrious site, close to the railway, and has been added to at different times to meet the demands of an increasing population. It is now sufficiently capacious to accommodate the number of inmates of all classes who usually occupy it, the children having been removed to a new and spacious school, near the main building, but detached from it.

2. The infirmaries are quite distinct from, and are placed at the back of, the main building; in this all ordinary sick cases are placed, and there are wards for the lunatics.

At the back of the infirmary, and separate from it, infectious wards have lately been built, and into them all infectious cases are admitted. During the presence of the cholera the

the Guardians had it in contemplation to erect additional infectious wards, but that intention has now been abandoned.

3. There are separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is excellent, and light sufficient, but the drainage is defective, and the Guardians are now taking steps to improve it. The water supply is ample, and the quality good. The general sanitary state of the house is highly satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds generally are stuffed with straw, but many of them are of horsehair, and flock for special cases.

There are lavatories in all the wards, and the schools constantly supplied with water, but the lavatories in the infirmary are very imperfect.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classified, in accordance with the Order. The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 154).

The clothing of the adults is made in the house, and consists, for the aged and infirm men, of blue cloth, and blue serge for the sick, and fustian suits and check frocks for the able-bodied. The women and girls are clothed in grogram and cotton gowns. The boys' clothing is similar to the men's, but they wear white duck suits in summer. The Order is not, however, fully carried out with respect to clothing.

The men are employed in pumping water for the use of the house, in picking oakum, gardening, and in workshops, where they exercise their respective trades for the use of the house. The women are employed in general household work, in washing and needle work; and they, many of them, act as nurses. Occasional leave of absence is the only recreation allowed to the inmates.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the workhouse are supplied by the Guardians.

Nursing.—There are eight paid nurses, and the remainder are inmates of the house, who receive extras for their services. The nursing is very satisfactorily performed both by day and night.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties prescribed by the Order. Roman Catholics and Dissenters are allowed to attend their own places of worship, and they are visited by the ministers of their respective denominations.

School.—There is an excellent school, quite detached from the workhouse.

Generally.—The only defect in this workhouse is the failure to carry out the Order with respect to the clothing of the inmates.

The drainage, which was defective, is now being repaired, and the state of the lavatories in the infirmary requires attention.

RINGWOOD UNION.

Ringwood Union.

Building.—1. THE site is low and contiguous to a large shallow flat, which is constantly covered by the water of the river Avon, and there is a wide expanse of meadows on the south-west. Still the house is not unhealthy, but it is one of the worst in the district for the accommodation of the inmates.

2. There are no infectious wards, separate or otherwise, and infectious cases are removed to the receiving wards, which are part of the main building. When thus used, paupers on their admission are provided for elsewhere. The receiving wards are thoroughly cleaned, and disinfected before being again used for their proper purpose.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and space are insufficient. The drainage is bad. There is an open ditch behind the house which receives the drainage from the house, and is sometimes, particularly in summer, very offensive. The water good and plentiful; the sanitary state of the house good.

Furniture.—The aged and infirm are supplied with feather beds. The able-bodied and children with straw beds. Water is laid on in the yards; and basins and tubs are used for washing in the sick wards.

Inmates.—The classification is in accordance with the Order, but the wards and yards are small and dark.

The dietary is in the Appendix (page 156).

The male inmates are clothed in corduroy jackets, waistcoats, and trousers; the females in linsey gowns, and linen and woollen under clothing.

Gardening is the occupation of the male inmates, and household work and needle work of the females.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

The adult inmates are allowed to walk in the garden, and the children are taken out to walk in the country twice a week.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied gratuitously by the Ringwood Union. the medical officer.

Nursing.—There are no paid nurses. Nurses are hired temporarily when required. The inmates act as nurses on ordinary occasions.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain; the inmates attend the parish church twice on Sundays; and on week days, by the permission of the Guardians, Dissenters attend the chapel of their several denominations.

School.—The children of both sexes have separate wards, and are not allowed to mix with the adult inmates.

Generally.—The Ringwood workhouse is a very old and inconveniently arranged workhouse; and although several improvements have been made in it under my suggestions, for the purpose of improving the classification, its structural arrangements are still very imperfect. Separate infectious wards, and separate sick wards for the children, are required, and a paid nurse should be appointed. It would be much to the advantage of the union to build an entirely new workhouse rather than incur expense in altering and enlarging the old one.

ROMSEY UNION.

Romsey Union.

Building.—1. THE site is in all respects a good one, and there is a large garden attached to the workhouse. The house is an old one, enlarged and improved, and has sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes, in all ordinary demands on its capacity.

2. There is a detached ward for infectious cases, containing two rooms, which have up to the present time been found sufficient for the purpose.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage and water supply are all good, and the sanitary state of the house is excellent.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock and straw, and troughs are attached to the pumps for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classed in separate wards, according to the Order, but the same yard is used by the aged men and women, and boys and girls, that yard being a portion of the garden in front of the house.

The men and boys wear fustian jackets and waistcoats, and corduroy trowsers. The women and girls gowns and upper petticoats; and all classes have a sufficient supply of warm under clothing of all sorts.

The able men break stones; the aged and infirm are employed in gardening, and the women in household work, washing and making and mending linen.

The old and infirm, and the children of both sexes, have the use of the garden in front of the house for recreation.

For dietaries, see Appendix (page 157).

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the house are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing both by night and day is reported to be well performed.

Chaplain.—A chaplain is appointed, and officiates in accordance with the regulations expressed in the Orders. Any of the inmates who dissent from the Established Church are allowed, if they think proper, to attend their respective chapels.

School.—There are two schools in the workhouse, one for boys, the other for girls; but the children are not separated from the adult inmates further than having day rooms and dormitories exclusively appropriated to them.

Generally.—This workhouse has been always conducted in a satisfactory manner, but it is defective, in having no separate yards for the children and aged inmates of both sexes—a defect which requires to be remedied—and separate sick wards for the children should be provided, and a paid nurse appointed.

SHAFTESBURY UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Shaftesbury
Union.

Building.—1. THE workhouse is built on the side of a hill on a sandy soil, subject to frequent land slips, and in consequence the foundations of the workhouse are considerably shaken, and the walls cracked, but no immediate danger is anticipated. The plan of the house is inconvenient, but it is capable of accommodating the number of inmates of all classes who usually occupy it.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, and infectious cases would be received into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good, and the light sufficient. The drainage has been defective, but the Guardians have lately improved it by carrying the cesspool further from the house. The water supply is good, and the sanitary state of the house satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of cocoa-nut fibre for mattresses, and chaff for the beds, with a sufficiency of bed clothing. There are tubs and basins for washing.

Inmates.—There is only a four-fold classification, viz., men, women, boys, and girls.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 158.)

The men and boys wear corduroy suits.

The women and girls blue cotton print gowns and frocks, and all have sufficient under clothing.

The men are employed in gardening; the women in household work, washing, &c.

There is no recreation provided for the inmates.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs are provided by the medical officer at his own cost.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the inmates perform the nursing satisfactorily.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, and Divine service is regularly performed on Sundays and Fridays. No arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—There is a school, and the children are separated from the adult inmates.

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION.

South Stoneham
Union.

Building.—1. THE building occupies an extensive, open, and salubrious site, and is surrounded by an excellent garden. It is amply provided with accommodation for all classes of inmates.

2. There are separate infectious wards, and no infectious case is admitted into the general infirmary. There is a spacious infirmary at the back of the house, separated by yards from the main building.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are all sufficient. There is an excellent supply of water, and the sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock and straw, and there is a good supply of bed clothing. There are lavatories and bath rooms in every ward.

Inmates.—The classification of the inmates is perfect. The dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 159).

The clothing for the men and boys is a suit of fustian; for the women and girls, cotton gowns and frocks, and a sufficiency of under clothing of all descriptions.

The men are employed in horticulture and pumping water; the women and girls in household work, and making and mending the clothing for the use of the house.

The only recreation for each class is exercise in their respective yards.

Medical Attendance.—All the drugs for the use of the workhouse, with the exception of quinine and cod liver oil, are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There are no paid nurses, but the nursing appears to be satisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain who performs the regular duties of his office. Inmates who are not members of the Established Church attend their own places of worship, and are visited by their respective ministers in the workhouse.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are perfectly separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The only improvement required in this workhouse is the providing separate sick wards for children, and the appointing of a paid nurse.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Steyning Union.

STEYNING UNION.

Building.—1. THE workhouse has a suitable site, which, though low, is on the same level with the streets in the town of Shoreham, and considerably above high water, and is quite dry and healthy; there is a good garden, and the accommodation the house affords is amply sufficient for the wants of the union.

2. There are two infectious wards detached from the workhouse, one for males, the other for females; no infectious cases are admitted into the body of the house.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

4. The ventilation is good; the drainage is by cesspools, and is about to be improved. The supply of water is good and plentiful, and the sanitary state of the house is in all respects satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers, hair, and chaff. The inmates have every convenience for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are all classified in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

The dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 162).

The men are supplied with cloth jackets and waistcoats, and corduroy trousers. The women with grogram dresses and the usual under clothing.

The men work in the garden, pump water, chop wood, and pick oakum. The women are employed in household work, washing, needlework, and nursing. Newspapers and periodicals are circulated amongst the inmates. The children go out for two or three hours twice a week for exercise, and they have good play-grounds when not engaged in the schools.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse. No resident medical officer is required.

Nursing.—One paid nurse is employed; the nursing is satisfactorily performed both by night and by day.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. The Roman Catholic inmates are attended by a priest, and the Dissenters are allowed to attend their respective places of worship.

School.—The children are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—A separate sick ward is required for the children.

Stockbridge
Union.

STOCKBRIDGE UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is dry and open, on a chalk hill, and contains sufficient accommodation for the inmates of the several classes.

2. There is a commodious detached infectious ward situated in a distant part of the garden for both sexes.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for the children.

4. The ventilation is generally good, but not sufficient when the house is full. The drainage is good, and the supply of water sufficient. The sanitary state of the house has usually been very satisfactory.

Furniture.—The bedsteads are made of iron and wood, and the beds are stuffed with chaff and cut straw. Basins, tubs, and towels are used for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified in accordance with the Order, each class being separated. The dietary is that shown in the Appendix (page 161).

The clothing for the males consists of grey cloth and fustian; for the females of bath coating, calico, check, &c.

The aged and infirm males work in the garden, and the able-bodied are set to pound flints. The able-bodied women are employed in washing, cleaning, and needlework.

The aged and infirm are allowed to walk in the garden. The children play in their yards, and walk out once a week.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse. The workhouse, from its small size, does not require a resident medical officer.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse, but in urgent cases nurses are hired by the Guardians. In the opinion of the medical officer the arrangements for nursing are very unsatisfactory, and there is no night nursing, except in urgent cases.

Chaplain.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, but no arrangements are made for religious services for inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—The children of both sexes are jointly instructed by the schoolmistress, and the children are entirely separated from the adult classes.

Generally.—Separate sick wards are required for the children.

A better ventilation of the workhouse should be provided for.

A paid nurse should be appointed, and better arrangements made generally for the nursing of the sick by day and by night.

Facilities should be given to inmates not belonging to the Established Church to attend their respective places of worship.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Stockbridge
Union.

STURMINSTER UNION.

Sturminster
Union.

Building.—1. THE land on which the house stands is very high, and is in all respects suitable for the purpose. The house is sufficiently capacious to accommodate the inmates of all classes.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, and infectious cases would be received into the general infirmary, which is in contact with the main building.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are good, and there is an abundant supply of good water. The sanitary state of the house is very good.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of cocoa-nut fibre, flock, and chaff, and the bedding is good and sufficient. Lavatories are attached to each bed-room, with water constantly laid on.

Inmates.—The classification is defective. There is only one ward for the aged and able men, and the same for the women. The children are properly classified.

The dietaries are inserted in the Appendix (page 163).

The men and boys are clothed in corduroy trowsers and waistcoats, and duck frocks; the women and girls in blue cotton gowns and frocks; and a sufficient quantity of under clothing is allowed to all the inmates.

The men work in the garden. The women and girls do the household work, and sew. The inmates have no recreation beyond walking in the yards and garden.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the use of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is satisfactorily performed both night and day.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, and the regular services are performed on Sundays, &c. No arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are separated from the other inmates.

Generally.—To improve this workhouse, separate wards for able-bodied men and women should be constructed, as well as separate infectious wards, and separate sick wards for children.

THAKEHAM UNION.

Thakeham Union.

Building.—1. THE workhouse stands on a dry and open site, and is in all respects sufficient for the accommodation of the inmates. It is an old workhouse enlarged and altered.

2. There is a building in a distant part of the garden for infectious cases, entirely separated from the house, and sufficient for the purpose, and containing five rooms.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for the children.

4. The ventilation is good, the water supply abundant, and the sanitary state of the house excellent.

Furniture.—The beds for the sick and aged, and infirm, are stuffed with feathers; with flock and straw for the other inmates. Pails and tubs are used for the purpose of washing.

Inmates.—The classification of the inmates is in accordance with Article 98 of the Consolidated Order, with the exception of the girls, who are in the same yard with the women.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Thakeham Union.

For the dietary, *see* Appendix (page 164).

The aged and infirm men are clothed in woollen cloth dresses, the able-bodied in fustian, and the boys in fustian jackets and cord trousers. The women and girls are clothed with garments made principally of cotton.

The males are employed in digging in the garden, and picking oakum; the women and girls in household work, making and mending clothing; and the children walk out into the country occasionally.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer. No resident medical officer is required.

Nursing.—There is one paid nurse, who is assisted by pauper inmates, who attend to the night nursing, under her directions.

Chaplain.—A chaplain is appointed. No special arrangements are made for religious services for inmates not being members of the Established Church.

If there are any Roman Catholics in the workhouse, a priest attends occasionally from a neighbouring parish.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse under the superintendence of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The boys have a yard of their own, and are entirely separated from the adult inmates. The girls occupy the same yard with the adult females.

Generally.—The separation of the school girls from the adult females is much required, and the Guardians should be urged to provide them with a separate yard.

Separate sick wards should also be provided for the children.

Tisbury Union.

TISBURY UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is very low and confined; and some time since fever prevailed in the house. The house is in all respects insufficient for the accommodation of the inmates.

2. There are no separate infectious wards, and infectious cases would be received into the body of the house.

3. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are all defective; the water supply is bad, and the sanitary state of the house unsatisfactory.

Furniture.—The bedsteads are very old; the beds are stuffed with straw and chaff; the bedding appears to be in fair condition and sufficient. The conveniences for washing are very defective.

Inmates.—There are only two classes, males and females. The dietaries are annexed. (*See* Appendix, page 165.) The aged men are clothed in cloth suits. The able men and boys in cord and fustian suits. The women and girls in cotton print dresses, and the usual under clothing. There is no employment for the men. The women do the household work, and sew. There is no recreation for the inmates.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the use of the sick inmates.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain; Divine service is regularly performed. The inmates who are Dissenters attend their own places of worship by special permission.

School.—There is a school, but the children are not separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The workhouse is defective, and inadequate to the purpose for which it is intended in every particular. A new workhouse is now in course of construction.

WAREHAM UNION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Wareham Union.

Building.—1. THE workhouse stands on an elevated site outside the town of Wareham, and contains ample accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are separate infectious wards quite distinct, though not detached, from the workhouse, and they contain three rooms.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and drainage is good; light sufficient; an ample supply of water; and the sanitary state of the workhouse is good.

Furniture.—The bedsteads are iron, and the beds stuffed with flock. Basins, tubs, &c. are supplied for washing, and water is laid on by pipes.

Inmates.—The classification of the inmates is in accordance with the Order.

The dietary will be found in the Appendix (page 166).

The men are supplied with a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers of woollen cloth. The women with print gowns, and the usual under clothing.

The men are employed in gardening. The women in washing, cooking, and the usual household work.

The old men are allowed two hours absence every morning.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the inmates are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The inmates nurse the sick, and the nursing is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. The aged and infirm men and women are allowed to attend their respective places of worship on Sundays, if they choose to do so.

School.—The children occupy a separate storey of the workhouse, and are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The only requisites in the workhouse appear to be the providing of separate sick wards for children, and the appointment of a paid nurse.

WARMINSTER UNION.

Warminster
Union.

Building.—1. THE site is good, and the building is sufficient for the accommodation of the several classes of inmates.

2. There are two rooms appropriated to infectious cases, having no interior communication with the workhouse, but adjoining it.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, drainage, supply of water, and sanitary state of the house are all very good.

Furniture.—The adults' beds are stuffed with flock, the children's with chaff, and there is a sufficient supply of bed clothing. There are troughs and baths for washing, and a good supply of soap and towels.

Inmates.—The inmates are classed in accordance with the Order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 167).

All the inmates of both sexes are clothed in the usual workhouse dresses, and they are plentifully supplied with under clothing.

The men are employed in pounding stones and picking oakum. Some of the able women also pick oakum, and they are further employed in all the household work, sewing, &c.

The only recreation allowed the inmates is a picnic one day in the summer, on the neighbouring downs.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the use of the house.

Nursing.—There is at present no paid nurse, but the Guardians have taken steps for appointing one. The inmates have hitherto done the nursing satisfactorily, and in emergencies a paid nurse is hired.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, whose duties are regularly performed. Inmates not being members of the Established Church, attend their respective chapels on Sundays.

School.—There is a school, and the children are separated entirely from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The only improvements required in this workhouse is separate sick wards for children, and infectious wards detached from the workhouse.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Westbourne
Union.

WESTBOURNE UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is good. The workhouse is an old building, which has been added to at different times. As regards capacity, it affords sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. The rooms used as infectious wards are attached to the workhouse, and are separated from the ordinary sick wards.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good, and the light sufficient. The drainage is at present defective, but it is undergoing improvement. The supply of water is ample and good. The sanitary state of the house is not satisfactory.

Furniture.—The aged and infirm are allowed feather beds; the able-bodied have beds stuffed with chaff. There are conveniences for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are classified according to the Order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 168).

The men and boys are clad in fustian or serge jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers, and holland frocks. The women and girls in cotton print gowns, woollen and flannel petticoats, with the usual under clothing.

The males are employed in working in the garden, breaking stones, and picking oakum; and the females in washing, making and mending the clothing, and general household work.

The old men and women are allowed to walk on the common in front of the house from two to four p.m., and the children are taken out to walk into the country.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the workhouse, except cod-liver oil and quinine.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse, and the pauper inmates cannot be depended on in nursing the sick.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain, but the curate of the parish attends gratuitously on Tuesdays to administer to the religious wants of the inmates. The master reads prayers daily, and the inmates who wish it attend Divine service out of the house on Sundays.

School.—There is a school, and the children are separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Detached infectious wards, and separate sick wards for the children, are required; and a chaplain and nurse should be appointed; the latter is much required.

Westbury Union.

WESTBURY UNION.

Building.—1. THE site lies rather low, but is not damp, and there is a good garden attached to the house. The house is an old one, and has been altered to adapt it to the purpose of a union house. It is sufficiently capacious for the wants of the union.

2. There are separate infectious wards for each sex detached from the workhouse. There is no lying-in ward. Midwifery cases are treated in the general infirmary.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good, but the rooms are generally dark. There is a sufficient supply of good water, and the general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—Flock beds are used in the sick wards; in the other wards straw beds. There are baths and hand-basins for washing.

Inmates.—The inmates are properly classified according to the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 169).

The men wear complete suits of cloth clothing; the boys the same, made of fustian. The women and girls have cotton gowns, and the usual under clothing.

The men are employed in gardening and breaking stones. The women in household work, and making and mending the clothes, and washing.

The children are taken out to walk under the superintendence of the teachers.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the use of the house.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is reported to be satisfactorily performed, under the superintendence of the matron.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the usual duties; and ministers of other denominations are allowed to hold a public service in the workhouse once a week, and to visit inmates of their own persuasion when they express a wish to see them.

School.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are separated from the adults in wards specially appropriated to them.

Generally.—The Guardians, on my representation, are having the infectious wards thoroughly drained and repaired.

A lying-in ward should be provided, as well as a separate sick ward for children, and a paid nurse should be appointed.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
Westbury Union.

WESTHAMPNETT UNION.

Westhampnett
Union.

Building.—1. THE building stands in a good site, surrounded by an extensive garden, and is amply sufficient in all respects for the accommodation of the inmates of all classes.

2. There is a detached building in the garden, which was intended to be used as an infectious ward, but has never been so; it contains two rooms; one of which has always been used for a tailor's shop, and the other as a shoemaker's shop. It could be at any time appropriated to the purpose of an infectious ward. There are also several rooms at the top of the main building in the workhouse, which are used for that purpose; but they have the disadvantage of being approached by the general staircases.

3. There are separate sick-rooms for children.

4. The ventilation is excellent, and the light sufficient, and the supply of good water abundant; the drainage, as it relates to the water-closets, is however defective. The medical officer reports much sickness in the house at all times during the year.

Furniture.—Feather beds are provided for the sick and the aged and infirm, and flock beds for the able-bodied and children.

The conveniences for washing are troughs in the different wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are properly classified in accordance with the order.

The dietaries appear in the Appendix (page 172).

The clothing for the men is blue cloth; for the boys, blue cloth in winter, and duck suits in summer. The women are clothed in blue cotton drugget; the girls in blue cotton in summer, and brown serge in winter.

The men are employed in oakum picking, flock picking, rope making, mat making, gardening, and tailoring; the boys in garden work. The women and girls are employed in all the usual household occupations, and washing, and sewing, and knitting.

The aged and infirm walk in the garden; the children are taken out by the teachers to walk in the country.

Medical Attendance.—All the drugs for the use of the house are supplied by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse; the medical officer reports unsatisfactorily of the nursing performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, and he performs his duties regularly. Roman Catholics are allowed to attend the Roman Catholic chapel in Chichester; and the Roman Catholic priest visits them in the workhouse.

School.—There is a school; boys and girls are both instructed by the schoolmistress; the children are entirely separated from the other inmates.

Generally.—All that requires improvement in this workhouse is the nursing, and the drainage of the water-closets.

The infectious wards in the garden ought also to be restored to their original destination.

WHITCHURCH UNION.

Whitchurch
Union.

Building.—1. THE building stands on a high and dry site, and has ample accommodation for the ordinary number of inmates.

2. There are infectious wards for male and female patients, comprising two rooms with a communication to each, quite separate from the communication with the main building, but at the back the infectious wards are in contact with the main building.

3. There are no separate sick wards for the children.

4. The beds are filled with flock or chaff. There are separate lavatories for each class, in their several wards.

Inmates.—The inmates are divided into nine classes in accordance with the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 173).

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Whitchurch
Union.

The clothing of the males consists of a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers of fustian, woollen stockings, boots, and round frocks, felt hat and two changes of linen; of the females, print gowns, flannel petticoats, woollen stockings, and two changes of linen.

The men are employed in stone-breaking and gardening; and the women and girls in making and mending the clothing, washing, and general household work.

The children are taken out for walking exercise; there is no particular recreation for the adults.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies the drugs required for the use of the inmates.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse, but the day and night nursing is satisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the usual duties. Inmates who are not members of the Established Church are allowed to attend the chapels of their respective religious persuasions; and the sick are visited by their ministers.

School.—The children have separate wards, and are kept from mixing with the adult inmates.

Generally.—All that is required in this workhouse is a paid nurse, and the construction of separate sick wards for the children.

Isle of Wight
Union.

ISLE OF WIGHT UNION.

Building.—1. THE workhouse is built on a dry and healthy site, and is of considerable extent. The arrangements for the distribution of the inmates in the several wards are satisfactory, and there is ample accommodation for all classes.

2. There is a spacious infirmary detached from the workhouse, and at a considerable distance from it stands another infirmary for infectious cases, containing three rooms.

3. There is a separate sick ward for children in each of their wards.

4. The ventilation, light, water-supply, and drainage are all good, and the general sanitary state of the house is excellent.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with flock. Lavatories, basins, &c. are provided for washing.

Inmates.—The classification of the inmates is in strict accordance with the order.

The dietaries appear in the Appendix (page 174). The men wear fustian coats and waistcoats, and trowsers of brown canvas lined with flannel.

The boys are dressed in corduroy suits, with a blue cotton frock over all.

The women and girls wear blue cotton dresses, and all the inmates have a full supply of all the under-clothing generally used and required. The men are employed in gardening and picking oakum; the women in household work, needlework, and picking oakum.

The boys are instructed in shoemaking and tailoring; and the girls in household work, needlework, and knitting.

There is no recreation for the adults beyond exercise in the airing yards. The children are taken out to walk once a week.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer of the workhouse finds all the drugs for the sick, except cod-liver oil.

Nursing.—There are three paid nurses, assisted by the inmates, and the day and night nursing is very satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who has a residence at the workhouse, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. Inmates dissenting from the Established Church are allowed to attend their respective places of worship, and their ministers visit them in the workhouse.

School.—There is a workhouse school exceedingly well conducted, and the children are entirely separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The very satisfactory state of this workhouse precludes the necessity for improvement.

WILTON UNION.

Building.—1. THE house stands in a dry, salubrious site, and has ample accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are no infectious wards detached from the workhouse; two rooms are used for that purpose in the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation, light, and drainage are all good; and there is a sufficient supply of good water. The sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with cut wheaten straw. Bowls, buckets, and towels are provided for washing in every ward; and baths are used when required.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classified. The dietaries will be found in the Appendix (page 176).

The men and boys have cloth suits; the women and girls cotton gowns, and the requisite quantity of under-clothing.

The able men are employed in breaking stones; the old men work in the garden. The women are employed in making and mending the clothing, washing, and general household work.

The old and infirm male inmates walk in a garden and field outside the workhouse walls, one part of the day; the aged and infirm women at another; and the children are taken out to walk in the country, under proper superintendence.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs for the use of the workhouse are supplied by the medical officer at his own cost.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is reported to be satisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the usual services in a new chapel built by Lady Herbert, close to the workhouse; and he attends to the sick and children in the house. Dissenters are visited by their own clergyman.

School.—There is no school in the workhouse. The children attend the national school in the town of Wilton. When in the workhouse they are effectually separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—The improvements required in this workhouse are, detached infectious wards, and separate sick wards for children.

WIMBORNE UNION.

Building.—1. THE site is in a low situation, at the end of one of the streets, and is near the water. The workhouse is an old building, but having been added to, and altered, has sufficient accommodation for the inmates of all classes.

2. There are no detached infectious wards; infectious cases are admitted into the general hospital, which is a detached building at the end of the garden, situated close to the river.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is defective in the hospital; the drainage, light, and water-supply are all good. The general sanitary state of the house is good, with the exception of ventilation.

Furniture.—The aged and infirm, and sick, have feather beds; the other inmates sleep on cocoa-nut fibre or straw.

A lavatory is provided in each ward for personal use.

Inmates.—The inmates are all classified according to the order.

The dietaries are included in the Appendix (page 177).

The clothing of all the inmates is good and sufficient, of the quality usually worn in other workhouses.

The males pick oakum; the females are employed in the usual domestic work and needle-work.

The children are taken out to walk daily.

Medical Attendance.—All drugs are furnished by the medical officer.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is performed to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

Chaplain.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs the duties prescribed by the order. Inmates not belonging to the Established Church attend their own chapels, and are visited by their respective ministers.

Wimborne Union.

School.—There is a school, conducted by a schoolmistress. The boys are separated from the adults; but the girls' school-room communicates with the garden, in which the infirmary stands.

Generally.—The improvements required in this workhouse are, a new infirmary, separate sick wards for children, and detached infectious wards.

WINCHESTER UNION.

Winchester Union.

Building.—1. THE site is a very good one, at the top of the town, and is very healthy. The house is sufficiently large and commodious to accommodate the inmates of all classes.

2. There is a detached building in the garden, containing one room, where infectious cases are admitted. Ordinary cases are treated in four rooms in the body of the house, two for males, and two for females.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The drainage is moderately good; the ventilation very bad; light sufficient; the general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds in the sick-rooms are stuffed with flock and cocoa-nut fibre, and with straw in all the other sleeping-rooms.

There are two bath-rooms and lavatories.

Inmates.—The inmates are all properly classified according to the order.

The dietaries are annexed. (*See Appendix, page 177.*)

The men and boys are clad in corduroy suits; the women and girls in blue cotton gowns, and all classes have a sufficient supply of under-clothing.

The men and boys work in the garden and the field; the women and girls are employed in needlework, washing, and the usual domestic occupations.

The children are taken out to walk in the country; the adults walk in the garden.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all drugs for the workhouse, except cod-liver oil and quinine, which are found by the Guardians.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse. The male paupers are nursed by the inmates, and the nursing is occasionally not so satisfactory as it ought to be.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs his clerical duties regularly. No arrangements are made for the religious instruction of inmates not belonging to the Established Church.

School.—There is a good school in the workhouse, and the children are perfectly separated from the other inmates.

Generally.—As there is only one room in the detached infectious ward in the garden, three other rooms should be added to it. Separate sick wards should be provided for the children. The drainage requires attending to, and the ventilation improved.

A paid nurse should be employed in the male sick-rooms.

Dissenters should be allowed permission to attend their respective chapels on Sundays.

Alverstoke Gilbert
Incorporation.

ALVERSTOKE GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Building.—1. THE building stands on an open, large and salubrious site, and is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the inmates.

2. There are separate sick wards for all classes of diseases, but none of them are detached from the main building, and infectious cases are necessarily admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good, as well as the drainage, and the sanitary state of the house is generally satisfactory.

I am not able to speak of the water-supply, but I believe it to be sufficient.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of the materials usual in workhouses, and the arrangements for washing are the same as in most other workhouses.

Inmates.—The classification is imperfect. All the adult males occupy the same yard, and the boys are associated with them; the females of all classes also use the same yard.

The

The males are dressed in fustian suits, the females in cotton gowns; and all have a sufficient supply of under-clothing.

The men are employed in gardening and oakum picking, the women in the usual domestic occupations. The children walk out occasionally.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer supplies all drugs for the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The nursing is performed by the inmates, who appear to be much overworked.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs his duties with great regularity. Inmates not in communion with the Established Church are allowed to attend their own chapels, and their ministers visit them in the workhouse.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse. The girls are effectually separated from the adults, and have a ward and yard to themselves. The boys are placed in the same yard with the adult males.

Generally.—A new ward for the boys is much required in this workhouse, and detached infectious wards should be constructed, and proper paid nurses appointed.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Alverstoke Gilbert
Incorporation.

ARUNDEL GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Arundel Gilbert
Incorporation.

Building.—1. THE workhouse stands on an elevated site on the west of the town, and has a small garden attached to it. It is sufficient in point of size to accommodate the paupers who are usually sent there.

2. There are no detached or separate infirmaries; sick cases, of all sorts, would be admitted into the body of the house, into two rooms set apart for the sick.

3. There is no separate sick ward for children.

4. The ventilation is tolerably good, as well as the drainage, and there is a sufficient supply of good water; the general sanitary state of the house is good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers and chaff, and there is a sufficiency of bed clothing. There are no particular conveniences for washing beyond basins and towels.

Inmates.—The structural arrangements of the house does not admit of a proper classification of the inmates; the males and females are separated, but not entirely.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 178.)

The men and boys are clothed in drab cloth suits, and the women and girls in blue linsey woolsey. There is no employment for the inmates beyond the household work for the women. There are no arrangements for the recreation of the inmates.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the house at his own cost.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse. The inmates act as nurses; and there are favourable reports as to the manner in which they perform their duty.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain. The inmates who do not belong to the Established Church are allowed to attend their respective chapels on Sundays, and ministers of all denominations are permitted to visit them.

School.—The children attend the free school in the town. There are no means for separating them from the adult inmates in the workhouse.

Generally.—This incorporation is highly in favour of a dissolution of the Gilbert Unions; and until that desirable object is effected it would be imprudent to attempt any alterations in the workhouse.

CHICHESTER (L.A.).

Chichester (L. A.).

Building.—1. THE workhouse is situate at the north end of the town, and is surrounded by buildings; it has a large garden. The house is very old, and has been added to, and improved at different times; and is in most respects sufficient for the accommodation of the inmates of all classes.

2. There is a house called the "Pest House," a considerable distance from the workhouse, containing five rooms, to which all infectious cases are sent. All ordinary cases of sickness are placed in separate rooms in the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.
Chichester (L. A.).

4. The ventilation is defective, as well as the light in some of the rooms. The sanitary state of the house is also defective. The supply of water is tolerably good, both as to quantity and quality. The drainage is also good.

Furniture.—The beds are, some of them, composed of feathers, others of chaff. There are no conveniences for washing.

Inmates.—The classification is very imperfect, scarcely amounting to more than a separation of the sexes.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 179.)

The clothing of all the inmates is good and sufficient.

The men are employed in picking oakum, hair, and flock. The women do all the household work, and mend the clothing. The children are taken out to walk by the teachers. The other inmates are granted one holiday each in two months.

Medical Attendance.—The drugs are supplied by the medical officer of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There are no paid nurses; and the nursing is most unsatisfactorily performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs his duties in a most satisfactory manner. There are no arrangements for the religious instruction of inmates not being members of the Established Church.

Schools.—Both the schools are under the schoolmistress, and their management is much improved of late. The boys are located in a ward by themselves; but the girls' day-room, which is used as the school-room, communicates with the yard used by adult inmates.

Generally.—This workhouse has undergone several improvements lately, but is incapable of such further improvements as would fit it for the purpose of a regular workhouse.

East Preston Gil-
bert Incorporation.

EAST PRESTON GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Building.—1. THE site is open, dry and salubrious, and contains a large garden. The house is sufficiently large for the accommodation of all classes of inmates.

2. There are no infectious wards detached from the workhouse, but four rooms in the body of the house would be used for that purpose if required.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is good, and the drainage fair; there is a good supply of water, and the general sanitary state of the house is satisfactory.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of feathers, chaff, and cocoa-nut fibre. There are troughs and bowls for washing.

Inmates.—The classification chiefly extends to separation of the sexes, but the able men have a ward to themselves; and the school girls are separated from the adults in a ward and yard of their own.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 180.)

The men are dressed in woollen suits; the women in cotton and woollen gowns; and all have a sufficient quantity of under-clothing. The children are taken out to walk twice a week under the charge of the teacher.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the use of the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is well performed with the assistance of the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. The inmates all belong to the Established Church.

School.—The schools are both under the schoolmistress; the girls are separated from the adults, but the boys are in the same yard with the men.

Generally.—Should there be a dissolution of the Gilbert Incorporations, which is fully expected, this incorporation ought either to be united to Arundel, or would form a centre of a new union; some of the parishes which compose the present Incorporation would be added to neighbouring unions, owing to their isolated position.

FARNBOROUGH GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

Building.—1. THE building occupies a low site, but the soil is dry, and there is a large garden. The house is sufficient in size for the wants of the incorporation, but in other respects is totally unfit for a workhouse.

2. There is no detached infectious ward; all sick and infectious cases are admitted into the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light are tolerably good, as is also the drainage; and the sanitary state of the house is satisfactory. There is a good supply of water.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of flock and straw; there are troughs and bowls for washing.

Inmates.—There is no classification beyond that of the sexes.

The dietary tables are in the Appendix (page 183).

The men and boys wear cord jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers. The women and girls are dressed in linsey gowns and frocks; and all have the usual under-clothing.

The men work in the garden; the women do the household work.

There is no recreation for the inmates, beyond walking in the grounds.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the sick are nursed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. Inmates not of the Established Church are allowed to attend their respective chapels in the neighbourhood.

School.—There is a school. In school hours the children are separated from the adults; but there is no effective separation afterwards.

Generally.—It would be impolitic to attempt to improve this workhouse, looking to the probable dissolution of the Gilbert Incorporations.

HEADLEY GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Headley Gilbert
Incorporation.

Building.—1. THE site is good and salubrious, and the house, as to capacity, is sufficiently commodious for the very few inmates who are usually found there.

2. Infectious cases would be placed in a room in the yard adjoining the vagrant ward, but it is altogether inadequate and improper for the purpose, and they would also be placed in the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation is tolerably good. There is a sufficient supply of good water, and the drainage and sanitary state of the house are good.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of woollen flock.

The conveniences for washing are good.

Inmates.—The males have a separate day room and dormitories, and the female the same, but beyond this there is no classification; the yard is common to all classes.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 184.)

The inmates are provided with the clothing usually worn in workhouses, and their under-clothing is changed weekly.

The men are employed in working in the garden, and the women in household work.

No arrangements are made for recreation beyond walking in the yard and garden.

Medical Attendance.—The Guardians supply cod-liver oil and quinine; all other drugs for the use of the house are found by the medical officer.

Nursing.—Hired nurses are employed if necessary; the general nursing is performed by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is no chaplain, but a neighbouring clergyman attends gratuitously. The inmates attend Divine service in the parish church on Sundays, and the Dissenters are allowed to attend their own chapels.

School.—The children attend the national school in the village. When in the workhouse, they are not separated from the adult inmates.

Generally.—Nothing can be done to improve this workhouse; and the Guardians, looking forward to a dissolution of the Gilbert Incorporations, are averse to making any alterations in it.

Report of
W. H. T. Hawley,
Esq.

SALISBURY INCORPORATION (L.A.).

Salisbury Incor-
poration (L.A.).

Building.—1. THE site is very confined, and offers no facilities for the extension of the building. The house is very old; there are no airing yards, and the structural arrangements are so defective and inconvenient as to render it totally unfit for a workhouse.

2. There is a detached infectious ward in a distant part of the town. All ordinary cases of sickness are placed in rooms used as sick wards in the body of the house.

3. There are no separate sick wards for children.

4. The ventilation and light are defective, the drainage good, and the water supply sufficient. The sanitary state of the house is generally good.

Furniture.—The beds are composed of cut straw; washing basins are provided in all the rooms of the house, and troughs in different parts of it.

Inmates.—There is only a twofold classification, viz., adult males and boys, adult females and girls.

The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 185.)

The male inmates are clothed in fustian and cloth suits; the females in gowns of cotton or linsey, and all have a sufficient quantity of under clothing.

The men pound stones; the women are employed in making and mending the clothing, and general household work.

The able-bodied are allowed no recreation. The aged and infirm can leave the workhouse temporarily by permission from the master.

The children are taken out to walk five times a week.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the workhouse, except cod-liver oil and quinine, which are supplied by a chemist in the town on his orders.

Nursing.—There is no paid nurse; the nursing is performed by the pauper inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain; the inmates not belonging to the Established Church are visited by ministers of their own persuasion.

School.—There is a school in the workhouse; boys and girls are both under a schoolmistress; the children occupy the same ward with the adult women.

Generally.—The workhouse, from the confined area on which the building stands, is incapable of extension or improvement, and it is very desirable that the incorporation should be dissolved, and added to the Alderbury Union.

Southampton
Incorporation
(L.A.).

SOUTHAMPTON INCORPORATION (L.A.).

Building.—THE old workhouse at Southampton is now nearly pulled down, and the inmates are accommodated in the remaining portion of the building, and in rooms near the workhouse hired temporarily by the Guardians. The new workhouse, which is fast approaching towards completion, is constructed on excellent plans approved of by the Poor Law Board, and when finished will furnish an excellent example of an effective workhouse.

Schools.—The schools are detached from the workhouse, and are separated from each other; and the children will have no communication with the inmates of the workhouse, which is on the side of the street opposite.

Nurse.—There is a paid nurse, and the nursing is satisfactorily performed.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain, who performs his duties satisfactorily. Inmates not in communion with the Established Church, attend their own places of worship, and they are visited by their own ministers.

Medical Attendance.—There is a medical officer who resides close to the workhouse, and the Guardians have a dispensary of their own attached to the workhouse, from which all drugs for the use of the house are supplied.

Dietaries.—The dietaries are annexed. (See Appendix, page 186.)

Generally.—Nil.

SUTTON GILBERT INCORPORATION.

Building.—1. THE site is tolerably good and healthy. The house is in every respect unfit for a workhouse, and is a disgrace to the parishes to which it belongs.

2. Infectious cases are admitted into a building containing five rooms, on the opposite side of the road to the workhouse, but it is also used for receiving vagrants; ordinary sick cases are treated in the body of the house.

3. The children are admitted into two rooms in the body of the house when sick, but they are also occupied by the adult females.

4. Ventilation and light are defective; drainage good, and a good supply of water; the sanitary state of the house is generally good.

Furniture.—The beds are stuffed with feathers; for dirty cases chaff beds are provided. Bowls and troughs are used for washing.

Inmates.—There is no classification beyond an attempt to separate the sexes, which is imperfectly done.

The dietaries are shown in the Appendix (page 187).

The men are clad in fustian suits, the women in cotton gowns, and all are provided with the usual under clothing.

Able men are employed in picking oakum, the aged in gardening; the women are employed in household work.

The aged and infirm are allowed to walk in the garden. There are no airing yards.

Medical Attendance.—The medical officer finds all the drugs for the workhouse.

Nursing.—There is a paid nurse, who is assisted by the inmates.

Chaplain.—There is a chaplain. There is one Roman Catholic in the house who attends a Roman Catholic chapel in the neighbourhood.

School.—The children go to the parish school; when in the workhouse they are not separated from the adults.

Generally.—Nothing can be done to improve this very objectionable workhouse. The Guardians object to make any alterations in it, under the impression that the Gilbert Incorporations will be dissolved; and the dissolution of this incorporation is particularly required, as the Guardians of the Petworth Union are only waiting for that event to build a new workhouse, and re-model the union.

APPENDIX, No. 2

NUMBER OF WORKHOUSES.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
	Workhouses in which there is Insufficient or Defective Accommoda- tion for the Inmates.	Workhouses in which there are no Detached or Separate Infectious Wards.	Workhouses in which there are no Separate Sick Wards for Children.	Workhouses in which there are Defects in the Sanitary Arrangements.	Workhouses in which the Classification or Employment or Clothing of the Inmates are Defective.	Workhouses in which there are no Paid Nurses.	Workhouses in which there are no Chaplains.	Workhouses in which the Arrangement for the Classification and Separation of the Children from the Adults are Imperfect.
1. Alderbury - - -			+			+		
2. Alresford - - -			+					
3. Alton - - -			District School.					
4. Amesbury - - -		+	+			+		
5. Andover - - -		+	+					
6. Basingstoke - - -			+					
7. Blandford - - -			+			+		
8. Bradford - - -			+	+				
9. Calne - - -								
10. Catherington - - -	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11. Chippenham - - -				+				
12. Christchurch - - -	+	+	+	+		+	+	
13. Cricklade - - -			+			+		
14. Devizes - - -			+					
15. Droxford - - -			+					
16. Farnham - - -		+	District School.					
17. Fareham - - -	+		+					+
18. Fordingbridge - - -	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
19. Hartley Wintney - - -		+	District School.			+		
20. Havant - - -			+			+		
21. Highworth and Swindon								
22. Hursley - - -	+	+	+		+	+		+
23. Kingsclere - - -		+	+			+		
24. Lymington - - -			+					
25. Malmesbury - - -			+	+	+			
26. Marlborough - - -		+	+					
27. Melksham - - -		+	+	+				
28. Mere - - -		+	+				+	
29. Midhurst - - -		+	+					
30. New Forest - - -			+			+		
31. Petersfield - - -			+			+		
32. Petworth - - -		+	No School.			+	+	

NUMBER OF WORKHOUSES.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
	Workhouses in which there is Insufficient or Defective Accommoda- tion for the Inmates.	Workhouses in which there are no Detached or Separate Infectious Wards.	Workhouses in which there are no Separate Sick Wards for Children.	Workhouses in which there are Defects in the Sanitary Arrangements.	Workhouses in which the Classification or Employment or Clothing of the Inmates are Defective.	Workhouses in which there are no Paid Nurses.	Workhouses in which there are no Chaplains.	Workhouses in which the Arrangements for the Classification and Separation of the Children from the Adults are Imperfect.
3. Wisborough Green -			School.			+	+	
5. Pewsey - - -		+	+			+		
3. Poole - - -		+	+					
7. Portsea Island - -					+			
8. Ringwood - - -	+	+	+	+		+	+	
9. Romsey - - -			+		+	+		+
9. Shaftesbury - - -	+	+	+		+	+		
1. South Stoneham - -			+			+		
2. Steyning - - -			+					
3. Stockbridge - - -			+	+		+		
4. Sturminster - - -	+	+	+					
6. Thakeham - - -	+		+					
3. Tisbury - - -	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
7. Wareham - - -			+			+		
1. Warminster - - -		+	+					
4. Westborne - - -		+	+			+	+	
9. Westbury - - -			+		+	+		
1. Westhampnett - - -				+				
2. Whitechurch - - -			+			+		
3. Wight, Isle of - - -								
1. Wilton - - -		+	+			+		
1. Wimborne - - -	+	+	+	+				
1. Winchester - - -		+	+	+				
1. Alverstoke, G. I. - -	+	+	+		+	+		+
1. Arundel, G. I. - - -	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
1. Chichester, L. A. - -	+		+	+	+	+		+
1. East Preston, G. I. - -		+	+		+			+
1. Farnborough, G. I. - -	+	+	+		+	+		+
1. Headley, G. I. - - -	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1. Salisbury, L. A. - - -	+		+	+	+	+		+
1. Southampton, L. A. - -								
1. Sutton, G. I. - - -	+		+	+	+			+

APPENDIX, No. 3.

DIETARY TABLES.

ALDERBURY UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Alderbury Union, held on the 25th day of July 1856, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1½	8	-	-	2	-	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	2	1
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1	-	12	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1	-	10	5	2	1
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	8	-	-	2	-	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	2	1
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	-	6	1	-	-	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	-	5	1	-	-	5	2	1
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1	-	12	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1	-	10	5	2	1
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	8	-	-	2	-	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	2	1
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1	-	12	6	2	1
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1	-	10	5	2	1

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowances of gruel at this meal specified in the above table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter and 8 oz. of sugar per week.

Children above nine and under 16 years of age, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) *George Matcham*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *John Alfred Lush*, Medical Officer.

ALRESFORD UNION.

DIETARY TABLE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

MEN AND WOMEN.		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Pork or Bacon.	Cooked Beef.	Cheese.	Broth.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	2
	Women	5	1½	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
Monday	Men	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	2
	Women	5	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5	2
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	6	2
	Women	5	1½	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	2
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	5	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2
Thursday	Men	6	1½	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	6	2
	Women	5	1½	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	2
Friday	Men	6	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	5	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2
Saturday	Men	6	1½	4	-	5	-	-	-	8	6	2
	Women	5	1½	4	-	5	-	-	-	8	5	2

DIETARY TABLE FOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN.		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.							SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Cooked Pork or Bacon.	Cooked Beef.	Cheese.	Broth.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :		5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	½	1
Monday :		5	1½	-	-	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	½	1
Tuesday :		5	1½	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	½	1
Wednesday :		5	1½	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	½	1
Thursday :		5	1½	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	½	1
Friday :		5	1½	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	½	1
Saturday :		5	1½	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	8	5	2	-	-
Between the ages of	9 and 16	4	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
	5 and 9	4	-	½	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	½	1

The Guardians may allow to each infirm person, resident in the said workhouse, a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and for supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding eight ounces per week, in lieu of the gruel and cheese prescribed for those meals in the above table for men and women.

Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

12 June 1860.

ALTON UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for the Union Workhouse.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Rice, Potatoes, or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men - - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Monday	Men - - - - -	6	2	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	14	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Tuesday	Men - - - - -	6	2	6	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 or 4	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Wednesday	Men - - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Thursday	Men - - - - -	6	2	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Friday	Men - - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Saturday	Men - - - - -	6	2	6	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	Women and Children from 9 to 16 years	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 or 4	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-

To each infirm person, resident in the workhouse, one pint of tea sweetened with half an ounce of sugar, and half an ounce of butter, per meal, for breakfast and supper, in lieu of the gruel and cheese above prescribed.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

Dated 28 November 1854.

DIETARY TABLE for Children under Nine Years of Age in the Workhouse.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Rice, Potatoes, or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.	Bread.	Butter.
		oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 2 to 5	4	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " 1 to 2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" under 1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above dietaries for children above two years of age, sanctioned by the Poor Law Board 10th November 1856.

For children under two years of age, the dietary is in accordance with the direction of the medical officer, and in addition to the above scale, each child under one year has an allowance of one ounce of sugar per day.

AMESBURY UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY OF INMATES.

Day of the Week.	Class of Inmates.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Suet Pudding.	Cooked Vegetables.	Bacon.	Cooked Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Rice or cooked Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Or Butter.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Males - - - -	6	1½	12	16	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	10	12	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	9	8	-	-	-	-	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	½	½
Monday	Males - - - -	6	1½	-	-	4	16	-	-	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	-	-	3	12	-	-	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	3	-	½	½
Tuesday	Males - - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	16	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	12	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	½	½
Wednesday	Males - - - -	6	1½	12	16	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	10	12	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	9	8	-	-	-	-	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	½	½
Thursday	Males - - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	16	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	12	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	½	½
Friday	Males - - - -	6	1½	-	-	4	16	-	-	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	-	-	3	12	-	-	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	3	-	½	½
Saturday	Males - - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	16	6	2	1	-
	Females, and children from 9 to 16.	5	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	12	5	2	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	1½	-	½
	Children from 2 to 5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	½	½

The sick and children under two years of age are dieted by direction of the medical officer. Inmates who are infirm or over 60 years of age are allowed one pint of tea each, properly sweetened, for supper daily.

AMESBURY UNION WORKHOUSE—*continued.*

DIETARIES FOR SICK PERSONS.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Fresh Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Males - - - -	6	1½	4	16	6	2	1
Females - - - -	5	1½	3	12	5	2	1

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Tea.	Bread.	Mutton Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	6	1	6	1	6	1	1
Females - - - -	5	1	5	1	5	1	1

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Tea.	Gruel.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - - -	6	1	3	6	1	1
Females - - - - -	5	1	3	5	1	1

Children from one month old to weaning, 6 oz. of bread, and 1 oz. of sugar each per day.

DIETARY for PERSONS of WEAK INTELLECT maintained in the Union Workhouse.

DAY of WEEK.			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bacon.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Fresh Meat, Uncooked.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	4	3	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	4	3	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	Males -	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Females -	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) R. M. Wilson.

ANDOVER UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

ORDERED (with the consent of the Poor Law Board) that the Paupers of both Sexes who may hereafter be received and maintained in the Workhouse of the Andover Union, in the Counties of Southampton and Wilts, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be Fed, Dieted, and Maintained with the Food, and in the manner described and set forth in the Tables hereunder written, viz. :—

DAY.	CLASS.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Broth.
Sunday	Men -	oz. 6	pint. 1½	oz. 8	lbs. -	oz. 2	-	-	-	oz. 7	oz. 1½	-	-
	Women -	5	1½	6	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	½	-
Monday	Men -	6	1½	8	1¼	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	1½
	Women -	5	1½	6	or 1	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	1¼
Tuesday	Men -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	7	1½	-	-
	Women -	5	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	6	-	½	-
Wednesday	Men -	6	1½	8	-	2	-	-	-	7	1½	-	-
	Women -	5	1½	6	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	½	-
Thursday	Men -	6	1½	8	1¼	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	1½
	Women -	5	1½	6	or 1	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	1¼
Friday	Men -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	7	1½	-	-
	Women -	5	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	6	-	½	-
Saturday	Men -	6	1½	5	1¼	-	-	-	10	7	1½	-	-
	Women -	5	1½	4	or 1	-	-	-	8	6	-	½	-

That each infirm person resident in the workhouse shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, and an allowance of butter for breakfast, not exceeding three ounces and a half per week, in lieu of the gruel prescribed by the above table.

That children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the Guardians shall from time to time direct; and that children of the age of nine years and under the age of 16 years shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for able-bodied women, with the exception of the butter for supper, in lieu of which such children shall be allowed three quarters of a pint of milk each, when sufficient milk can be procured for the purpose.

And that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

By order of the Board of Guardians of the said union.

(signed) Thos. Lamb, Clerk.

1 May 1848.

ANDOVER UNION.

DIETARY TABLES for Pauper Children from Two to Nine Years of Age.

TABLE (A).

Children from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - - -	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday - - - -	4	1	4 or 7	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Tuesday - - - -	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday - - -	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday - - - -	4	1	4 or 7	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Friday - - - -	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday - - - -	4	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-

TABLE (B).

Children from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - - -	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday - - - -	5	1	5 or 8	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
Tuesday - - - -	5	1	4	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday - - -	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday - - - -	5	1	5 or 8	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
Friday - - - -	5	1	4	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday - - - -	5	1	3	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *Chr. Dodson*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *Geo. S. Payne*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above dietary tables.

Poor Law Board, 22 September 1857.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.*Thos. Lamb*, Clk rk.

BASINGSTOKE UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Basingstoke Union, held on the 22nd day of April 1853, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective classes and sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Beef.	Bacon or Pork.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Coffee.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	8	1½	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	1
Monday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	1½	6	-	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	5	1
Tuesday	Men -	8	1½	6	-	16	-	-	-	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	4	-	12	-	-	-	5	1
Wednesday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	1½	6	-	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	5	1
Thursday	Men -	8	1½	-	4	16	-	-	-	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	3	12	-	-	-	5	1
Friday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	8	1½	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	1
Saturday	Men -	8	1½	-	4	16	-	-	-	6	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	3	12	-	-	-	5	1

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast in lieu of the allowances of gruel at this meal, specified in the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 5 ozs. of butter and 7 ozs. of sugar per week.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women. Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) *W. L. Sclater*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Edward Covey*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 9 May 1853.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

BLANDFORD UNION.

DIETARY for Able-bodied Persons above Nine Years of Age.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Beef Soup.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Saturday	Males -	6	1½	4	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	3	1½	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Sunday	Males -	6	1½	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	Males -	6	1½	7	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday	Males -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	5	16	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	4	16	5	1½
Wednesday	Males -	6	1½	7	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	-	5	1½
Thursday	Males -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	5	16	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	4	16	5	1½
Friday	Males -	6	1½	7	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1½
	Females -	5	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	-	5	1½

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 8 ozs. of sugar, and 7 ozs. of butter per week in lieu of gruel, if deemed advisable to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine, to be allowed the quantities as women.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

BRADFORD UNION.

FOR ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.				
		Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Meat or Bacon.	Cheese.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Sugar.	Coffee.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men - - - -	8	1½	7	-	2	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	6	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Monday	Men - - - -	8	1½	7	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Tuesday	Men - - - -	8	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	-	3	-	1½	-	-	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Wednesday	Men - - - -	8	1½	7	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	6	-	-	-	-	1½	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Thursday	Men - - - -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	16	-	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	-	-	-	-	16	-	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Friday	Men - - - -	8	1½	7	-	2	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	6	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓
Saturday	Men - - - -	8	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
	Women and children from 9 to 13.	6	1½	-	3	-	1½	-	-	5	-	⅓	⅓	⅓

1 lb. of oatmeal to 1 gallon of gruel. One-tenth of a pint of milk, and one-tenth of an ounce of coffee to make 1 pint.
1 oz. of meat with the bones from the kitchen, to each pint of broth.

OLD AND INFIRM ABOVE 60 YEARS OF AGE.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Meat or Bacon.	Cheese.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	7	-	2	-	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	6	-	2	-	-	5	½	1
Monday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	-	4	-	1	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	½	1
Tuesday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	7	-	2	-	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	6	-	2	-	-	5	½	1
Wednesday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	-	4	-	1	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	½	1
Thursday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	½	1
Friday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	7	-	2	-	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	6	-	2	-	-	5	½	1
Saturday	Men - - - -	6	½	1	-	4	-	1	-	6	½	1
	Women - - - -	5	½	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	½	1

1 oz. of sugar daily, one-tenth of a pint of milk, and one-tenth of an ounce of tea, to make 1 pint. Two ounces of suet and 10 oz. of flour to make 1 lb. of suet pudding.

BRADFORD UNION—*continued.*

CHILDREN FROM FIVE TO NINE YEARS OF AGE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Bread.	Meat or Bacon.	Cheese.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	5	1	5	-	1½	-	-	-	5	½	¼
Monday - -	5	1	-	3	-	¾	-	-	5	½	¼
Tuesday - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	½	¼
Wednesday -	5	1	-	3	-	¾	-	-	5	½	¼
Thursday -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	½	¼
Friday - -	5	1	5	-	1½	-	-	-	5	½	¼
Saturday	5	1	-	3	-	¾	-	-	5	½	¼

CHILDREN FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Bread.	Meat or Bacon.	Cheese.	Vegetables.	Rice Puddings.	Suet Puddings.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	4	¾	4	-	1½	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Monday - -	4	¾	-	2	-	½	-	-	4	½	¼
Tuesday - -	4	¾	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	½	¼
Wednesday -	4	¾	-	2	-	½	-	-	4	½	¼
Thursday -	4	¾	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	½	¼
Friday - -	4	¾	4	-	1½	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Saturday -	4	¾	-	2	-	½	-	-	4	½	¼

1 lb. of oatmeal and 1 pint of milk for 1 gallon of gruel. Two ounces of suet, 3 ozs. of sugar, half-pint of milk, and 6 ozs. of rice, for 1 lb. of pudding.

(signed) William Gee, Chairman.

N. Jarvis Highmore, M.D., Medical Officer.

William Timbrell, Clerk to the Guardians.

1 December 1864.

CALNE UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY USED IN CALNE UNION WORKHOUSE.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Soup.	Potatoes.	Beef.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	
		oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	pint.	lb.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
Monday	Men - - -	8	2	3	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	3	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	2½	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	2	¾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	2	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
Tuesday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
Wednesday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	-	-	2	1½	-	-	-	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	2	1½	-	-	-	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	¾	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	½	-	-	-	4	¼	½	
Thursday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	¼	½	
	Children under 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	¼	½	
Friday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1½	-	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	½	-	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½	1	-	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	¾	-	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	½	-	4	¼	½	
Saturday	Men - - -	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	¼	-	
	Women - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	¼	-	
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	¼	½	
	Children from 2 to 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	¼	½	
	Children under 2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	¼	½	

Persons above 60 years of age to have one ounce of tea, five ounces of butter, and seven ounces of sugar, per week, instead of gruel. Children above nine years of age to have the same quantities as women. Children under two years of age to be dieted at the discretion of the medical officer.

CATHERINGTON UNION.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN; by Order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soups.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	-	8	1½	5	½	-	-	8	-	1½
	Women	-	-	7	1½	5	½	-	-	7	-	1½
Monday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	1½	-	8	2	-
	Women	-	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-
Tuesday	Men	-	-	8	1½	5	½	-	-	8	-	1½
	Women	-	-	7	1½	5	½	-	-	7	-	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	1½	-	8	2	-
	Women	-	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-
Thursday	Men	-	-	8	1½	5	½	-	-	8	-	1½
	Women	-	-	7	1½	5	½	-	-	7	-	1½
Friday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	14	8	2	-
	Women	-	-	7	1½	-	-	-	12	7	2	-
Saturday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	1½	-	8	2	-
	Women	-	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards, may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 5 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar, per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.
Children under nine years of age, to be dieted at discretion; above nine, to be allowed the same quantities as women.
Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE (A.) Children from Two to Five.										TABLE (B.) Children from Five to Nine.								
BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.		Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	4	½	3	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	5	½
Monday	-	4	½	-	-	8	-	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	10	-	5	½
Tuesday	-	4	½	3	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	5	½
Wednesday	-	4	½	-	-	-	8	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	-	10	5	½
Thursday	-	4	½	3	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	5	½
Friday	-	4	½	-	-	8	-	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	10	-	5	½
Saturday	-	4	½	3	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	5	½

Suet pudding, 9½ oz. flour and 1½ oz. suet to a pound. Rice pudding, 5½ oz. of rice to a pound. Milk and water, half milk.

CHIPPENHAM UNION.

DIETARY OF ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Fresh Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Tea.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
Tuesday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
Thursday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
Friday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday	Men	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1
	Women	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at supper on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, in lieu of the allowances of cheese at this meal, specified in the above Table, one pint of tea, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, each of the said meals.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

DIET CLASSES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Men, able-bodied. | 4A. Boys, 2 to 5 years. | 8. Girls, 5 to 9 years. |
| 2. Men, old and infirm. | 5. Women, able-bodied. | 8A. Girls, 2 to 5 years. |
| 3. Boys, 9 to 16 years. | 6. Women, old and infirm. | 9. Children, 1 to 2 years. |
| 4. Boys, 5 to 9 years. | 7. Girls, 9 to 16 years. | 9A. Infants under 1 year. |

CHIPPENHAM UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Chippenham Union, held on the 3rd of June 1861, it was resolved, "That the following Amended Dietary Table for Children of the respective Classes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order, dated the 16th of February 1848."

AMENDED DIETARY TABLE FOR CHILDREN.

From 2 to 5 Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Skim Milk.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Skim Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

From 5 to 9 Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Skim Milk.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Skim Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5.	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	2	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Above 9 Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Skim Milk.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Skim Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Roast meat to be given once a week, or a stew of meat, rice, and potatoes. Children under 2 years of age, unweaned, to be allowed, per day, 10 oz. of bread, and skim milk and sugar, at the discretion of the medical officer. Weaned children the same as from 2 to 5 years of age, but instead of cheese or pea soup, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of skim milk for dinner. The milk to be only once skimmed; or new milk may be given in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint for each pint of skimmed milk.

(signed) *George T. Marsh,*
Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *W. H. Colborne,*
Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

H. Fleming,
Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 16 August 1861.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Christchurch Union, &c.

WHEREAS by an order bearing date the 14th day of January, in the year 1836, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Christchurch Union, in the County of Southampton, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Schedule.

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Christchurch Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table; viz.:—

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Cheese.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Boiled Rice (Sweetened).	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	2	—	4½	1	—	—	—	6	1½
	Women	6	2	—	4½	1	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men	7	—	1½	—	—	—	—	1½	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	—	—	—	—	1½	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	7	—	1½	—	—	1½	5	—	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	—	—	1½	4	—	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	7	—	1½	4½	1	—	—	—	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	4½	1	—	—	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men	7	—	1½	—	—	1½	5	—	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	—	—	1½	4	—	5	1½
Friday	Men	7	—	1½	4½	1	—	—	—	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	4½	1	—	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men	7	—	1½	—	—	1½	5	—	6	1½
	Women	6	—	1½	—	—	1½	4	—	5	1½

In the event of a scarcity of potatoes, an allowance of 1 lb. of swede turnips may be given, at the discretion of the Guardians, to each poor person, in lieu of half the quantity of potatoes prescribed by the above Table.

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast, not exceeding 1 pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding ½ oz. to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding 4 oz. per week, in lieu of the cheese and porridge for breakfast prescribed by the above Table.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of 9 years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children of the age of 9 years, and under the age of 16 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 12th day of November, in the year 1847.

(signed) *Geo. Nicholls.*
Edmund W. Head.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Christchurch Union, held on the 28th day of September 1857, it was Resolved that the following be the Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from 2 to 9 years of age, hereunder described in the Workhouse of the said Union.

TABLE A.—Children from 2 to 5.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk Broth.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Beef Soup with Peas.	Rice with Sugar.	Bread.	Cheese.	Toast and Water, or Milk Broth.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4½	1½	-	-	3½	8	-	-	4	1½	½
Monday - - -	4½	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	4	1½	½
Tuesday - - -	4½	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½
Wednesday - - -	4½	-	1	-	3½	8	-	-	4	1½	½
Thursday - - -	4½	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½
Friday - - -	4½	-	1	-	3½	8	-	-	4	1½	½
Saturday - - -	4½	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½

TABLE B.—Children from 5 to 9.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk Broth.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Beef Soup with Peas.	Rice with Sugar.	Bread.	Cheese.	Toast and Water, or Milk Broth.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	1½	-	-	3½	1	-	-	4	1½	½
Monday - - -	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	4	1½	½
Tuesday - - -	5	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½
Wednesday - - -	5	-	1	-	3½	1	-	-	4	1½	½
Thursday - - -	5	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½
Friday - - -	5	-	1	-	3½	1	-	-	4	1½	½
Saturday - - -	5	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1½	½

Children under 2 years of Age to be Dieted at discretion.

Soup.			Milk Porridge.			
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.		Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.		
	oz.	pint.		oz.	pint.	
Meat* - - - - -	24	-	} Tuesday.	Milk - - - - -	-	1
Rice - - - - -	4	-		} Thursday.	Flour - - - - -	4
Meat - - - - -	16	-	} Saturday.		Butter - - - - -	1½
Peas - - - - -	-	1		Fat from Meat previously boiled -	4	-
Meat - - - - -	12	-				
Peas - - - - -	-	1				
(Liquor from Mutton boiled previous day.)						

* The Meat is allowed to remain in the Soup.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT UNION.

DIETARY for Able-bodied Men and Women.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Soup.	Boiled Rice or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Thursday	-	Men -	7	1½	5*	-	-	-	-	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Friday	-	Men -	7	1½	-	1½	-	8	-	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	-	1½	-	7	-	6	1½
Saturday	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	-	8	1½	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	7	1½	6	1½
Sunday	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	-	8	1½	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	7	1½	6	1½
Monday	-	Men -	7	1½	5	-	-	-	-	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Tuesday	-	Men -	7	1½	-	1½	-	8	-	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	-	1½	-	7	-	6	1½
Wednesday	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	14	-	-	7	1½
		Women -	6	1½	-	-	14	-	-	6	1½

* Vegetables to be given at the discretion of the master.

Aged and infirm above 60 to be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 5 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar each per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed requisite.

Sick to be allowed as directed by the medical officer.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion ; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

DIETARIES for Children.

TABLE (A.) Children from Two to Five.												TABLE (B.) Children from Five to Nine.											
BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.				
Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Suet pudding, 9½ oz. flour and 1½ oz. suet to a pound. Rice pudding, 5½ oz. rice to a pound. Milk and water, half milk.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT UNION—*continued.*

* DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the Ordinary Diet for Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Meat.	Potatoes and Bread.	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	7	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Females - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	6	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Beef Tea or Broth.	Bread.	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Females - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz. pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Males - - -	7	1	7	1	7	1
Females - - -	6	1	6	1	6	1

N.B.—Sugar, arrowroot, sago, butter, milk, wine, spirits, porter and beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this book.

* If thought proper by the medical officer, any additional number of dietaries may be introduced and numbered consecutively.

DEVIZES UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for Adult Paupers in the Workhouse.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Broth.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	8	1½	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women -	7	1	-	7	1½.	-	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Monday	Men -	8	-	1½	4	-	-	3	-	-	12	7	1½
	Women -	7	-	1	4	-	-	2½	-	-	10	6	1½
Tuesday	Men -	8	-	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	7	1½
	Women -	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	6	1½
Wednesday	Men -	8	-	1½	5	-	-	-	-	1½	-	7	1½
	Women -	7	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1½
Thursday	Men -	8	-	1½	4	-	4	-	-	-	12	7	1½
	Women -	7	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	10	6	1½
Friday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	7	1½
	Women -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	6	1½
Saturday	Men -	8	1½	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	12	7	1½
	Women -	7	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	10	6	1½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast [and supper] in lieu of the allowances at these meals, specified in the above Table, 7 pints of tea, together with 5 oz. of butter and 3½ oz. of sugar per week, in addition to the bread and cheese for supper. Children under 9 years of age to be dieted at discretion; above 9 and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women. Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 24 September 1850.

W. G. Lumley, Assistant Secretary.

DIETARY TABLE for Children.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel or Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Monday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Tuesday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Wednesday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Thursday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Friday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.
Saturday	From 5 to 9 years	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	5	1	—
	From 1 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	4	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Under 1 year	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 daily.

DROXFORD UNION.

WORKHOUSE DIETARY sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners, 14th September 1842.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.		Cooked Vegetables.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
				Salt.	Fresh.						
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	1½	—	—	1	1½ broth.	—	7	2	or ½
	Women	6	1½	—	—	1	1½ „	—	6	1½	„ ½
Monday	Men	7	1½	—	—	½	—	14	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	—	—	½	—	12	6	1½	„ ½
Tuesday	Men	7	1½	4	—	1	—	—	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	4	—	1	—	—	6	1½	„ ½
Wednesday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	1½	—	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	1½	—	6	1½	„ ½
Thursday	Men	7	1½	4	—	1	—	—	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	4	—	1	—	—	6	1½	„ ½
Friday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	1½	—	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	1½	—	6	1½	„ ½
Saturday	Men	7	1½	—	5	1	—	—	7	2	„ ½
	Women	6	1½	—	5	1	—	—	6	1½	„ ½

Infirm people residing in the workhouse may be allowed 1 pint of tea sweetened, and ½ oz. of butter, in lieu of gruel, for breakfast.

Children above 9, and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as the women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

DIETARIES for CHILDREN under 9 Years of Age.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Table (A.), Children from 2 to 5.	Sunday	4	½	3	8	—	—	4	¼	½
	Monday	4	½	—	—	8	—	4	¼	½
	Tuesday	4	½	3	8	—	—	4	¼	½
	Wednesday	4	½	—	—	—	8	4	¼	½
	Thursday	4	½	3	8	—	—	4	¼	½
	Friday	4	½	—	—	8	—	4	¼	½
	Saturday	4	½	3	8	—	—	4	¼	½
(Table B.), Children from 5 to 9.	Sunday	5	½	3½	8	—	—	5	½	½
	Monday	5	½	—	—	10	—	5	½	½
	Tuesday	5	½	3½	8	—	—	5	½	½
	Wednesday	5	½	—	—	—	10	5	½	½
	Thursday	5	½	3½	8	—	—	5	½	½
	Friday	5	½	—	—	10	—	5	½	½
	Saturday	5	½	3½	8	—	—	5	½	½

Suet pudding, 9½ oz. flour, and 1½ oz. suet to a pound.

Rice pudding, 5½ oz. rice to a pound.

Milk and water, half milk.

FARNHAM UNION.

DIETARY for ADULT PAUPERS.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
Sunday	Men	-	6 oz.	1½ pint.	5 oz.	16 oz.	- pints.	- oz.	- oz.	- oz.	6 oz.	2 oz.
	Women	-	5	1½	5	16	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	2	4	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	2	4	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	7	2	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	-	8	-	-	-	14	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	8	-	-	-	12	5	1½
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	5	16	-	-	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	5	16	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	2	4	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	2	4	-	-	5	1½
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	7	2	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar, per week, instead of cheese and gruel for supper, if deemed expedient to make this change.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

FAREHAM UNION.

WORKHOUSE DIETARY sanctioned by the POOR LAW BOARD, 25th January 1853.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Soup.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
Sunday	Men	-	6 oz.	1½ pint.	8 oz.	- oz.	- oz.	- pint.	2 oz.	6 oz.	2 oz.	or ½ oz.
	Women	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	1½	5	1½ or ½	
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	2	12	5 fresh	-	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	12	4 "	-	-	5	1½ or ¼	
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	2	8	-	1½ meat	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	8	-	1 "	-	5	1½ or ½	
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	2	12	5 salt	-	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	12	4 "	-	-	5	1½ or ½	
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	2	8	-	1½ pea	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	8	-	1 "	-	5	1½ or ½	
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	2	12	5 salt	-	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	12	4 "	-	-	5	1½ or ½	
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	2	8	-	1½ pea	-	6	2 or ½	
	Women	-	5	1	2	8	-	1 "	-	5	1½ or ½	

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of porridge, one pint of tea sweetened, together with half an ounce of butter.

Children above 9 and under 16 years, to be allowed the same quantities as the women.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

In the event of a scarcity of potatoes, the Guardians may, if they shall think fit, give to each poor person, in lieu of potatoes, 4 oz. additional of bread, together with, on meat days, cabbage or other vegetables, in the proportion of 8 oz. for men and 6 oz. for women.

FAREHAM UNION—continued.

DIETARIES for CHILDREN under Nine Years of Age.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
TABLE A. Children from 2 to 5.	Sunday -	4	1	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Monday -	4	1	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Tuesday -	4	1	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Wednesday -	4	1	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Thursday -	4	1	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Friday -	4	1	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Saturday -	4	1	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
TABLE B. Children from 5 to 9.	Sunday -	5	1	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Monday -	5	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Tuesday -	5	1	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Wednesday -	5	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Thursday -	5	1	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Friday -	5	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Saturday -	5	1	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

DIETARY for SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the Ordinary Diet for Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.			SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Butter.	Bread.	Fresh Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Butter.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Males - - -		6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	12	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -		6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	12	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.		SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Butter.	Bread.	Broth or Beef Tea.	Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Butter.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Males - - -		4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -		4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Bread.	Gruel or Barley Water.		Bread.	Sweet Tea.	Toast and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Males - - -		2	1	2	1	1	2	1	ad libitum.
Females - - -		2	1	2	1	1	2	1	

Sick, 2 oz. tea, 8 oz. of sugar weekly.

House, 5 oz. tea, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of sugar for 50 pints of water.

FORDINGBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE, 3 August 1854.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Milk Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Bacon.	Cooked Mutton.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Tracle.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	7	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	-	Men	7	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1½	2	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1½	2	5	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	7	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	5	1½
Thursday	-	Men	7	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Friday	-	Men	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1½	2	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1½	2	5	1½
Saturday	-	Men	7	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	2
	-	Women	6	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5	1½

Old people of 60 years and upwards, to be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of milk broth for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years to be dieted at discretion; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

HARTLEY WINTNEY UNION.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED PERSONS ABOVE NINE YEARS OF AGE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel or Broth.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	5	1½
Monday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	5	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	6	1½	6	½	-	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	6	½	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	4	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	4	-	5	1½
Thursday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	1½
Friday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	2	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	5	1½
Saturday	-	Men	6	1½	Bacon or meat.	½	-	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	4	½	-	-	-	-	5	1½

Old or infirm people may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, and 8 oz. of sugar per week in lieu of gruel for breakfast, and 7 oz. butter per week in lieu of cheese for supper, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

HAVANT UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Gruel or Cocoa.	Meat. (Cooked, without Bone.)	Potatoes, Rice, or other Vegetables, Cooked.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Broth.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	5½ Beef	12	-	-	7	-	-	1½
		Women	-	7	1½	4½	12	-	-	7	-	-	1½
Monday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	-	8	1½ Shin	-	7	2	or 1	-
		Women	-	7	1½	-	8	1½ beef	-	7	1½	or ¾	-
Tuesday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	4½ Bacon	12	-	-	7	2	or 1	-
		Women	-	7	1½	3½	12	-	-	7	1½	or ¾	-
Wednesday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	-	8	1½ Shin	-	7	2	or 1	-
		Women	-	7	1½	-	8	1½ beef	-	7	1½	or ¾	-
Thursday	-	Men -	-	6	1½	-	8	-	-	6	2	or 1	-
		Women	-	6	1½	-	8	-	-	6	1½	or ¾	-
Friday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	5½ Beef	12	-	-	7	-	-	1½
		Women	-	7	1½	4½	12	-	-	7	-	-	1½
Saturday	-	Men -	-	7	1½	-	8	1½ Pea	-	7	2	or 1	-
		Women	-	7	1½	-	8	1½	-	7	1½	or ¾	-

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

HIGHWORTH AND SWINDON UNION.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables, Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef.	Vegetables, Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	7	1	-
Monday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	7	1	-
Tuesday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	7	1	-
Wednesday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	7	1	-
Thursday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-
Friday	Men -	-	8	1	-	-	-	8	-	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	-	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	1	-
Saturday	Men -	-	8	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
	Women	-	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	-

The aged and infirm above 60 years old are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast (and supper), in lieu of the allowances at these meals specified in the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter and 8 oz. of sugar per week, with an additional meat pudding on Tuesdays, with vegetables at dinner.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

HIGHWORTH AND SWINDON UNION.—*continued.*

DIETARIES for CHILDREN under Nine Years of Age.

TABLE A.—Infants under One year, Nine oz. Bread daily, Quarter lb. Sugar weekly.

TABLE B.—Infants from One to Two.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.							SUPPER.			
	Bread.	New Milk.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Meat.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	New Milk.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Monday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Tuesday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Wednesday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Thursday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Friday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Saturday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-

TABLE C.—Children from Two to Five.

Sunday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Monday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tuesday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thursday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Friday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saturday -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE D.—Children from Five to Nine.

Sunday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	16	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

HURSLEY UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hursley Union held on the 24th day of June 1856, it was Resolved, "That the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated 16 February 1848."

DIETARY for the INMATES of the WORKHOUSE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Beef and Mutton.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Broth.
			oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	2	-
Monday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	5	-	16	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	5	-	12	-	-	5	-	1
Tuesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	4	-	-	-	-	1½	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	1½	5	2	-
Wednesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	4	16	-	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	4	12	-	-	5	2	-
Thursday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	2	-
Friday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	5	-	16	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	5	-	12	-	-	5	-	1
Saturday -	Men -	-	6	1½	4	-	-	-	-	1½	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	1½	5	2	-

The Aged and Infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of gruel, cheese, and broth, at these meals, specified in the above Table, one ounce of tea, together with seven ounces of butter and seven ounces of sugar per week.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as Women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the Medical Officer.

(signed) *T. Jenkyns Heathcote,*
Presiding Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above amended Dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Theodore Dennis,*
Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

(signed) *Courtenay,*
Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 28 July 1856.

HURSLEY UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hursley Union, held on the 28th of October 1856, it was Resolved,
 "That the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described
 in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board."

TABLE (A.)

CHILDREN from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Mutton or Beef.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)

CHILDREN from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Beef or Mutton.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *T. Jenkyns Heathcote,*
 Presiding Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above Dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *Theodore Dennis,*
 Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

(signed) *Courtenay,*
 Poor Law Board, 13th November 1856. Secretary.

KINGSLERE UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Kingsclere Union, held on the 17th June 1856, it was Resolved, "That the following Amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated 16th February 1848."

DIETARY for the INMATES of the WORKHOUSE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Porridge or Gruel.	Cheese.
		oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	—	8	1	7	—	1
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	—	7	1	6	—	1
Monday	Men	7	1½	—	12	12	—	—	—	6	1½	—
	Women	6	1½	—	12	10	—	—	—	5	1½	—
Tuesday	Men	7	1½	4	16	—	—	—	—	6	1½	—
	Women	6	1½	4	16	—	—	—	—	5	1½	—
Wednesday	Men	7	1½	—	8	—	1½	4	—	7	—	1
	Women	6	1½	—	8	—	1½	3	—	6	—	1
Thursday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	—	8	1	6	1½	—
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	—	7	1	5	1½	—
Friday	Men	7	1½	—	8	—	1½	4	—	7	—	1
	Women	6	1½	—	8	—	1½	3	—	6	—	1
Saturday	Men	7	1½	4	16	—	—	—	—	6	1½	—
	Women	6	1½	4	16	—	—	—	—	5	1½	—

Men and Women above the age of 60 years, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of porridge or cheese at these meals, specified in the above Table, one ounce of tea, together with seven ounces of butter and seven ounces of sugar per week (two pints of tea each per day).

Children above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as Women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the Medical Officer.

(signed) *T. Douglas Hodgson,*
Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above amended Dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Oliver Fowler,*
Medical Officer, Kingsclere Union.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 1856.

(signed) *R. N. Grey,*
Secretary.

KINGSLERE UNION—*continued.*

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

For Children whose Ages are from Five to Nine years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.
Sunday - -	5	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	8	4	1	-
Tuesday - -	5	1	-	-	8	-	3	-	4	1	-
Wednesday -	5	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	5	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
Friday - -	5	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	5	1	-	-	8	-	3	-	4	1	-

For Children whose ages are from 2 to 5 years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Butter.	Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.
Sunday - -	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	1	-	-	8	1	6	-	3	1	-
Tuesday - -	4	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	3	1	-
Wednesday -	4	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	and M. Broth. 1	3	1	-
Friday - -	4	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	4	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	3	1	-

Children whose ages are under two years, to have six ounces of bread, one ounce of sugar, and half a pint of milk daily.

LYMINGTON UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Lymington Union, held on the 17th November 1856, it was Resolved, "That the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848."

DIETARY for the INMATES of the WORKHOUSE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Broth made of Flour, Water, and Milk.	Fat Pork, or Bacon without bone, cooked.	Mutton or Beef cooked.	Meat Broth or Soup.	Pudding made of Flour and Suet.	Potatoes, with other Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread with Butter.	Coffee or Cocoa.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	4½	-	-	16	-	-	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	3½	-	-	16	-	-	5	1
Monday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	6	-	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	5	-	5	1
Tuesday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1
Wednesday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1½	5	1
Thursday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	4½	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	3½	-	-	-	16	-	-	5	1
Friday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1
Saturday	Men	-	-	5½	1½	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½	6	1
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1½	5	1

In the event of a scarcity of potatoes, an allowance of 1½ lbs. of boiled rice may be given, at the discretion of the Guardians, to each poor person, in lieu of the potatoes hereby prescribed with the meat dinners on Sundays and Thursdays.

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowance of broth at that meal, specified in the above table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 4 oz. of butter and 4 oz. of sugar per week.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) *Thos. E. Symonds,*

Presiding Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above amended Dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Edward Chinery,*

Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

(signed) *R. W. Grey,*

Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 1 January 1857.

If the Dietary should contain soup, broth, porridge, gruel, or any other liquid food, or puddings, the descriptions and quantities of the several ingredients to be used to every gallon of such liquid food, or to every pound of such puddings, is to be entered in the form below. It is not necessary to specify the quantities of salt, sugar, pepper, spices, or any other ingredients used for the purpose of giving flavour rather than nourishment.

SOUP.	BROTH FOR BREAKFAST.		PUDDINGS.				COFFEE OR COCOA.		
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.		Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.		Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	
		oz.	pints.		oz.	lbs.		oz.	pints.
The soup for dinner on Mondays is made with the liquor in which the meat was boiled on the previous day, but 2 oz. of meat are allowed to remain in the allowance of soup to each person.	Skim Milk	0.	2	Flour	9½	0	Coffee to every Gallon of Water	½	0
	Flour	10	0	Suet	1½	0		4	0
							Cocoa		

* State whether the meat is allowed to remain in the soup or broth, or if the soup or broth be made with the liquor in which the meat was boiled on the previous day.

MALMESBURY UNION.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Cooked Beef.	Cooked Bacon.	Cooked Vegetables.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
				oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	-	At Discretion.	1	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-		1	6	1	1
Monday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	3		-	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3		-	6	1	1
Tuesday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	-		1	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-		1	6	1	1
Wednesday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	4	-		-	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	4	-		-	6	1	1
Thursday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	-		1	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-		1	6	1	1
Friday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	3		-	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3		-	6	1	1
Saturday -	Men -	-	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	-		1	7	1	1
	Women -	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-		1	6	1	1

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union, to allow to each infirm person, resident in the workhouse, a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar, not exceeding half-an-ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding three ounces and a half per week, in lieu of the cheese for breakfast, prescribed by the above table.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food, and in such manner, as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children of the age of nine years, and under the age of 15 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 17th day of December, in the year 1847.

(signed) George Nicholls.
Edmund W. Head.

DIETARIES for CHILDREN.

TABLE (A). Children from Two to Five.										TABLE (B). Children from Five to Nine.									
BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Friday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Suet pudding, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flour and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. suet to a pound. Rice pudding, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice to a pound. Milk and water, half milk.

MARLBOROUGH UNION.

DIETARY TABLES.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Porridge.	Pickled Pork or Cooked Bacon.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Rice, Suet, or Meat Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	-	10	1½	-	-	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	-	8	1	-	-	6	1
Monday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	-	-	-	16	1	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	1	6	1
Tuesday	-	-	Men	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
			Women	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	1	6	1
Wednesday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	1½	5	-	-	-	6	1
Thursday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	-	-	-	16	1	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	1	6	1
Friday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	1½	5	-	-	-	6	1
Meat Pudding.													
Saturday	-	-	Men	6	2	-	-	-	-	12	1	7	1
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	10	½	6	1

Half an ounce of butter may be given, at the discretion of the Guardians, to each poor person, in lieu of the cheese hereby prescribed; and for children above the age of 9 years, and under the age of 15, same as women.

TABLE (A).—CHILDREN from Two to Five.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Meat Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
			oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday	-	-	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Monday	-	-	4	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Tuesday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	1
Wednesday	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	1
Thursday	-	-	4	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Friday	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1
Saturday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	1	1

TABLE (B).—CHILDREN from Five to Nine.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Meat Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
			oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday	-	-	5	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
Monday	-	-	5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
Tuesday	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	1	1
Wednesday	-	-	5	1½	5	-	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5	1	1
Thursday	-	-	5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
Friday	-	-	5	1½	5	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	1	1
Saturday	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	1	1

MELKSHAM UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Melksham Union, held on the 9th January 1857, it was Resolved, "That the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	1½
Monday	Men -	8	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Tuesday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	6	1½
Wednesday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	1½
Thursday	Men -	8	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	-	-	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Friday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	6	1½
Saturday	Men -	8	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	8	2
	Women -	6	1½	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1½

The Aged and Infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowances of gruel at that meal, and in addition to the allowances of bread and cheese at supper specified in the above Table, seven pints of tea, together with five ounces of butter and three and a half ounces of sugar per week.

Children above nine years of age and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as Women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the Medical Officer.

(signed) T. Heathcote,
Presiding Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above amended Dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) George M. Sylvester,
Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 24th February 1857. (signed) Courtenay,
Secretary.

MELKSHAM UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Melksham Union, held on the 12th day of December, 1856, it was resolved, "That the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board."

• TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN^a from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	12	—	1	3	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from Five to Nine Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	1
Monday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	1
Tuesday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	12	—	1	4	—	5	1
Wednesday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	1
Thursday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	1
Friday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Saturday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	1

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *T. Heathcote*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the Allowances in the above Dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *George M. Sylvester*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board, 29 January 1857.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

MERE UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Gruel or Broth.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes, or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Boiled Rice, or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	7	1½	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	6	1½
Monday	-	Men	-	7	1½	3	1	-	8	-	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	3	1	-	7	-	-	6	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	6	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	5	-	6	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	16	-	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	1½
Thursday	-	Men	-	7	1½	3	1	-	8	-	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	3	1	-	7	-	-	6	1½
Friday	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	6	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	5	-	6	1½
Saturday	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	16	-	-	7	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	1½

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE (A.)—Children from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Beef or Mutton.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Mutton Broth.	Rice.	Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

MERE UNION—*continued.*

TABLE (B.)—Children from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Beef or Mutton.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Mutton Broth.	Rice.	Sugar.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Monday - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tuesday - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thursday -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Friday - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saturday -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$

Old people, of 60 years of age and upwards, may be allowed two pints of tea per day, with milk or sugar, in lieu of gruel, with four ounces of butter and four ounces of cheese per week, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under two years of age, to be dieted at discretion.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

SICK DIET FOR ADULT PAUPERS.

FULL DIET.

Breakfast :—

Four days.—One pint of water gruel daily.

Three days.—One pint of milk porridge daily.

Dinner :

Four days.—Six ounces of mutton or beef, either boiled or roasted, and three quarters of a pound of potatoes, or other vegetables.

Three days.—One pint and a half of rice milk or meat soup.

Twelve ounces of bread daily.

Supper :

Four days.—One pint of broth, with oatmeal.

Three days.—One pint and a half of milk porridge.

HALF DIET.

Dinner :

Four days.—Four ounces of meat, vegetables, and soup, the same as in full diet.

Breakfast and supper the same as in full diet.

LOW DIET.

Breakfast :

Four days.—One pint of water gruel daily.

Three days.—One pint of milk porridge daily.

Dinner :

Three days.—One pint and a half of rice milk.

Three days.—Two ounces of mutton or beef, boiled, and half-a-pound of potatoes, or other vegetables.

One day.—One pint of rice porridge, and one pint of broth.

Eight ounces of bread daily.

Supper :

Every night.—One pint of water gruel, milk porridge, or tea.

FEVER DIET.

Barley water, water gruel, weak broth, with or without barley, biscuits, tea.

MIDHURST UNION.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the MIDHURST UNION, &c.

WHEREAS by an Order bearing date the 23rd day of December 1840, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Table thereunder written, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Midhurst Union, in the counties of Sussex and Southampton, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained, with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, anything in any former order to the contrary notwithstanding :

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof :

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained ; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Midhurst Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained, with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz. :

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soups.	Bread.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	Broth.
			oz.	pints.	oz.	lb.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women	-	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	2 or 1	-
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	2 „ 1	-
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	2 „ 1	-
	Women	-	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	2 „ 1	-
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	4	-	6	2 „ 1	-
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	4	-	5	2 „ 1	-
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women	-	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	2 or 1	-
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	2 „ 1	-
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	4	-	6	2 „ 1	-
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	4	-	5	2 „ 1	-

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union to allow to each infirm person, resident in the workhouse, one ounce of tea, seven ounces of butter, and eight ounces of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast and broth for supper.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children above the age of nine years, and under the age of 13 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer of the said Union shall direct,—who may also order (in writing) such diet for any individual pauper as he shall deem necessary; and the master of the workhouse shall report such direction to the Board of Guardians, who shall sanction, alter, or disallow the same at their discretion.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said Union shall cause two or more copies of this our Order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 16th day of January, in the year 1843.

(signed) *George Nicholls.*
Edmund W. Head.

MIDHURST UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Midhurst Union, held on the 16th day of September 1856, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A.)—Children from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)—Children from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - - -	4	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Monday - - - -	4	1	-	4	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Tuesday - - - -	4	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Wednesday - - -	4	1	-	4	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Thursday - - - -	4	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Friday - - - - -	4	1	-	4	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	
Saturday - - - -	4	1	-	4	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *W. H. Parson*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *J. Robinson*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above Dietary Tables.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 4 December 1856.

If the proposed Dietary should contain Soup, Broth, Porridge, Gruel, or any other Liquid Food, or Puddings, the names and quantities of the several ingredients to be used to every Gallon of such Liquid Food or to every Pound of such Puddings, should be entered in the Form below. It will not be necessary that the quantities of Salt, Sugar, Pepper, Spices, or any other Ingredient used for the purpose of giving flavour rather than nourishment, should be specified.

SOUP.		PORRIDGE.		PUDDINGS.	
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Nature and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.
	oz. pint.		oz. pint.		oz. lb.
Pea soup, about $\frac{2}{3}$ gill peas and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flour to one pint.	-	Flour (best) -	20	Flour - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas - - - - -	-			Suet - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour - - - - -	4				
Made with liquor in which meat and vegetables boiled on previous day.					

1856. (signed) *Edwin Abery*, Clerk to the Guardians.

MIDHURST UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the ordinary Diet of the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.	Meat.	Beer.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Males - - - -	6	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	8	6	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - - -	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	5	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.			SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Arrowroot.	Butter.	Bread Pudding.	Broth.	Bread.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Males - - - -	6	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	5	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - - -	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	4	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.			SUPPER.		
	Arrowroot.	Barley Water.	Thin Gruel.	Rice Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Thin Gruel.	Rice Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Gruel.	Rice Gruel.
Males - - - -										
Females - - - -										

N.B.—Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter and Beer are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this Book.

NEW FOREST UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.—ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN and CHILDREN between the ages of 9 and 16.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth or Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
Monday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	-	1	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
Tuesday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	1
Wednesday - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	1
Thursday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
Friday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	-	1	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
Saturday - - -	Men - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - - - -	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1
	Children between the ages 9 and 16	- - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	1

NEW FOREST UNION—continued.

DIETARY TABLE.—Aged and Infirm Men and Women.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Pea Soup or Broth Thickened with Flour.	Bread.	Cheese.	Pudding, Suet.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men above 60	6	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	1
Monday	Men above 60	6	1	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	6	1	1
Tuesday	Men above 60	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	1	1
Wednesday	Men above 60	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	1½	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	1	1
Thursday	Men above 60	6	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	1
Friday	Men above 60	6	1	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	6	1	1
Saturday	Men above 60	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	1½	—	6	1	1
	Women	6	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	1	1

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE (A.) Children from Two to Five.												TABLE (B.) Children from Five to Nine.											
BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
Bread.	Skim Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Skim Milk.	Bread.	Skim Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Skim Milk.		
oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.		
Sunday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Monday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Tuesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Wednesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	8	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Thursday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Friday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Saturday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		

TABLE (C.) Children from One to Two.									TABLE (D.) Children from One Day to One Year.						
BREAKFAST.			DINNER.			SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	New Milk.	Bread.	Broth.	Bread.	New Milk.	
oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tuesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Wednesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Thursday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Friday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Saturday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	—	—	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	

PETERSFIELD UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Petersfield Union, held on the 11th day of December 1856, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective classes and sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Potatoes, Vegetables, or Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	16	6	-	1½
			Women	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	14	5	-	1½
Monday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	-	7	2	-	-	7	2	-
			Women	-	6	1	-	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-
Tuesday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	16	7	2	-
			Women	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	14	6	1½	-
Wednesday	-		Men	-	7	1	-	14	-	-	-	7	2	-
			Women	-	6	1	-	12	-	-	-	6	1½	-
Thursday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	16	6	-	1½
			Women	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	14	5	-	1½
Friday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	-	14	-	-	-	7	2	-
			Women	-	6	1	-	12	-	-	-	6	1½	-
Saturday	-	-	Men	-	7	1	-	4	-	1½	-	7	2	-
			Women	-	6	1	-	3	-	1½	-	6	1½	-

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowances of gruel at these meals, specified in the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 5 oz. of butter and 7 oz. of sugar per week.

Children above nine and under sixteen, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) Geo. E. Coryton, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) James Whicher, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of and sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 24 January 1857.

(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

The Descriptions and Quantities of the several Ingredients to be used to every Gallon of Liquid Food, or to every Pound of Puddings, is entered in the Form below, except the Ingredients used for the purpose of giving flavour rather than nourishment.

SOUP.		BROTH.		GRUEL.		PUDDINGS.		MILK AND WATER.	
Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to
	oz. pint.		oz. pint.		oz. pint.		oz. lb.		oz. pint.
Whole Peas	- 1½	Made from the liquor of beef cooked same day.	36 -	Flour	12 -	Flour	10 -	New Milk	- ½
Flour	4 -					Suet	1½ -	Water	- ¾
Meat left in	4 -								

11 December 1856.

(signed) Wm. Albery, Clerk to the Guardians.

PETERSFIELD UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Petersfield Union, held on the 19th day of February 1857, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board:

TABLE (A.)—Children from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel or Milk and Water.	Cooked Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Potatoes, Vegetables, or Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
Sunday - -	oz. 3½	pint. ¾	oz. 2½	oz. -	oz. -	oz. -	pint. -	oz. 6	oz. 3½	oz. -	pint. ¾
Monday - -	3½	¾	-	-	3½	¾	-	-	3½	¾	-
Tuesday - -	3½	¾	2½ Bacon or Pork.	-	-	-	-	6	3½	¾	-
Wednesday -	3½	¾	-	8	-	-	-	-	3½	¾	-
Thursday -	3½	¾	2½	-	-	-	-	6	3½	¾	¾
Friday - -	3½	¾	-	8	-	-	-	-	3½	¾	-
Saturday - -	3½	¾	-	-	2	-	¾	-	3½	¾	-

TABLE (B.)—Children from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel or Milk and Water.	Cooked Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Potatoes, Vegetables, or Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
Sunday - -	oz. 4½	pint. 1	oz. 3½	oz. -	oz. -	oz. -	pint. -	oz. 10	oz. 4½	oz. -	pint. 1
Monday - -	4½	1	-	-	4½	1½	-	-	4½	1	-
Tuesday - -	4½	1	3½ Bacon or Pork.	-	-	-	-	10	4½	1	-
Wednesday -	4½	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	4½	1	-
Thursday - -	4½	1	3½	-	-	-	-	10	4½	-	1
Friday - -	4½	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	4½	1	-
Saturday - -	4½	1	-	-	2½	-	1	-	4½	1	-

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.
(signed) *Geo. E. Coryton*, Presiding Chairman.

(signed) *James Whicher*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board, 27 February 1857.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

The Names and Quantities of the several Ingredients to be used to every Gallon of Liquid Food, or to every Pound of Puddings, is entered in the Form below, except the Ingredients used for the purpose of giving flavour rather than nourishment.

SOUP.		BROTH.		GRUEL.		PUDDINGS.		MILK AND WATER.	
Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to
Whole Peas -	oz. pint. 1½	Made from the liquor of beef cooked same day.	oz. pint. 36 -	Flour - -	oz. pint. 12 -	Flour - -	oz. lb. 10 -	New Milk -	oz. pint. - ½
Flour - -	4 -					Suet - -	1½ -	Water - -	- ¾
Meat left in -	4 -								

19 February 1857.

(signed) *Wm. Albery*, Clerk to the Guardians.

PETWORTH UNION—PETWORTH WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1½	4	5	8	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women	-	5	1½	4	5	8	-	-	5	-	1½
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	4	5	8	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women	-	5	1½	4	5	8	-	-	5	-	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	4	5	8	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women	-	5	1½	4	5	8	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	2	-
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar, per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast and broth for supper, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion, above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

PETWORTH UNION—KIRDFORD WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Butter.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1	5	5	8	-	-	6	-
	Women	-	5	1	5	5	8	-	-	5	-
Monday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1	5	5	8	-	-	6	-
	Women	-	5	1	5	5	8	-	-	5	-
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2
Thursday	Men	-	6	1	5	5	8	-	-	6	-
	Women	-	5	1	5	5	8	-	-	5	-
Friday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2
Saturday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	14	6	2
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	12	5	2

Old people of 60 years and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar, per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion, above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) Henry Boxall, Medical Officer.

PETWORTH UNION.—WISBOROUGH GREEN WORKHOUSE.

DIETARIES.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Flour.	Butter.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding.		Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1. Men - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	Dinner on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. Old Men - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12		5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. Boys, from 9 to 16 - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12		5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Boys, from 2 to 9 - -	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10		4	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Women - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12		5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. Old Women - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12		5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
7. Girls, from 9 to 16 - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12		5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
8. Girls, from 2 to 9 - -	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10		4	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
9. Infants under 2 - - -	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6		3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
10. Extra Nurses - - -	-	-	-	-	-		8	1	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
					12 oz. suet pudning on Monday and Thursday, and bread and cheese on Sa- turday.		Cheese and butter alternately.			

The meat pudding dinners consist of 5 oz. of cooked meat and 7 oz. of pudding. The next class, 4 oz. of meat and 6 oz. of pudding. The flour and butter is made into the pint and a half of gruel.

PEWSEY UNION.

DIETARY.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.					
		Bread.	Gruel.	Butter.	Tea.	Cooked Meats.	Pudding.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	8	1	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	8	1	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Tuesday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	8	1	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	8	1	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Friday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday -	1. Aged and infirm men - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	2. Aged and infirm women - - - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	3. Able-bodied men - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	4. Able-bodied women, and children above nine -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Infants to be allowed six oz. of bread per diem, and three oz. of sugar per week.

Infirm persons may be allowed one oz. and three quarters of tea, seven oz. of butter, and seven oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, and cheese and broth for supper.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

March 1848.

PEWSEY UNION—continued.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

	TABLE (A.) Children from Two to Five.											TABLE (B.) Children from Five to Nine.										
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Pewsey, 29 April 1856.

(signed) Charles Henry Carter,
Medical Officer, Union Workhouse.

POOLE UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.—ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Cooked Mutton or Beef.	Cooked Pork.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	Men -	7	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	Men -	7	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	Men -	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	Men -	7	1	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	Men -	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	Men -	7	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	Men -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$

POOLE UNION—continued.

AGED AND INFIRM.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Butter.	Tea or Coffee sweetened with half-an-ounce of sugar to each pint.	Cooked Mutton or Beef.	Cooked Pork.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea or Coffee sweetened with half-an-ounce of sugar to each pint.	
				oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Monday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Tuesday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Wednesday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Thursday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Friday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Saturday	-	Men	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	-	Women	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	

CHILDREN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.				
				Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Cooked Mutton or Beef.	Cooked Pork.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Beef Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.	
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	½	½	
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	½	½	
Monday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	2	8	-	-	-	5	-	½	½		
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	-	½	½		
Tuesday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	1½	-	-	-
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	-	-	-	½	-	5	5	-	½	½	
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	-	-	-	½	-	4	4	-	½	½	
Wednesday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	4	-	16	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	3	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	½	½		
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	½	½		
Thursday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	1½	-	-	-
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	-	-	-	½	-	5	5	-	½	½	
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	-	-	-	½	-	4	4	-	½	½	
Friday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	3	16	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	2	8	-	-	-	5	-	½	½		
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	2	8	-	-	-	4	-	½	½		
Saturday :																	
Between the ages of 9 and 16 - - -				6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	1½	-	-	-
" 5 and 9 - - -				5	½	-	-	-	-	-	½	5	5	-	½	½	
" 2 and 5 - - -				4	½	-	-	-	-	-	½	4	4	-	½	½	

Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Portsea Island Union, held on the 6th day of June 1866, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of this Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY TABLE FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER..		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Tea.	Cheese or Butter.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	Men	-	8	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	8	1	8 oz. of Cheese or 4 oz. Butter weekly.
		Women	-	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	6	1	
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	6	6	1	
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	5	5	1	
Tuesday	-	Men	-	8	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	8	1	
		Women	-	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	6	1	
Wednesday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	8	1	
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	
Thursday	-	Men	-	8	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	8	1	
		Women	-	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	-	-	6	1	
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	-	6	6	1	
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	-	5	5	1	
Saturday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	8	1	
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast (and supper), in lieu of the allowances of gruel specified in the above Table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding ½ oz. to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding 4 oz. per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age, according to the dietaries provided for them; those above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women. The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) J. F. Pratt, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended Dietary Table to be sufficient.

(signed) Frederick Page, M.D., Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 19 June 1866.

(signed) Enfield, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Portsea Island Union, held on the 27th day of March 1850, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers in the Workhouse of the same Union be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY FOR INFIRM MEN AND WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Tea.	Mutton.	Potatoes.	Rice Milk.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter
				oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	Four Ounces weekly.
		Women	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	3	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	3	6	1	
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	6	1	
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	

(signed) J. F. Pratt, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended Dietary Table to be sufficient.

(signed) W. H. Garrington, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board, 25 May 1850.

(signed) Ebrington, Secretary.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Portsea Island Union, held on the 6th day of June 1866, it was resolved that the following Dietary Table for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine Years of Age, hereunder described in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

DIETARY TABLE for Children from Five to Nine Years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Pudding.	Broth.	Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	1	-	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

DIETARY TABLE for Children from Two to Five Years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Pudding.	Rice.	Rice Milk.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	8	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

DIETARY TABLE for Children under Two Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Beef Tea.	Mutton Broth.	Milk.	Bread.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	pint.	pint.	pint.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children above twelve months 2 oz. of butter weekly.

I consider the above allowances to be sufficient.

16 July 1866.

Frederick Page, M.D., Medical Officer.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION—continued.

If the proposed Dietary should contain Soup, Broth, Porridge, Gruel, or any other Liquid Food or Puddings, the Names and Quantities of the several Ingredients to be used to every Gallon of such Liquid Food, or to every Pound of such Puddings, should be entered in the Form below. It will not be necessary that the quantities of Salt, Sugar, Pepper, Spices, or any other Ingredients used for the purpose of giving flavour rather than nourishment, should be specified.

SOUP.		BROTH.		GRUEL.		PUDDINGS.		RICE MILK.		TEA.	
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pint.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to 12 Pints of Water.
Peas	pints. 2		oz. pint.	Oatmeal	oz. gall.	Flour	oz. lbs.	Rice	oz. pint.	Tea	oz. pint.
Liquor resulting from 300 lbs. of steamed meat		The liquor resulting from 450 or 500 lbs. of steamed meat, with vegetables.	2 oz. of oatmeal and 1 oz. of barley or rice.			and Suet		Milk		Sugar	
			12 oz. of vegetables to the gallon.							Milk	

6 June 1866.

Thomas Pratt Wills, Clerk to the Guardians.

RINGWOOD UNION.

No. 7.—DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Mashed Potatoes.	Butter.	Beef.	Soup.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	pints.	lbs.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	5	2
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1½	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	½	5	2
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	½	-	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	½	-	-	-	5	2
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	4½	-	½	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	4½	-	½	5	2
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	2

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowance of gruel specified in the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter and 8 oz. of sugar per week.
Children above nine and under 13 to be allowed the same quantities as women. The sick to be dieted as directed by medical officer.

ROMSEY UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Bread.	Broth.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Mutton.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday:														
1. Able-bodied men - -	5	2	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	2
2. Aged and infirm men - -	7	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	2
3. Boys from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
4. Boys from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Boys from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
5. Able-bodied women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
6. Aged and infirm women - -	6	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Girls from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
8. Girls from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Girls from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
9. Children under 2 - -	3	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Monday:														
1. Able-bodied men - -	5	2	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	2
2. Aged and infirm men - -	7	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	2
3. Boys from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	-
4. Boys from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Boys from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
5. Able-bodied women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	-
6. Aged and infirm women - -	6	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Girls from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	-	-
8. Girls from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Girls from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
9. Children under 2 - -	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	3	-	-
Tuesday:														
1. Able-bodied men - -	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	7	-	2
2. Aged and infirm men - -	7	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	7	-	2
3. Boys from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4. Boys from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Boys from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
5. Able-bodied women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6. Aged and infirm women - -	6	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Girls from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8. Girls from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Girls from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
9. Children under 2 - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday:														
The same dietary as Monday throughout the day.														
Thursday:														
The same dietary as Tuesday throughout the day.														
Friday:														
The same dietary as Monday throughout the day.														
Saturday:														
1. Able-bodied men - -	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	-	2
2. Aged and infirm men - -	7	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	-	2
3. Boys from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4. Boys from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Boys from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
5. Able-bodied women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6. Aged and infirm women - -	6	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Girls from 9 to 16 - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8. Girls from 5 to 9 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Girls from 2 to 5 - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
9. Children under 2 - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

Infants are dieted and fed according to the directions of the medical officers.

SHAFTESBURY UNION.

DIETARY for Able-bodied Men and Women.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Gruel.	Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bacon.	Beef.	Rice.	PeaSoup.	Bread.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1½	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1½
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	24	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	4	6	2	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	3	5	2	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	24	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	-	16	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1½	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1½
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	3	-	24	-	-	6	-	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	3	-	16	-	-	5	-	1½
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	4	6	2	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	3	5	2	1½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast (and supper), in lieu of the allowances of gruel, milk and water, specified in the above Table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding ½ oz. to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding 6 ozs. per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age, according to the dietaries provided for them; those above nine and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—Children from Two to Five.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel with Milk.	Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bacon.	Beef.	Rice.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Milk and Water.	Butter.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	3	½	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	½	¼
Monday	-	-	3	½	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	3	½	¼
Tuesday	-	-	3	½	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	½	¼
Wednesday	-	-	3	½	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	3	½	¼
Thursday	-	-	3	½	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	½	¼
Friday	-	-	3	½	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	3	½	¼
Saturday	-	-	5	½	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	½	¼

TABLE B.—Children from Five to Nine.

					BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
					Bread.	Gruel with Milk	Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bacon.	Beef.	Rice.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Milk and Water.	Butter.
					oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	-	-	4	½	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Monday	-	-	-	-	4	½	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Tuesday	-	-	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	½	¼
Wednesday	-	-	-	-	4	½	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Thursday	-	-	-	-	4	½	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	½	¼
Friday	-	-	-	-	4	½	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	4	½	¼
Saturday	-	-	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	½	¼

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the South Stoneham Union, held on the 12th day of January 1853, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Mutton.	Cooked Beef.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	Men	6	1½	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	½
			Women	5	1½	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	½
Monday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	1½	-
Tuesday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	5	1½	-
Wednesday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	1½	-
Thursday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	5	1½	-
Friday	-	-	Men	6	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	1½	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	4	-	-	-	-	-	1½	5	1½	-
Saturday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	6	2	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	5	1½	-

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowances of gruel at that meal, as specified in the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 5½ oz. of butter and 7 oz. of sugar per week.

Four oz. of bread and 8 oz. of potatoes, or 4 oz. of bread and 8 oz. of cooked rice on meat days, to be substituted for 16 oz. of potatoes, at the discretion of the Guardians.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick, to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

N. N. Jefferys, Presiding Chairman.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Robt. Bates, Medical Officer.

Poor Law Board, 25 January 1853.

Grenville C. F. Berkeley, Secretary.

DIETARY for Children from Two to Five Years.

						BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
						Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Mutton.	Vegetables.	Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Milk.	Treacle.
						oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday						4	½	2	3	6	-	-	4	-	¾
Monday						4	½	2	-	-	-	¾	4	¼	-
Tuesday						4	½	-	-	-	8	-	4	½	-
Wednesday						4	½	2	3	6	-	-	4	-	¾
Thursday						4	½	-	-	-	8	-	4	¼	-
Friday						4	½	2	-	-	-	¾	4	-	¾
Saturday						4	½	-	-	-	8	-	4	¼	-

INGREDIENTS to be used for every Gallon of Soup and every Pound of Pudding.

Soup.—Beef without bone to remain in the soup	-	-	-	-	-	32 oz.
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	8 "
Pudding.—Flour	-	-	-	-	-	9½ "
Suet	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	1½ "

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION—continued.

DIETARY for Children from Five to Nine Years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Mutton.	Vegetables.	Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Milk.	Treacle.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	-	-	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Monday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-
Tuesday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	-	-	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thursday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-
Friday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saturday - - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-

DIETARY for Infants Weaned, or from One to Two Years.

1 pint of Milk
8 ounces of Bread } Daily.
1 ounce of Sugar
2 ounces of Rice every other day.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Broth every other day.
Infants under one year old half the above quantities.

DIETARY for the Sick.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Mutton.	Beef Tea.	Bread.	Vegetables or Rice.		Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Arrowroot.	Sugar.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
No. 2. FULL DIET :													
Males - - -	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	4	8	2	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Females - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	-	4	8	2	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
No. 3. Low DIET :													
Males - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	4	8	2	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Females - - -	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	4	8	2	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
No. 4. FEVER DIET :													
Males - - -	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	4	} or Rice Pudding.		4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
Females - - -	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	4			4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1

Ingredients for rice puddings.—2 ounces rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 1 egg, and 1 ounce sugar.

STOCKBRIDGE UNION.

DIET TABLE—Approved by the Poor Law Board, September 1858.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Suet Pudding.	Cooked Bacon.	Cooked Mutton.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Gruel.	Cheese.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.
Sunday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	1½	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	-	1
Monday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	-	-	4	½	-	-	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	-	-	5	½	-	-	5	-	1
Tuesday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	1½	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	6	-	-	6 oz.	-	-	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	8	-	-	8 oz.	-	-	5	-	1
Wednesday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	5	-	1 lb.	-	-	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	-	2	-	½	-	-	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	-	3	-	½	-	-	5	-	1
Thursday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	1½	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1½	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	-	1
Friday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	-	-	4	½	-	-	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	-	-	5	½	-	-	5	-	1
Saturday :											
Men - - - - -	5	2	12	-	-	1	-	-	7	1½ or 1½	1½
Women - - - - -	5	1½	10	-	-	¾	-	-	6	1 " 1½	1½
Children from 2 to 5 - - -	4	1	6	-	-	6 oz.	-	-	4	-	1
" from 5 to 9 - - -	5	1	8	-	-	8 oz.	-	-	5	-	1

The Poor Law Board empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea for supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar, not exceeding one ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the gruel or cheese for supper, prescribed by the above Table.

It is ordered and directed, that children of the age of nine years, and under the age of sixteen years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And it is ordered and directed, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

STEYNING UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the STEYNING UNION in the County of Sussex, &c.

Whereas by an order bearing date the Fifth day of February One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct, that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Steyning Union, in the County of Sussex, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food, and in the manner described and set forth in the said Schedule, any thing in any former order to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained: and in place thereof, we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Steyning Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Tables, viz.:—

ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men		5	2	5	6	8	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	5	4	8	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men		5	2	—	—	4	—	16	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	—	—	4	—	12	—	5	1½
Tuesday	Men		5	2	5	6	8	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	5	4	8	—	—	—	5	1½
Wednesday	Men		5	2	—	6	4	2	—	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	—	4	4	1½	—	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men		5	2	5	6	8	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	5	4	8	—	—	—	5	1½
Friday	Men		5	2	—	6	4	2	—	—	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	—	4	4	1½	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men		5	2	—	6	—	—	—	2	7	1½
	Women		5	1½	—	5	—	—	—	2	5	1½

INFIRM MEN AND WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Gruel or Tea.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Batter or Cheese.	Tea.	
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	Men	-	-	5	1	4	4	6	-	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	4	4	6	-	-	4	1	2	1
Monday	Men	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	-	12	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	-	-	7	-	12	4	1	2	1
Tuesday	Men	-	-	5	1	4	4	6	-	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	4	4	6	-	-	4	1	2	1
Wednesday	Men	-	-	5	1	-	4	6	1	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	-	4	6	1	-	4	1	2	1
Thursday	Men	-	-	5	1	4	4	6	-	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	4	4	6	-	-	4	1	2	1
Friday	Men	-	-	5	1	-	4	6	1	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1	-	4	6	1	-	4	1	2	1
Saturday	Men	-	-	5	1	3 } Bacon	4	6	-	-	5	1	2	1
	Women	-	-	4	1		4	6	-	-	4	1	2	1

And we do hereby order and direct, that children under the age of nine years resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children above the age of nine years, and under the age of fourteen years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for able-bodied women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer of the said union shall direct.

STURMINSTER UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	9	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	1½
Monday	-	Men	8	1½	-	-	1½	6	-	-	5	1½
		Women	6	1½	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	8	1½	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	8	1½	-	-	-	7	2	-	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	-	-	-	6	1½	-	5	1½
Thursday	-	Men	8	1½	-	-	1½	6	-	-	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½
Friday	-	Men	8	1½	-	-	-	7	2	-	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	-	-	-	6	1½	-	5	1½
Saturday	-	Men	8	1½	Bacon.	1	-	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	6	1½	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast [and supper], in lieu of the allowances of gruel and cheese specified in the above Table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding seven ounces per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age, according to the dietaries provided for them; those above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

TABLE A.—Children from Two to Five.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	1
Monday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	1
Tuesday	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Wednesday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	1	1
Thursday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	1
Friday	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	1	1
Saturday	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1

TABLE B.—Children from Five to Nine.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	1	1
Monday	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5	1	1
Tuesday	-	-	5	1	3½	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
Wednesday	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	5	1	1
Thursday	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5	1	1
Friday	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	5	1	1
Saturday	-	-	5	1	3½	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

M. Williams, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

J. Tarzwell, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above dietary tables.

H. Fleming, Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 29 October 1866.

THAKEHAM UNION.

DIETARY TABLE FOR PAUPERS IN THE WORKHOUSE.

ABLE-BODIED MEN.											ABLE-BODIED WOMEN. (Boys and Girls above Nine and under Sixteen the same as able-bodied Women.)										
BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Gruel.	
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	-	5	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	
Monday - - -	6	1½	-	5	12	-	-	6	-	1½	5	1½	-	4	12	-	-	5	-	1½	
Tuesday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	-	5	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	
Wednesday - - -	6	1½	-	6	12	-	-	6	-	1½	5	1½	-	5	12	-	-	5	-	1½	
Thursday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	-	5	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	
Friday - - -	6	1½	8	-	-	1½	-	7	1½	-	5	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-	
Saturday - - -	6	1½	-	6	12	-	-	6	-	1½	5	1½	-	5	12	-	-	5	-	1½	

AGED AND INFIRM MEN.											AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN.										
BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Gruel or Tea.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	½	1½
Monday - - -	6	1½	-	5	12	-	-	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	-	4	12	-	-	6	½	1½
Tuesday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	½	1½
Wednesday - - -	6	1½	-	6	12	-	-	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	-	5	12	-	-	6	½	1½
Thursday - - -	6	1½	6	-	-	-	1½	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	6	½	1½
Friday - - -	6	1½	8	-	-	1½	-	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	6	½	1½
Saturday - - -	6	1½	-	6	12	-	-	8	½	1½	5	½	1½	-	5	12	-	-	6	½	1½

CHILDREN FROM TWO TO FIVE.											CHILDREN FROM FIVE TO NINE.										
BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday - - -	4	½	-	-	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	10	-	-	5	½	½	
Monday - - -	4	½	2½	8	-	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3	8	-	-	-	5	½	½	
Tuesday - - -	4	½	-	-	-	8	-	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	-	10	-	5	½	½	
Wednesday - - -	4	½	3	8	-	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	-	5	½	½	
Thursday - - -	4	½	-	-	-	-	8	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	-	-	10	5	½	½	
Friday - - -	4	½	-	-	8	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	-	-	10	-	-	5	½	½	
Saturday - - -	4	½	3	8	-	-	-	4	¼	½	5	½	3½	8	-	-	-	5	½	½	

THAKEHAM UNION.—*continued.*

DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS IN THE WORKHOUSE.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Pork.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cheese.	Bread.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Males	- -	6	1½	½ or	1½	6 or	5	6 or	12	1½	1½	8
Females	- -	5	1½	½ or	1½	5 or	4	5 or	12	1½	1¼	6
										Three days in each week	On Fridays.	

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

		BREAKFAST.	DINNER.				SUPPER.
		Tea.	Bread.	Broth.	Potatoes.	Meat for Broth.	Rice Gruel.
		<i>pint.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>pint.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>pint.</i>
Males.	- - -	1	8	1	8	4	1
Females	- - -	1	8	1	8	4	1

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

				BREAKFAST.	DINNER.		SUPPER.
				Tea.	Bread.	Water Gruel.	Rice Gruel.
				<i>pint.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>pint.</i>	<i>pint.</i>
Males	-	-	-	1	8	1	1
Females	-	-	-	1	8	1	1

TISBURY UNION.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Cocoa.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Tea.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	16	-	-	-	7	1
	-	Women	5	1½	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	1
Monday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	1	7	1
	-	Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1
Tuesday	-	Men	6	1½	3	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1
	-	Women	5	1½	3	1¼	-	-	-	-	5	1
Wednesday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	1	7	1
	-	Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1
Thursday	-	Men	6	1½	3	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1
	-	Women	5	1½	3	1¼	-	-	-	-	5	1
Friday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	4	-	7	1
	-	Women	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	3	-	6	1
Saturday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	1	7	1
	-	Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1

CLOTHING:—The aged Men, cloth suits.—Able-bodied Men and Boys, cord and fustian suits.—Women and Girls, print dresses with flannel petticoats.

TISBURY UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Cooked Meat.	Beer.	Bread and Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	5	1	6 or	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1
Females - - -	4	1	5 or	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Broth or Light Pudding.		Bread and Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	5	1	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1
Females - - -	4	1	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Gruel or Broth.		Bread and Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	5	1	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1
Females - - -	4	1	4	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.	1

N.B.—Sugar, arrowroot, sago, butter, milk, wine, spirits, porter, and beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this book.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK UNION WORKHOUSE.

DISCIPLINE TABLE.

	Time for Rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for Work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to Bed.
From 25 March to 29 September, in each year	Quarter before 6	From $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 to 7.	From 7 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.
From 29 September to 25 March, in each year.	Quarter before 7	From $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 to 8.	From 8 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK UNION WORKHOUSE—*continued.*

DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat, or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables, or Bread.	Soup.	Cheese.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.	
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	2	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4½	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	
Monday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	4	1½	-	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	3	1½	-	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	3	1½	-	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	
Tuesday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	4	3	1½	9	-	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	2	2	¾	5	-	4	-	-	-	
Wednesday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	7	-	2	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	5	-	2	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	5	-	2	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	
Thursday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	4	3	1½	9	-	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	2	2	¾	5	-	4	-	-	-	
Friday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	4	1½	-	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	3	1½	-	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	3	1½	-	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	
Saturday	Men	- - - -	7	1½	-	4	3	1½	9	-	6	2	-	-	
	Women	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Children from 9 to 16 years	- - - -	5	1½	-	4	3	1½	8	-	5	2	-	-	
	Ditto	5 to 9 "	4½	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	4½	-	-	-	
	Ditto	2 to 5 "	4	-	-	2	2	¾	5	-	4	-	-	-	

Infirm persons may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 5 oz. of butter, and 4 oz. of sugar, each per week, in lieu of the gruel for breakfast. The sick paupers and infants to be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer shall direct.

By order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 30th March 1859.

(signed) *Bartlett & Filliter*, Clerks of the Union.

WARMINSTER UNION.

DIETARY of ADULT INMATES, dated 4 November 1849.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Cooked Rice.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	9	1½	8	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	¾	1
Monday	Men	6	1½	6	1½ or 17	—	—	—	—	6	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	5	1½ or 17	—	—	—	—	5	¾	1
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	9	1½	8	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	¾	1
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	1½	4	—	6	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	4	—	5	¾	1
Thursday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	9	1½	8	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	¾	1
Friday	Men	6	1½	4	1½ or 17	—	—	—	—	6	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	3	1½ or 17	—	—	—	—	5	¾	1
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	9	1½	8	¾	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	¾	1

WARMINSTER UNION—continued.

DIETARY of CHILDREN under Nine Years of Age.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	-	5 to 9 years	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 to 5 years	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Sanctioned by the Poor Law Board, 23rd October 1856.

Children under two years of age, before they are weaned, have 4 oz. of bread, and 1 pint milk daily, and 4 oz. of sugar and 2 oz. of corn flour weekly; and when weaned the same diet as children from two to five years of age.

Dated 3 November 1856.

J. Merrick, Clerk.

WESTBOURNE UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Westbourne Union, in the County of Sussex, &c.

THE POOR LAW Commissioners of England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years in the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule hereunto annexed, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained, with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that every master of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order and of the said schedule, printed in a legible manner, and in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it always be kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring, in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

(signed) F. Frankland Lewis,
Jno. Geo. Shaw Lefevre,
George Nicholls.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	lb.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	2
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes, rice, or parsnips. }	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		-	-	5	2
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or carrots	-	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or carrots	-	-	5	2
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	14	6	2
		Women	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	12	5	2

Corrected to 14th February 1851.

Cheese was substituted for broth for supper, too much liquid not agreeing with the inmates. Sanctioned by the Board.
Old people of 60 years of age, may be allowed 1 oz. tea, 8 oz. butter, and 7 oz. sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make the change.
Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine, to be allowed the same quantities as women.
Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.
Cabbages from the garden extra, occasionally.

WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN UNION.

DIETARY TABLES for the Paupers in the Westbury Workhouse, as ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners of England and Wales.

ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes.	Boiled Rice.	Meat Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	1
Monday	Men -	8	1½	-	1	1½	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	1	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Tuesday	Men -	8	1½	2	-	-	-	1½	-	4	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	2	-	-	-	1½	-	4	-	6	1
Wednesday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	1
Thursday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	6	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	5	-	6	1
Friday	Men -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	1
Saturday	Men -	8	1½	2	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1½	2	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1

INFIRM MEN AND WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes.	Boiled Rice.	Meat Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	lb.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1
Monday	Men -	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Tuesday	Men -	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	1
Wednesday	Men -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1
Thursday	Men -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6	1
Friday	Men -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	1
	Women -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	1
Saturday	Men -	8	1	1	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	8	1
	Women -	6	1	1	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	6	1

Given under our hands and seal of office, this First day of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(signed) *George Nicholls,*
Edmund W. Head.

WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN UNION—*continued.*

SICK DIETARIES.

FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Tea, or Gruel.	Butter.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - }	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	8	1	1
Females - - - }								
Children above 9 -	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	6	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Children under 9 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	8	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

HALF DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Tea, or Gruel.	Butter.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - }	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	6	1	1
Females - - - }								
Children above 9 -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	6	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Children under 9 -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Mutton Broth.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - }	4	1	4	1	or 6	4	1
Females - - - }							
Children above 9 -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	or 4	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Children under 9 -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$

Fever Diet.—Barley water or gruel as required.

WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY of CHILDREN from Two to Five Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Meal Porridge.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes.	Boiled Rice.	Meat Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday - -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

DIETARY of CHILDREN from Five to Nine Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Meal Porridge.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes.	Boiled Rice.	Meat Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

Pea Soup, 3 pints of peas to a gallon of water, and thickened with 6 oz. of flour.

Boiled Rice, 17 oz. best Patna to a gallon of water.

Meat Soup, 12 oz. of meat to a gallon of water, and thickened with 3 lb. of vegetables, or 6 oz. of oatmeal or flour.

Meal Porridge, 8 oz. of best groats to a gallon of water.

WESTHAMPNETT UNION.

DIETARY OF ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

Day of the Week.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Soup.	Bread.	Pudding.	Vegetables	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday - -	6	2	-	2	6	-	-	6	2	2
Monday - -	6	2	-	-	-	12	8	6	2	2
Tuesday - -	6	2	6	-	4	-	8	6	2	2
Wednesday -	6	2	-	-	-	12	8	6	2	2
Thursday - -	6	2	6	-	4	-	8	6	2	2
Friday - -	6	2	-	-	-	12	8	6	2	2
Saturday - -	6	2	6	-	4	-	8	6	2	2

The able-bodied females have 1 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint gruel, and 2 oz. of pudding short of the male dietary; they are allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays for supper, in lieu of their cheese.
The children are dieted as women.

DIETARY OF AGED MALE PAUPERS.

Day of the Week.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Cheese.	Bread.	Soup.	Pudding.	Vegetables.	Meat.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Cheese.
	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.
Sunday - -	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-
Monday - -	6	-	2	2	-	-	12	8	-	6	-	2	2
Tuesday - -	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-	4	-	-	8	6	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-
Wednesday -	6	-	2	2	-	-	12	8	-	6	-	2	2
Thursday - -	6	-	2	2	4	-	-	8	6	6	-	2	2
Friday - -	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-	-	-	12	8	-	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	-
Saturday - -	6	-	2	2	4	-	-	8	6	6	-	2	2

The sugar allowed (8 oz.) is for the week.

The aged females have 1 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of meat, 2 oz. pudding, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of tea short of the male dietary.

DIETARY OF CHILDREN between the ages of Five and Nine.

For breakfast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bread and one pint of milk gruel every morning.

For supper on Sundays and Wednesdays, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk and water.

For supper on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, 1 pint milk gruel.

For dinner on Sundays and Wednesdays 14 oz. rice pudding on Mondays and Fridays, 8 oz. suet pudding, 4 oz. vegetables; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 oz. meat pudding, or 14 oz. of hash and 8 oz. of vegetables; on Saturdays, 3 oz. of beef or mutton, 8 oz. vegetables, and 3 oz. bread.

CHILDREN between the Ages of Two and Five.

Half ounce of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint gruel, 4 oz. vegetables, 2 oz. of meat pudding and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meat on Saturdays, short of those between the ages of five and nine years.

WHITCHURCH UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Whitchurch Union, held on the 6th day of September 1853, it was resolved, that the following Amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective classes and sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated 16th February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Coffee.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	-	7	1	7	-	-	5	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	-	7	1	-	1	or { 1	5	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	-	1		4	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	-	7	1	-	1	or { 1	5	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	-	1		4	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	-	7	1	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	-	$\frac{4}{4}$	-	-	-	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of coffee and butter at these meals, specified in the above table, tea, butter, and sugar,—not exceeding 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter and 7 oz. of sugar per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient. (signed) Wyndham S. Portal, Presiding Chairman.

(signed) T. R. Hemsted, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.
Poor Law Board, 20 September 1853. (signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Whitchurch Union, held on the 3rd day of March 1857, it was resolved, that the following Dietary Tables for the Paupers' Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

For Children whose Ages are from Five to Nine Years.												For Children from Two to Five Years.											
		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Cocoa or Coffee.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Cocoa or Coffee.	Bread.	Cocoa or Coffee.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Meat.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Cocoa or Coffee.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	- -	5	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	- -	5	1	-	12	or 12	3	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	or 10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	- -	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	- -	5	1	-	12	or 12	3	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	or 10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	- -	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	- -	5	1	-	10	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	9	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	- -	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) Wyndham S. Portal, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) T. R. Hemsted, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.
Poor Law Board, 5 November 1857. (signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

ISLE OF WIGHT UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Isle of Wight Union, in the County of Southampton, &c.

We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers and authorities given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—The paupers described in the following Tables, who may be received and maintained in the Workhouse of the Isle of Wight Union, in the County of Southampton, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be dieted and maintained with the food and in the manner described as follows; that is to say—

DIETARY TABLE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Mutton.	Cooked Salt Pork.	Potatoes.	Pea Soup.	Cabbage or Turnips.	Bread.	Rice Milk.	Suet Pudding.	Mutton Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	6	-	12	} or {	12	3	-	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	6	-	12		12	3	-	-	-	6
Monday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	}	-	3	-	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	-	-		1½	3	-	-	-	6
Tuesday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	5	12	} or {	12	3	-	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	4	12		12	3	-	-	-	6
Wednesday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	}	-	-	1	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	6
Thursday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	5	12	} or {	12	3	-	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	4	12		12	3	-	-	-	6
Friday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	}	-	4	-	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	-	-		-	4	-	-	1½	6
Saturday	-	-	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	}	-	-	14	-	7	2
			Women	-	6	1	-	-	-		-	-	12	-	-	6

DIETARY TABLE FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Pea Soup.	Cabbage or Turnips.	Bread.	Rice Milk.	Suet Pudding.	Mutton Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, sweetened with ½ oz. of sugar to each pint.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	4	12	} or {	12	3	—	—	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	4	12		12	3	—	—	—	5	½	1
Monday	Men	6	1½	—	—	1½	—	3	—	—	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	1½	—	3	—	—	—	5	½	1
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	4	12	} or {	12	3	—	—	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	4	12		12	3	—	—	—	5	½	1
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	½	1
Thursday	Men	6	1½	4	12	} or {	12	3	—	—	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	4	12		12	3	—	—	—	5	½	1
Friday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1½	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	5	½	1
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	½	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	½	1

ISLE OF WIGHT UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY TABLE FOR CHILDREN.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Pea Soup.	Cabbage or Turnips.	Bread.	Rice Milk.	Suet Pudding.	Mutton Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :			6	1	—	4	12	} or {	12	2	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8		8	2	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :			6	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday :			6	1	—	4	12	} or {	12	2	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8		8	2	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :			6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday :			6	1	—	4	12	} or {	12	2	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8		8	2	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday :			6	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :			6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the ages of	-	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ and } 15 \\ 2 \text{ and } 7 \end{array} \right.$	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

ARTICLE 2.—In the event of a scarcity of vegetables, the Guardians may allow, in lieu thereof, six ounces of bread to each adult pauper, and four ounces of bread to each of the children.

ARTICLE 3.—Women above 60 years of age, and unseparated married couples, resident in the said workhouse, may be allowed one pint of tea, half an ounce of sugar, and a quarter of an ounce of butter for breakfast, in lieu of the gruel prescribed for that meal in the above Table for the Aged and Infirm.

ARTICLE 4.—Youths of either sex above 15 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively; and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

ARTICLE 5.—The master of the said workhouse shall cause two or more copies of so much of this our order as comprises the above Tables, and Articles 2, 3, and 4, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

ARTICLE 6.—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Board contained in their order bearing date the 18th day of September 1863, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the Isle of Wight Union, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers at the workhouse of such Union.

ARTICLE 7.—Provided also, that on the occasion of any public festival or thanksgiving, the Guardians may depart from the regulations herein contained, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this Twenty-eighth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

H. Fleming, Secretary.

C. P. Villiers, President.

WILTON UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Wilton Union, in the County of Wilts, &c.

WHEREAS, by an order bearing date the 14th day of October, in the year 1837, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Wilton Union, in the county of Wilts, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule :

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof :

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Wilton Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table: viz.—

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Milk Broth.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Cooked Bacon.	Vegetables.	Cheese.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.*
				oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	5	½	1
Monday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	½	1
Tuesday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	3½	3	12	-	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	-	3½	3	12	-	-	5	½	1
Wednesday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	5	½	1
Thursday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	3½	-	12	-	5	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	-	3½	-	12	-	5	5	½	1
Friday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	1½	3	-	-	-	-	5	½	1
Saturday	-	-	Men -	7	1½	-	-	3½	3	12	-	-	6	½	1
	-	-	Women -	6	1½	-	-	3½	3	12	-	-	5	½	1

* The coffee to be sweetened with an allowance of sugar after a rate not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of coffee.

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea or coffee for breakfast, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar, not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea or coffee, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding three ounces and a half per week, in lieu of the milk broth for breakfast prescribed by the above Table.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children above the age of nine years, and under the age of 15 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers, resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it may be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 17th day of November, in the year 1846.

(signed) *G. C. Lewis,*
Edmund W. Head.

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for the PAUPERS.

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Old and infirm men -	6 oz. bread - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	Sunday - - - - - 14 oz. suet pudding - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday - 4 oz. meat, 1 lb. potatoes. Thursday - - - - - 3 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints soup. Tuesday and Saturday - - - 6 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 oz. of tea and 8 oz. of sugar per week.
Able-bodied men -	6 oz. bread - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints gruel.	Sunday - - - - - 14 oz. suet pudding - Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday 6 oz. bread and 2 oz. cheese. Wednesday - - - - - 4 oz. meat, 1 lb. potatoes. Thursday - - - - - 3 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints soup.	6 oz. bread. 2 oz. cheese.
Old and infirm women -	5 oz. bread - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	Sunday - - - - - 12 oz. suet pudding - Monday, Wednesday, Friday - 4 oz. meat, 1 lb. potatoes. Thursday - - - - - 3 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints soup. Tuesdays and Saturdays - - 5 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese.	5 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 oz. of tea, and 8 oz. of sugar per week.
Able-bodied women and children from 9 to 16	5 oz. bread - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints gruel.	Sunday - - - - - 12 oz. suet pudding - Monday and Friday - - - - 4 oz. meat, 1 lb. potatoes. Thursday - - - - - 3 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints soup. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday - 5 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese.	5 oz. of bread. 2 oz. cheese.
Children from 5 to 9 -	5 oz. bread - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk.	Sunday and Thursday - - - 10 oz. suet pudding - Monday, Wednesday, Friday - 4 oz. meat, 10 oz. potatoes. Tuesday - - - - - 10 oz. rice pudding. Saturday - - - - - 5 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk.
Children from 1 to 5 -	4 oz. bread - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk.	Sunday and Thursday - - - 10 oz. suet pudding - Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday - 3 oz. meat, 8 oz. potatoes. Tuesday - - - - - 8 oz. rice pudding.	4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. butter. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk.

Children under 12 months, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk daily.

WINCHESTER UNION DIETARY.

DIETARY, 1857.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Beef or Mutton.	Bacon or Pork.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.
		oz.	pints.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday	Men - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	2	-	-
	Women - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2	-	-
	Children from 5 to 9 -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Ditto „ 2 to 5 -	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

Children under nine years of age to be dieted as women.

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of gruel and cheese at these meals specified in this Table, 2 pints of coffee or 2 pints of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar per week.

Children from five to nine years of age may have 1 oz. of cheese, or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter for supper.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

ARUNDEL WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY as settled 31st September 1853.

FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday—4 oz. bread; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter; 1 pint oatmeal gruel.	6 oz. hot cooked meat; 6 oz. bread; 6 oz. potatoes.	6 oz. bread; 2 oz. cheese.
Monday—6 oz. bread; 1 pint of rice milk.	6 oz. cold cooked meat; 6 oz. bread; 6 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Tuesday—Same as Sunday - -	12 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. potatoes	ditto.
Wednesday—Same as Monday - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup; 6 oz. bread; 4 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Thursday—Same as Sunday - -	Same as Sunday - - - -	ditto.
Friday—Same as Monday - -	Same as Tuesday - - - -	ditto.
Saturday—Same as Sunday - -	Same as Wednesday - - - -	ditto.

FOR CHILDREN under Twelve Years.

Sunday—4 oz. bread; $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.	4 oz. hot cooked meat; 4 oz. bread; 4 oz. potatoes.	4 oz. bread; 1 oz. cheese
Monday—Same as Sunday - -	4 oz. cold cooked meat; 4 oz. bread; 4 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Tuesday—Same as Sunday - -	8 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. potatoes -	ditto.
Wednesday—Same as Monday - -	1 pint soup; 4 oz. bread; 4 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Thursday—Same as Sunday - -	Same as Sunday - - - -	ditto.
Friday—Same as Monday - -	Same as Tuesday - - - -	ditto.
Saturday—Same as Sunday - -	Same as Wednesday - - - -	ditto.

AGED AND INFIRM.

Sunday—6 oz. bread; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter; 1 oz. tea } per head $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar } per week.	6 oz. hot cooked meat; 6 oz. bread; 6 oz. potatoes.	6 oz. bread; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter; 1 oz. tea } per head $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar } per week.
Monday—ditto - - - -	6 oz. cold cooked meat; 6 oz. bread; 6 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Tuesday—ditto - - - -	12 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. potatoes	ditto.
Wednesday—ditto - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup; 6 oz. bread; 4 oz. potatoes.	ditto.
Thursday—ditto - - - -	Same as Sunday - - - -	ditto.
Friday—ditto - - - -	Same as Tuesday - - - -	ditto.
Saturday—ditto - - - -	Same as Wednesday - - - -	ditto.

The sick to be dieted as may be directed by the medical officer.

CHICHESTER INCORPORATION.

DIETARY TABLE for the INMATES of the UNION HOUSE.

ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Gruel.	Tea.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Pork.	Butter.	Bacon.	Lard Pudding.	Soup.	Rice.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
			oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men		4	-	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Married Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

AGED AND INFIRM.

			BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Gruel.	Tea.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Pork.	Butter.	Bacon.	Lard Pudding.	Soup.	Rice.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
			oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men		4	-	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	Men		4	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

CHICHESTER INCORPORATION—continued.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

		Between the Ages of	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.								SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding.	Rice.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Pork.	Mutton.	Butter.	Bacon.	Lard Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
Monday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
Tuesday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	-	6	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
Wednesday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	½	-	-	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	¼	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	¼	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
Thursday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	-	6	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	¼	¼
Friday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	¼	¼
Saturday	-	9 and 16	4	1½	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1½	6	½	½
	-	5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	¼	¼
	-	2 and 5	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	¼	¼

EAST PRESTON UNION.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED MALE PAUPERS.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Gruel.	Pickled Pork or Bacon, with Vegetables.*	Soup.	Bread.	Rice or Suet Pudding, with Vegetables.*	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	-	6	1½	-	2	4	-	6	2
Monday	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	12	6	2
Tuesday	-	-	-	6	1½	-	2	4	-	6	2
Wednesday	-	-	-	6	1½	6	-	-	-	6	2
Thursday	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-	12	6	2
Friday	-	-	-	6	1½	-	2	4	-	6	2
Saturday	-	-	-	6	1½	6	-	-	-	6	2

* The vegetables are not included in the weight specified, which is for the meat when cooked. If it be thought desirable, 1 oz. of butter may be given in lieu of the 2 oz. of cheese for supper.

Old people, of 60 years and upwards, may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion, above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

EAST PRESTON UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED FEMALE PAUPERS.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
Sunday	6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter.	1½ pt. of gruel	14 oz. of beef pudding, and vegetables.	6 oz. of bread	2 oz. of cheese.
Monday	"	"	16 oz. of boiled rice, milk and sugar.	"	"
Tuesday	"	"	14 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	1 qt. of broth, and 6 oz. of bread.	"	"
Thursday	"	"	5 oz. of cold beef, 6 oz. of bread, and vegeta- bles.	"	"
Friday	"	"	14 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"	"
Saturday	"	"	6 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheese.	"	"

Beer at discretion for dinners, generally five times each week.

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM MALE PAUPERS.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
Sunday	6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter.	1½ pt. of gruel	12 oz. of beef pudding, and vegetables.	6 oz. of bread	1 oz. of cheese.
Monday	"	"	6 oz. of cold bacon, warm potatoes, and 4 oz. of bread.	"	"
Tuesday	"	"	12 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	1 qt. of broth, and 6 oz. of bread.	"	"
Thursday	"	"	6 oz. of cold beef, 4 oz. of bread, and vegeta- bles.	"	"
Friday	"	"	6 oz. of hot bacon, 4 oz. of bread, and potatoes.	"	"
Saturday	"	"	6 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheese.	"	"

Beer at discretion for dinner, generally five times each week.

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM FEMALE PAUPERS.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
Sunday	6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter.	1½ pt. of gruel	12 oz. of beef pudding, and vegetables.	6 oz. of bread	1½ oz. of cheese.
Monday	"	"	5 oz. of cold bacon, 4 oz. of bread, and hot pota- toes.	"	"
Tuesday	"	"	12 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	1 pt. of broth, 4 oz. of bread, and vegetables.	"	"
Thursday	"	"	5 oz. of cold beef, 4 oz. of bread, and vegeta- bles.	"	"
Friday	"	"	5 oz. of hot bacon, 4 oz. of bread, and potatoes.	"	"
Saturday	"	"	6 oz. of bread, and 1½ oz. of cheese.	"	"

Beer at discretion.

EAST PRESTON UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY for the PAUPER BOYS above Ten Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
Sunday	-	5 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of gruel -	12 oz. of beef pudding, and vegetables.	5 oz. of bread, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese.
Monday	-	"	"	12 oz. of boiled rice, milk, and sugar.	"
Tuesday	-	"	"	12 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"
Wednesday	-	"	"	1 pint of broth and 5 oz. of bread.	"
Thursday	-	"	"	4 oz. of cold meat, 5 oz. of bread, and vegetables.	"
Friday	-	"	"	12 oz. of suet pudding, and vegetables.	"
Saturday	-	"	"	5 oz. of bread, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese.	"

Beer at discretion.

DIETARY of CHILDREN from Five to Nine Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint gruel.	9 oz. meat pudding, with vegetables	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
Monday	-	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese - -	"
Tuesday	-	"	10 oz. suet pudding, with vegetables	"
Wednesday	-	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. beef, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, with vegetables.	"
Thursday	-	"	1 pint broth - - - -	"
Friday	-	"	10 oz. suet pudding, with vegetables	"
Saturday	-	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese - -	"

DIETARY of CHILDREN from Two to Five Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint gruel.	7 oz. meat pudding, with vegetables	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
Monday	-	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cheese	"
Tuesday	-	"	8 oz. suet pudding, with vegetables	"
Wednesday	-	"	3 oz. beef, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, with vegetables.	"
Thursday	-	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint broth - - - -	"
Friday	-	"	8 oz. suet pudding, with vegetables	"
Saturday	-	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cheese - -	"

FARNBOROUGH INCORPORATION.

DIET TABLE—ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Bacon or Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1½	7	2	-	-	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	6	1½	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	4	-	-	-	1½	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	4	-	-	-	1½	-	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	1½
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	1½
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	1½
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	½	-	12	6	2
	Women	-	5	1½	-	-	-	½	-	12	5	1½

DIET TABLE—AGED AND INFIRM.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half-an-ounce of sugar to each pint.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Bacon or Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half-an-ounce of sugar to each pint.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	6	½	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	5	½	1
Monday	Men	-	6	½	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	½	1
Tuesday	Men	-	6	½	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	5	½	1
Wednesday	Men	-	6	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	½	1
Thursday	Men	-	6	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	½	1
Friday	Men	-	6	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	½	1
Saturday	Men	-	6	½	1	-	-	-	½	-	12	6	½	1
	Women	-	5	½	1	-	-	-	½	-	12	5	½	1

Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively; and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

FARNBOROUGH INCORPORATION—continued.

DIET TABLE—CHILDREN.

		Between the Ages of	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Cooked Bacon or Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter or Lard.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	5	1½	-	-	-	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	¼	½
Monday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	2	-	3	12	-	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	1½	8	-	-	3	¼	½
Tuesday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	4	-	-	-	1½	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	1½	8	-	-	3	¼	½
Wednesday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	2	-	3	12	-	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	1½	8	-	-	3	¼	½
Thursday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	2	-	3	12	-	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	1½	8	-	-	3	¼	½
Friday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	-	-	3	12	-	-	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	1½	8	-	-	3	¼	½
Saturday	-	9 and 16	5	1½	-	-	-	8	-	8	5	¼	½
		5 and 9	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	¼	½
		2 and 5	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	¼	½

HEADLEY INCORPORATION.

DIETARIES of the WORKHOUSE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.	
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	14	-	7	1½	-	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1½	-	
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4½	8	-	-	4	7	-	1½	
		Women	-	6	1	4	8	-	-	3	6	-	1	
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	7	1½	-	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	3	6	1½	-	
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4½	8	-	-	4	7	-	1½	
		Women	-	6	1	4	8	-	-	3	6	-	1	
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	14	-	7	1½	-	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	6	1½	-	
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1½	4½	8	-	-	4	7	-	1½	
		Women	-	6	1	4	8	-	-	3	6	-	1	
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	7	1½	-	
		Women	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	3	6	1½	-	

HEADLEY INCORPORATION—continued.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

	TABLE (A).									TABLE (B).								
	Children from Two to Five.									Children from Five to Nine.								
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Suet puddings, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flour and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. suet to a pound. Rice puddings, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of rice to a pound. Milk and water, half milk.

SALISBURY WORKHOUSE.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the respective Parishes of Saint Thomas, Saint Edmund, and Saint Martin, in the City of New Sarum, in the County of Wilts, &c. :

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to 'the Poor in England and Wales,'" do hereby order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse of the respective parishes of Saint Thomas, Saint Edmund, and Saint Martin, in the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained, with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz. :—

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.		Bacon.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
					Mutton.	Beef.								
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	6	2
Monday	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	4	½	-	-	3	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	-	4	½	-	-	3	-	6	2
Tuesday	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2
Wednesday	Men	-	7	1½	6	-	-	½	-	-	3	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	6	-	-	½	-	-	3	-	6	2
Thursday	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	-	4	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	-	4	-	6	2
Friday	Men	-	7	1½	-	6	-	½	-	-	3	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	6	-	½	-	-	3	-	6	2
Saturday	Men	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	-	7	2
	Women	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	2

Old and infirm may be allowed 7 oz. of butter per week, and one pint of tea, properly sweetened, in lieu of the gruel for breakfast, and the cheese for supper.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine and under ten, to be allowed the same quantity as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 22nd day of November, 1843.

(signed) Geo. Nicholls.
G. L. Lewis.
Edmund W. Head.



SOUTHAMPTON INCORPORATION.

AMENDED DIETARY of PAUPERS in the Southampton Workhouse, as Approved by the
Poor Law Board, 10th March 1860.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.					
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.	Cheese.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Monday	Able-bodied Men	6	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	1½	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
	Old and Infirm Men	6	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	1½	6	—	—	6	½	1	½	—	—
	Able-bodied Women	5	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1½
	Old and Infirm Women	5	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	½	1	½	—	—
	Children above 9 and under 16 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 5 and under 9 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 2 and under 5 years of age.	4	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	¼	—
Tuesday	Able-bodied Men	6	—	—	—	1½	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
	Old and Infirm Men	6	½	1	½	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	6	½	1	½	—	—
	Able-bodied Women	5	—	—	—	1½	—	5	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1½
	Old and Infirm Women	5	½	1	½	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	—	5	½	1	½	—	—
	Children above 9 and under 16 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	5	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 5 and under 9 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	3½	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 2 and under 5 years of age.	4	—	—	—	—	½	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	¼	—
Wednesday	Able-bodied Men	6	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	1½	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
	Old and Infirm Men	6	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	1½	6	—	—	6	½	1	½	—	—
	Able-bodied Women	5	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1½
	Old and Infirm Women	5	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	½	1	½	—	—
	Children above 9 and under 16 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	1½	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 5 and under 9 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 2 and under 5 years of age.	4	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	¼	—
Thursday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The same as Tuesday in every respect.											
Friday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The same as Monday in every respect.											
Saturday	Able-bodied Men	6	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
	Old and Infirm Men	6	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	½	1	½	—	—
	Able-bodied Women	5	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1½
	Old and Infirm Women	5	½	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	5	½	1	½	—	—
	Children above 9 and under 16 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 5 and under 9 years of age.	5	—	—	—	—	½	3½	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	¼	—
	Children above 2 and under 5 years of age.	4	—	—	—	—	½	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	¼	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The same as Tuesday in every respect.											

Children under two years of age, and sick inmates, dieted at the discretion of the medical officer.

Able-bodied Men and Women.—These are allowed 1½ pint of gruel each for supper, in lieu of cheese, from the 29th September to the 25th March.

Lady Day, 1860.

(signed) Edward R. Firmin,
Clerk to the Guardians.

SUTTON INCORPORATION.

DIETARIES.

	SICK.										ABLE-BODIED.										AGED.											
	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.			SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Tea.		Bread.	Meat.		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Beef.	Pork or Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes or Cabbage.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.	Bread.	Tea.	Bread.	Beef.	Pork or Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Potatoes or Cabbage.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Monday - Men -	9	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuesday - Men -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wednesday - Men -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thursday - Men -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Friday - Women -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturday - Men -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sunday - Men -	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sunday - Women	5	1	1	5	3		3	1	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

From Two to Five Years.										From Five to Nine Years.																
BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.						
Bread.	Gruel.	Beef.	Pork or Bacon.	Potatoes or Cabbage.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Hard Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Beef Broth.	Bread.	Gruel.	Beef.	Pork or Bacon.	Potatoes or Cabbage.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Hard Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Beef Broth.	
3 oz.	1 pint.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 pint.	3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 pint.	1 1/2 pint.	3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 pint.	1 1/2 pint.	3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 pint.	1 1/2 pint.
Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wednesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saturday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

November, 1866.

Report of
R. Weale, Esq.

REPORT of *Robert Weale, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, dated
16th January 1867.

The Elms, Biggleswade,
16 January 1867.

Sir,

UNIONS.

Beds :
Amptill.
Bedford.
Biggleswade.
Leighton Buzzard.
Luton.
Woburn.

Cams :
Caxton and Arrington.

Herts :
St. Albans.
Barnet.
Berkhampstead.
Bishops Stortford.
Buntingford.
Hatfield.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hertford.
Hitchin.
Royston.
Ware.
Watford.
Welwyn.

Hunts :
Huntingdon.
St. Ives.
St. Neots.

Leicester :
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Barrow.
Billesdon.
Blaby.
Hinckley.
Leicester.
Loughboro'.
Lutterworth.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harboro'.
Melton Mowbray.

Middlesex :
Edmonton.
Hendon.

Northampton :
Brackley.
Brixworth.
Daventry.
Hardingstone.
Kettering.
Northampton.
Oundle.
Peterboro'.
Pottersbury.
Thrapstone.
Towcester.
Wellingboro'.

Rutland :
Oakham.
Uppingham.

Warwick :
Alcester.
Aston.
Atherstone.
Birmingham.
Coventry.
Foleshill.
Meriden.
Nuneaton.
Rugby.
Solihull.
Southam.
Stratford-on-Avon.
Warwick.

Worcester :
Kings Norton.

IN obedience to the request made by you to me, through Mr. Owen, on the 16th of October last, that I should in the course of this month report to you on the state of the workhouses in my district, I have to inform you that my district comprises the counties of Bedford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, and Warwick, with small portions of the counties of Cambridge, Middlesex, and Worcester.

The names of the unions under my charge you will find in the margin.

In all these unions but 13, viz. Bedford, Berkhamstead, Hatfield, Hertford, Welwyn, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Aston, Atherstone, Coventry, Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, and Kings Norton, new workhouses have been erected since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and old workhouses in the remaining 13 unions have been altered and enlarged.

All the workhouses so altered and enlarged, with the exception of those at Hatfield, Hertford, and Aston, are made as effective as if they were new houses.

The former workhouse presents a very different appearance from any other in my district, and I have repeatedly referred to it in my inspectional reports. The Commissioners in Lunacy have frequently referred to this workhouse in terms deprecatory of its condition. The Guardians, of whom the Marquis of Salisbury is the Chairman, have replied to communications that have been addressed to them on the subject, that inasmuch as the workhouse resembles the general habitations of the labouring classes, they believe it to be more agreeable and satisfactory to the inmates than a building of a more regular and systematised character. It very rarely happens that there are any able-bodied inmates in the workhouse, and it is well managed. And, in answer to inquiries I have frequently made of the inmates, I am led to the conclusion that their opinion coincides with that of the Guardians. Some improvements in the female sick ward are now in progress.

With reference to the Hertford Workhouse, I have to remark that the Guardians at this moment have under consideration whether it will be more advisable to erect a new workhouse altogether, or to enlarge the existing one, by erecting new detached sick and infectious wards.

As to the sites of the workhouses, I have no objection to offer to any of them. That of the Buntingford Workhouse is the least desirable, but I am told that at the time of its erection the Guardians could not procure one more advantageous or convenient.

With the exception of Luton, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Edmonton, Hendon, Northampton, Aston, Birmingham, and Coventry, all the unions are agricultural, and to these I will first advert.

In the workhouses of these agricultural unions it rarely happens, excepting in a few weeks in the depth of winter, that there are more than half the number of inmates they are certified to contain, and I have never known them over-crowded or filled to an inconvenient extent.

They all possess sick and infectious wards. In many instances the infectious wards are over the sick wards, and are frequently accessible by separate staircases.

In these workhouses, excepting Hitchin, there are no separate sick wards for children, nor have I ever found any necessity for such wards. The only epidemic or

or contagious disease amongst children that I have witnessed in country workhouses are measles, and hooping cough, and skin diseases, and when these occur it has always been found possible to provide means for the separation of the sick from the convalescent.

In 29 of the larger agricultural unions there are paid nurses. In the smaller workhouses the matron, when there are any sick, performs this duty with the assistance of the inmates; and the master and matron, on the recommendation of the medical officer, have full authority, should any outbreak of sickness occur among the inmates, between the meetings of the Guardians, to hire nurses for any special occasions. I would here remark, that it is no unusual circumstance in these smaller unions for me, on my visits, to find the sick wards without any occupants at all, and a regular nurse would really have nothing to do.

Whenever I have thought a paid nurse essential, I have pressed the appointment upon the Guardians, and I do not recollect a single instance where my recommendations have not been attended to.

In all these agricultural unions there are chaplains to the workhouses, excepting Berkhamstead, Hatfield, Hitchin, Royston, Welwyn, and Foleshill.

Where there are no chaplains, the inmates are allowed to attend their respective places of worship, and where there are chaplains, Roman Catholics and Dissenters are allowed to attend their chapels once on a Sunday; free access is also allowed to all ministers to visit the inmates of their respective denominations.

In these agricultural workhouses there are very few Roman Catholic inmates, and it is not an uncommon practice for masters of workhouses, in consequence of there being so few Roman Catholic chapels, to send a distance of eight or ten miles to a priest to visit a sick inmate, those inmates being generally persons who have been brought into the workhouse as destitute wayfarers.

In all these unions, excepting Ampthill, Luton, Berkhamstead, Buntingford, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, Welwyn, Billesdon, Alcester, Meriden, and Solihull, there are schools in the workhouse, and these schools are well reported on by the school inspectors. In the large majority the schools are mixed (the number of children being small), and are under the care of a schoolmistress. The children are separated as much as possible from the adult inmates.

The children from the Meriden Union, by the kind permission of Lady Aylesford, of Packington Park, are sent to a school there, and the children from the other unions are sent to the national schools nearest to the several workhouses.

Of the remaining unions in my district, five are of a mixed character, partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, viz., Luton, Hinckley, Loughboro', Northampton, and Aston; Leicester, Birmingham, and Coventry are entirely manufacturing; and Edmonton and Hendon are in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The workhouses of the Luton, Hinckley, and Loughboro' Unions are quite sufficient for the wants of the unions; in the first and third the classification is good, in the second not so perfect. They all possess proper sick and distinct infectious wards.

The Northampton Workhouse was built on the formation of the union, and has since been enlarged; it is provided with sick and infectious wards, but not to a sufficient extent, and the subject of providing additional accommodation is now under consideration.

The Coventry Workhouse is partly old and partly new; within the last four years 8,000*l.* has been expended on it, and it now possesses every necessary convenience, with excellent classification; there are very commodious sick wards, and distinct infectious wards.

In all these workhouses, with the exception of Loughboro', there are paid

Report of
R. Weale, Esq.

nurses, and I have reason to believe that one will soon be engaged for that workhouse.

None of the last-named workhouses possess separate sick wards for children, and the remarks I have made on this subject with reference to the agricultural unions will apply to these workhouses.

The Leicester Union is provided with a very commodious and well-arranged workhouse with very complete classification; it possesses a separate infirmary, with detached infectious wards, and a separate sick ward for children. Dr. Edward Smith has recently visited this workhouse, and will, no doubt, report more fully on it. New schools, with every accommodation for children, quite separate and detached from the workhouse, are nearly complete, and will be fit for occupation by the 25th of March.

The Aston Union Workhouse is an old building, and, as it now exists, is not adequate to the wants of the union. The Guardians have already commenced building a new workhouse. Plans have been decided on, and the Guardians are only restrained from carrying them out from the impossibility, owing to legal impediments, of raising sufficient funds to complete the workhouse. Unless the legal impediments can be removed by legislation, it will be some years before the new workhouse can be completed. The block of building now in the course of erection is intended for schools. I shall have occasion in the course of a few weeks to confer with you on this subject.

Birmingham already possesses a workhouse capable of containing more than 2,000 inmates. Additional wards for about 200 aged females are in the course of erection.

The boys at present are placed in a detached building a mile from the workhouse which the Guardians have temporarily hired; it is not a suitable or proper place; and I am gratified in being able to inform you that within the last two months plans have been submitted to, and approved by, the Poor Law Board for the erection of new and separate schools on an admirable site, not far from the workhouse, for 750 children, with all necessary sick and infectious wards.

The provision for the sick and infectious cases in this workhouse is at this time very good. It is, however, contemplated on the completion of the new schools to make extensive and judicious improvements, so as to separate the male and female sick in two distinct buildings.

In the existing workhouse there are separate sick wards for children.

There is also a resident medical officer to this workhouse, who is paid a salary of 360*l.* a year, with lodging and washing for himself and family, and coals, gas, and attendance. The Guardians provide at their own cost the medicines, and a properly qualified dispenser. Dr. Robinson, the medical officer, possesses considerable attainments, and is a most valuable officer, and quite equal to the performance of the duties of his office.

There are now 20 paid nurses in this workhouse, but it is unnecessary to enter into further details as this workhouse and sick wards have been recently visited by Dr. E. Smith, who will no doubt give a detailed report of the condition he found them in.

The Edmonton and Hendon unions are both in the county of Middlesex; the workhouses are commodious and the classification good. They both possess distinct and separate schools entirely apart from the workhouses, and under distinct management, with sick and infectious wards to each.

These workhouses are provided with distinct and separate infirmaries and infectious wards.

The infirmary of the Hendon Union has only been occupied within the last six months.

Both are provided with a sufficient staff of nurses.

Chaplains are appointed to all the last-named workhouses, excepting Hinckley,
Leicester,

Leicester, and Coventry. In these two last-named workhouses there are gratuitous services performed by clergymen of the Church of England, and every Sunday afternoon by Dissenting ministers. In the former the inmates are allowed on Sundays to attend their respective places of worship, and a gratuitous weekly service is performed by a clergyman of the Church of England.

In the Birmingham Workhouse a very commodious room has been fitted up for public worship of the inmates not belonging to the Church of England. It is used by Roman Catholics one portion of the day, and by Dissenters on the other.

In the Loughboro' Union the Roman Catholics are visited by priests, and Protestant Dissenters by ministers, but they are not allowed to attend their respective chapels.

In all the other unions where there are chaplains, Roman Catholics and Dissenters have this privilege, and are also allowed on Sundays to attend their respective chapels.

The schools in all these workhouses are well conducted and favourably reported of by the school inspectors. Much has been said detrimental to the training in workhouse schools, as shown in after life by children brought up in them. In 1861 I made a report on this subject to the Poor Law Board, and I have appended a copy of it for your information (*see* page 193).

In the whole of the unions under my care, the furniture, beds, and bedding are sufficient and in good order, and all proper utensils and conveniences for washing are provided. Whenever I have found any defects I have reported them to the Guardians, and my suggestions have been promptly attended to. The inmates are classified as far as possible. In some of the earlier built agricultural union workhouses the means of classification are not so good as in those of later date, but I have not found any evils resulting from this defect. The diet tables I have reason to believe are faithfully observed.

On my visits I have always found the inmates properly clothed, and those who were capable properly employed. Most of the workhouses are supplied with books, and I rarely go into one without seeing a newspaper.

The children are generally taken out two or three times a week for a walk, and in many of the workhouses swings are provided for their recreation.

In the Birmingham, Bishop Stortford, and Loughborough union workhouses, drum and fife or brass bands have been established amongst the boys.

The Leighton Buzzard and Birmingham workhouses only have medical officers residing in them, and in the latter workhouse only are drugs supplied by the Guardians. The medical officers of the other workhouses reside near to them, and which they visit at stated intervals, and on other occasions when sent for.

In all the unions but 16, the Guardians subscribe annually to the public infirmaries or hospitals, and to these institutions all serious surgical and medical cases are sent for treatment when recommended by the several medical officers.

In those unions where the Guardians do not subscribe, it has not been found difficult to obtain from independent subscribers the means of procuring admission for urgent and severe cases to those institutions.

It must always be borne in mind that it is not the practice in the country, except under peculiar circumstances, to send into the workhouse the out-poor for anything like hospital treatment. When the workhouses were built, it was only contemplated to provide for sickness occurring in the workhouse; and all the regulations issued by the Poor Law Commissioners restraining the giving of out-door relief, except, cases of sickness, accident, or infirmity to the head or any member of the family from this restriction, and such cases are attended by the district medical officer at the residences of the persons so requiring relief.

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Birmingham is the only place in my district that is an exception to the foregoing remark. Sick persons are frequently sent to the workhouse there, but not persons requiring surgical operations.

In forming my judgment as to the sufficiency of the sick and infectious wards, I have not been guided by any scientific theory, but have trusted to my own observation as to the accommodation afforded in the wards, and the condition I have invariably found them in.

Most of the workhouses have been under my inspection for 20 years and upwards, and I never knew or heard of any ill effects resulting from over-crowding in them, nor do I believe that in a single instance any of the diseases incident to over-crowding have ever occurred in any one of them.

In my last half-yearly inspection, I only found three inmates in all the workhouses suffering from bed sores. Two were brought into workhouses in that state, and the remaining one was a poor paralysed idiot, who had long been bed-ridden; and I was told by the medical officer that every care had been taken of him, and that his condition was not to be attributed to the want of proper nursing.*

Since the breaking out of cholera and the more general employment of inspectors of nuisances, I have heard read at several meetings of the Guardians many reports of nuisances existing, and of over-crowded dwellings; and within the last two years I have myself visited many of the houses not only of the labouring classes, but of persons in a position above them, such as small tradesmen who are ratepayers, and I can confidently aver that many, even of the latter class, are not so well lodged, are more densely over-crowded, and not so well supplied with the necessary conveniences, either in health or sickness, as are the sick poor in workhouses.

I have now before me a Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the town in which I reside, which is so corroborative and instructive on this part of the subject, and exhibits so strongly the deplorable mode in which the poorer classes live, that I take the liberty of appending it (*see* page 211).

I will here observe that in no instance are two adult males allowed to occupy the same bed in any of the workhouses under my superintendence. I am told the very opposite practice prevails not only amongst the labouring classes, but in other classes far above them.

In the year 1843, instructions were given to me and my colleagues to visit and report on the state and condition of the workhouses under our charge once in every half-year. This duty I have never omitted to perform. On these inspections I have invariably drawn the attention of the Guardians to any defects I found, or to any requirements I considered necessary, either by personal communication with them, or through the intervention of the Poor Law Board; and with a little forbearance and patience I have never failed in prevailing on them to adopt my suggestions, although many of them have involved a very considerable expenditure (*see* Appendix (C), annexed, page 212)

If in this report I have failed in any instance to supply you with all the information you require, I beg respectfully to refer you to my last inspectional reports, and they will, I think, supply any omission I have unintentionally made.

I have, &c.
(signed) Rob. Weale,
Poor Law Inspector.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

* In a letter I addressed to you on the 19th of August last, I remarked that "I always inquire of the sick and aged if they are properly attended to, apart from any officer, and on my last inspection I did this universally; and if you refer to all my last inspectional reports, you will find I have recorded the replies made to me."

APPENDIX (A.)

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

REPORT (I.) of *Robert Weale, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

28 September 1861.

NOT only in official reports, but in the periodical literature of the day, workhouse schools have been seriously condemned. It is asserted that not only are the children most inefficiently trained, but actually nurtured in vice,* and that a large proportion of them turn out thieves, or prostitutes, or paupers, or something of that sort. The evidence given in support of these views is generally based on the experience gained from the metropolitan district or large towns; but the condemnation of the workhouse schools is general, and their failure is declared to be the inevitable result of associating in the same building adults and children.

Condemnation of
workhouse schools.
Mr. Cumin and
Miss Louisa
Twining.

On reading the answer of Miss Louisa Twining to the questions proposed to her by the Education Commission, I was struck with the following remark:—

“Inquire into the history of the girls and women to be found in the adult wards of the workhouses, and they will be found to have been, generally speaking, brought up in pauper schools.”

I determined immediately to act on this suggestion, and, on visiting the workhouses of the several unions under my superintendence, between Midsummer and the date of this report, I made the inquiry suggested.

Nature of Mr.
Weale's inquiry.

I also determined to ascertain farther the number of boys and girls brought up in the workhouse school for a period of two years and upwards, and then placed out as apprentices or servants, and the number that have returned to the workhouse from immoral conduct; and also to obtain the opinions of the officers longest in the service of the several Boards of Guardians as to the after life of the children so placed out in the world. My district comprises 61 unions, including 1,312 parishes, and one parish, under a local Act, having a Board of Guardians; the names of the unions, date of my visit, and the number of parishes are given in the schedule; the population in 1861 amounts to 1,603,658.

The result of my inquiries I append in the annexed Schedule, and the following may be considered as a summary:—

Results of his
inquiry.

Col. 4. Number of pregnant single women in the workhouses - - -	66	
Col. 5. Number of above brought up for two years and above in the workhouse schools - - - - -	-	4
Col. 6. Number of single women, inmates of the workhouses in consequence of having bastard children, and from other immoral conduct -	430	
Col. 7. Number of above brought up in workhouse schools - - -	-	22
	496	26
Col. 8. Number of boys brought up in the workhouse schools for two years and above who have returned to the workhouse from dishonest or immoral conduct, in the recollection of officers giving the information -	24	
Col. 9. Number of girls brought up in the workhouse schools for two years and above who have returned to the workhouses for dishonest or immoral conduct within the recollection of officers giving the information, and not included in Cols. 5 and 7† - - - -	95	
Number of unions in which the informants say that the children have generally turned out well - - - - -	59	
Number of unions in which they report the reverse - - - - -	2	

In

* The Popular Education of the Bristol and Plymouth Districts, by Patrick Cumin, M.A., page xviii, preface.

† From a Return called for by the House of Commons on the 13th June last, I find that more than 1,200 boys and 1,000 girls who were in the workhouse schools of the several unions under my charge for a period of two consecutive years within the 10 years ended the 25th December last, had left the several workhouses for service or other industrial occupation.

This return does not include the parish of Birmingham, the officers of that parish not being able to furnish the information required.

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In 21 unions my informants have been more than 20 years in office; in 15 exceeding 15 years; in 13 exceeding 10 years; and in 12 under 10 years.

I could not procure the necessary information from the parish of Birmingham to enable me to fill up the Cols. 8, 9, 10, 11, and I have therefore left those columns blank. In a report I addressed to your Board on the subject of these schools on the 24th December 1858, I gave the best information I could obtain for the three years preceding, and to which I beg to refer you; and the following were the results of the inquiry I made for the period subsequent to that.

In the last two years 28 boys have been placed out from the general school as apprentices or servants; four of these absconded from their places; one has since gone back to his master; a second had a bad father who interfered with his master, he afterwards went to a place which he kept 12 months, and is now doing well: of the two others one returned to the workhouse, from which he subsequently absconded; and the fourth has never been heard of; the remainder are doing well. Within the two years five boys ran away from the school.

In the last two years 22 girls have been placed out from the workhouse school; four have turned out badly, and one left her place, not liking the work she had to do; she alleged that she was sent out late at night a distance of nearly two miles to the post office; there is no evidence of immorality on her part, and I have not classed her with the four who have turned out badly. The remainder are doing well.

It will be seen by the Schedule, that I have fixed a period of two years in the workhouse school as involving a responsibility for the training of children; and I think you will agree with me that it would be unfair to take a shorter time. The workhouse training cannot be made answerable for those children who are constantly going in and out, and who, when out, are in many instances subject to the worst external influences. Some of my remarks in Column 12 will show that other than workhouse training has led to the positions of the persons referred to.

It will be observed that I have confined myself to giving in the Schedule the number of boys and girls who have returned to the workhouse for acts of immorality; no doubt many others have returned from idleness, incompetency to do the work, for stupidity, and other such causes. In almost all such instances as these, however, other places have been found for them, and the actual number of those returned cases was, on the occasion of my visits, very inconsiderable indeed. It would be unfair to attribute in these instances all the fault to the children. In the report I addressed to your Board on the Birmingham Workhouse Schools, on the 24th December 1858, I made the following remark, and it may, I am sure, be held to be of general application:—

“Although I have no reason to believe that the masters and mistresses referred to are other than persons of respectable character, yet it is important to observe that they are for the most part persons in a humble situation of life, where the work to be done would naturally be of a disagreeable and distasteful character; in fact, I have it on the testimony of the workhouse master, that when persons apply at the workhouse for servants, they do so on the express ground that they find it impossible to retain in their service servants in a more independent position. The workhouse, therefore, is the last resource to which they apply when they have exhausted all others; this will partially account for the fact that the workhouse girls do not remain long in their situations, and feel no great desire to render themselves valuable to masters and mistresses of that class.”

The reflections of the Education Commissioners and others, on the conduct of workhouse masters and matrons, not justified.

I regret to observe in the report of the Education Commission, in Mr. Senior's work on Popular Education, and elsewhere, a disposition to reflect upon the conduct of the workhouse masters and matrons in their relations with the workhouse schoolmaster and schoolmistresses, and to exalt the character of the latter at the expense of the former. For example, Mr. Senior says on page 109, “the schoolmaster is far superior to the workhouse master in education. He is placed under the authority of a man intellectually and probably morally his inferior, who has little sympathy with his feelings, his tastes, or his duties.”

Page 111, quoting from Miss Twining's answers to questions:—

“I have known instances of the most ordinary and vulgar persons being placed as master and matron over these establishments; under them are the teachers, master, and mistress, between whom and their superiors, so called, a constant collision goes on to the manifest injury of all under their care.”

I beg to say that my experience, extending over 26 years, goes entirely the other way. It is only justice to the masters and matrons of the workhouses with which I have had to do, to state that they are generally a most respectable and deserving class of persons, discharging very onerous and disagreeable duties with zeal, kindness, and fidelity; although the number of workhouse masters and matrons collectively is far greater than that of workhouse schoolmaster and mistresses under my supervision*, fewer charges of immoral conduct have been made and substantiated against the former than the latter.

In

* In 20 unions the schools are managed by schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, in 30 by schoolmistresses only, and in 12 the children are sent to the national school.

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Conclusive evidence afforded that the statements of Miss Louisa Twining and Mr. P. Cumin are unfounded as far as Mr. Weale's district is concerned.

Proposal for separating permanent from casual pauper children.

In conclusion I beg to appeal to the facts recorded in my table as affording conclusive evidence that the statements of Miss Louisa Twining and Mr. P. Cumin, to which I have above referred, are, so far as my district is concerned, entirely unfounded. As Mr. Coode, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Relief in England, has correctly stated, it is not a fact that there is such a constant and habitual intercourse between the children in workhouses and the able-bodied inmates as has been supposed, and which is believed to be so corrupting. I may add that I believe that where mischief does ensue, it more frequently arises from the intercourse of children with other children than with the adults, and for this reason I think the plan adopted at Birmingham is very commendable, viz., of separating the casual pauper children from the permanent pauper children. This method was suggested by Mr. Lloyd, the chairman of the Birmingham Board, as long ago as December 1858, and was referred to by me in my report of the 24th of that month in the following terms:—

“On the whole, then, although I cannot concur in all Mr. Lloyd’s generalisations, which appear to me too comprehensive to be maintained by the facts he alleges in proof of them, I freely admit that the state of things which he has brought before the Board of Guardians is such as to demand their earnest attention, with a view to its amendment, if possible; and I fully concur with him in thinking that one indispensable condition of success is the total and absolute separation of permanent pauper children from all contact with casual pauper children above the age of eight years, as well as all other inmates of the workhouse. How far this can be attained by retaining them under the same roof is a question of detail into which I cannot enter, but it seems to me plain if any improvement is to be expected, that casual pauper children above the age of eight years must not be admitted even into the same school with the permanent children. In proof of the necessity of this separation, I would refer to two facts which these investigations have made patent. First, that several cases have occurred in which prostitutes of almost incredible juvenility have, from ignorance of their character, been admitted into the workhouse school, and permitted to associate with the other children; and secondly, that casual pauper children (unless they be of very tender age), from the evil associations to which they are exposed during their absences from the workhouse, form a most dangerous class to be let loose amongst the orphan and deserted children who are the especial objects of the Guardians’ care, and of whose future career hopeful anticipations may reasonably be entertained.”

It was soon after acted upon, and has been attended with the most beneficial results; of course the plan can only be carried out in large unions and in populous districts, neither is it so important or necessary in rural unions.

It was my intention to have shown that children in workhouses were not subjected to the same amount of moral contamination as the children of the poor generally are out of workhouses, and to have at some length given my reasons for dissenting from the recommendations of the Commissioners of Education, that the Poor Law Board be authorised to enforce the establishment of district and separate schools without the assent of the Guardians. These two points have been conclusively and forcibly treated by Mr. Coode, in his examination before the Poor Relief Committee of the House of Commons on the 17th July last. This evidence has been very ably condensed in “Knight’s Official Advertiser” of the 17th instant, which I append; and it is unnecessary for me to do more than to express my cordial concurrence in the opinions Mr. Coode has expressed, and for the reasons he has given with so much ability.

I have, &c.

Robert Weale, Poor Law Inspector.

“ POOR LAW RELIEF, ENGLAND.

“ SELECT COMMITTEE.

“THE following are notes of the evidence given by Mr. George Coode, with reference to the arrangements for the education of workhouse children, and the proposal of the Royal Education Commissioners that district schools and separate schools be established throughout the country:—

“I was assistant secretary to the Poor Law Commission from 1834 to 1848. The statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and the orders relating to workhouse schooling, were framed by me. I gave attention to the arrangement of the poor law with reference to poor children, and especially with regard to pauper apprenticeship so early as 1831, when I wrote upon the subject. I have always taken a lively interest in the education of the poor. The Education Commissioners, in their report, assert that the influence of the workhouse on pauper children is extremely pernicious, and on this ground they recommend that the workhouse should cease to be a place of education for children, and that district schools, and schools separate from the workhouse, should be formed for the purpose. I by no means concur in the conclusions of the Commissioners. I think that their report is delusive, inasmuch as they view

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the present state of education in workhouses with reference to a very lofty standard, which is completely inapplicable to the condition in life of very poor children. They adopt as their standard the education which is given in the best National and British schools under the inspection of the Privy Council. They have also failed to do justice to what has already been done to ensure a practical and useful education for workhouse children. The few instances chosen by the Commissioners to illustrate their assumptions are singularly inconclusive. All their supposed proofs of the assertion that the 'influences of workhouses on children admitted within their walls are pernicious,' will be found on examination to be either wholly nugatory, or wholly inapplicable to the present state of things, or at least wholly unavailable to show that district schools, separation of children from parents, and such an education as the Commissioners recommend, are proper remedies for the alleged evils. The greatest injustice is involved in the assumption running through the Commissioners' remarks, that all the neglects and abuses described years ago in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners as then requiring amendment remain still unamended. With any view to a proper appreciation of the present system, it is necessary to bear in mind what the state of pauper children was before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The children in workhouses were then, with very few exceptions, almost without any provision for education. At the best, their education was entrusted either to a pauper, or some person who, being able to read, write, and perhaps cipher a little, would become a pauper but for the device of making him a schoolmaster. The children, except in a few of the very best workhouses were wholly unclassified. They were constantly with the other inmates of the workhouse, and commonly with some of the most criminal of the pauper class. Then the way in which the children were launched into the world was one not tending to produce any motive in the overseers to give them any education. Overseers had the power of fixing upon any parishioner compulsorily any pauper who had reached the age of apprenticeship; good or bad the parishioner was obliged to take the child. In those days, too, a residence of 40 days under apprenticeship created a settlement, and a course pursued by every parish was to induce some man in some other parish to take the child as an apprentice, a premium being paid as a bribe. When the child had acquired a new settlement, the object of the parish in giving the premium was served, and it was a matter of no concern to them whether the child remained with the master or ran away. At that time nearly always the history of a criminal was, that he had been apprenticed by the parish and run away, and had then fallen into crime. That a poorhouse was in those days a seed-bed of crime could be alleged with much truth. It cannot now be said of any workhouse that the children are unclassified. It is not true of any of them that it is left merely to paupers to give to the children a few occasional lessons; on the contrary, there are now nearly a thousand specially trained teachers, including industrial trainers, male and female; on an average, more than two to each workhouse. Much care is also taken with reference to the masters to whom children are apprenticed, and inquiries are made by the relieving officers as to the treatment and condition of children placed out. In 1848 I was engaged in a public inquiry into the question of the law of settlement and removal, which drew my attention particularly to the treatment of the juvenile poor, and in 1858 I acted as an Assistant Commissioner for inquiry into popular education. I have, therefore, had special opportunities for observing the great improvement that has taken place in the education of workhouse children. All unbiassed practical witnesses comparing the two periods would, I am sure, give like evidence. During my inquiry into the state of popular education in Staffordshire, I saw a great deal of the inferior poor people's houses, and I everywhere observed a great deal, and heard still more, of that immorality, which is spoken of by the Education Commissioners as if it were a phenomenon peculiar to the workhouse. I found magistrates hesitating to describe to me the cases that came before them of profligacy among the poorer classes in towns, and they all used great reticence in speaking of the habits of the poor. The cottage population throughout England, I believe, is at present in a very demoralised domestic state, though in an improving one. The children of this class, either under their own roof or among their neighbours, are constantly hearing the foulest language, and too frequently are the actual witnesses of vice and crime. The conversation in workhouses undoubtedly is not select, and the language which the children may possibly overhear occasionally is not choice, but as far as I have seen and can learn, the conduct that can be witnessed by children in workhouses is a great deal better than that which would be witnessed by them if they were not inmates of the establishment. It is an assumption which is not justified by facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, that there is such a constant and habitual intercourse between the children in workhouses and the able-bodied inmates as has been supposed; and which is believed to be so corrupting. The contact of the children with adults is only occasional, when they are making beds, and so on. A girl's seeing or hearing a bad woman no one can avoid, unless you put her in something like a nunnery. In no position in which poor children can be acquiring a practical education to fit them for the rank of life to which they are called, can they fail occasionally to meet with people who are corrupt in their lives and foul in their language. In the workhouse the contact of the children with persons of this class is not so constant as it would be if they were at large in their own homes, and were in the more happy condition of being the children of poor but independent labourers. We always find ladies horrified at the idea of the contact of children with adult paupers, and they contemplate it with such repugnance, that they do not think walls are strong enough to keep them asunder. One witness cited by the Education Commissioners thinks that a school which is only separated

from

from the workhouse by a lane is within the reach of contamination and pollution. In workhouses in the neighbourhood of large towns especially, there is doubtless a large number of women so dissolute, so coarse, and altogether intractable in their conduct, that no decent person would wish to have anything to do with them. They are a mischief everywhere, and I believe the more they could be isolated the better. I should be much more inclined to recommend separate establishments for this degraded class, than I should separate establishments for the children. Probably they would experience in themselves some of those benefits which arise from the isolation of criminals. Such a separation would undoubtedly be in itself practicable, but it will always be a question in any particular case whether the consent of the Guardians and the ratepayers, who must be consulted in the matter, can be obtained. The Education Commissioners, and a number of witnesses examined before the Committee, seem to have put out of sight the principles on which the Poor Law was established and its organisation framed. The early statutes show that the object of the Poor Law was to take away such excuse for mendicancy, vagrancy, and crime, as was found in the absolute necessities of men. It was considered that to leave men destitute of the means to supply their immediate necessities, was at least to extenuate crime, and to beget a compassion very prejudicial to society, and it was therefore felt proper to take away the plea of necessity for crime, and at the same time save life, and satisfy the minds of compassionate people that no man perished from immediate want. Education was never thought of as such an immediate or urgent or conscious necessity, or as such an immediate excuse for crime as Poor Laws could remove. However, children under the control of overseers being constantly destitute, it was judged proper to make provision for their apprenticeship, and for putting them out to work; in fact, to fit them for labour in the station of life nearest to that which they were born to. The Commissioners appear to consider that pauper children universally should receive an education of the kind that the Privy Council most approve; such as is found in the best district schools. I think the Guardian class have been not a little misrepresented throughout the inquiry, as having a repugnance to education. They may be somewhat behind in certain things, but they generally judge very fairly of what is useful in a child's education, by their knowledge of what is useful in the labourers and servants employed by themselves, and their constituents the ratepayers. They are willing to provide for such a humble plain education as fits the poor to serve them in their locality, but have no inclination to educate paupers' children so much above their own as is implied in the Education Commissioners' standard, or the practice of district schools. The children educated in district schools cost every year of their lives, one with another, about 20 £; a sum very much greater than the Guardians generally spend on their own sons or daughters, and above four times as much as the whole cost of an industrious labourer's child; and certainly more than twice the ordinary expenditure of a ratepayer upon each of his children. Guardians, also, do not see the propriety of giving this costly education to pauper children up to 16 years of age, when their own labourers' children are cut off from school and sent out to any work they can get, under any employer that can be found, at 10 or 11, or 12 years of age; or the propriety of charging the ratepayers with from 80 £. to 120 £. for the prolonged education of every pauper child, during those years when all working people's and most ratepayers' children are learning hard work, and more or less earning their living. They do not, therefore, readily consent in parts of the country where men know how poor independent men and their children fare, to establish schools for pampering and assisting paupers up to the standard attained in district schools; where, as Mr. Tuffnell says, 'I believe that if you test the number of failures in the highest class schools, even those frequented by the peerage, you will find a greater proportion of failures in life than from the children of the district schools;' raising them, as it were, in effect, above Eton, Harrow, and the rest of our schools for the education of our nobility and gentry; and immensely above all that can be attained by the middle class. I, myself, object to the indiscriminate and universal establishment of district schools. Where the populations are much mixed, and there are many and various occupations, and a career of life is to be got into by the possession of almost any kind of ability, however exceptional, there the high education given in district schools will be an introduction for paupers (perhaps unfairly good) to independence and self-support. Where you find those mixed and lucrative occupations that will absorb the number you produce of these artificially educated children, there may with advantage be a district school. In all other places they are attended with very considerable evils, and though they may satisfy professional or official educationists and educational enthusiasts, they are not well adapted to produce the people who, if produced in great numbers, should be absorbed into the population to which they belong. In a large portion of the country, a plainer, simpler, less prolonged, and less costly training, than that in district schools, is preferable. I believe that the education which is given in small workhouses is getting every day better; in truth it is often very efficient. Effective education to poor children, exceeding in solid, useful, plain excellence, that of the average schools under the control of the Privy Council, is given in many a rural workhouse; and a more practical and useful education would not be given in district schools. I concur fully in what Mr. Fraser, one of the Assistant Education Commissioners, states in his report respecting workhouse schools. It is difficult, I take it, to find a more practical or excellent judge of the matter than Mr. Fraser; and he is the only person among all the Commissioners who speaks definitely as to the character of workhouse school education. He is diocesan secretary, and from his position has conceived a high standard of what school arrangements should be. The intellectual instruction, he says, is, in several workhouses, 'not ambitious in its range, but

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thoroughly sound of its kind, and the writing almost without exception good.' He ascribes the efficiency of workhouse schools to the operation of the following causes:—First, the regularity of the attendance of the children. Secondly, the adequacy of the teaching power. Thirdly, the unambitious character of the education given, which gives time for what is taught being taught thoroughly. Fourthly, the mixture of industrial with mental work; the children rarely receiving more than three hours' mental culture a day. Fifthly, the constant intercourse between the children and their teacher; they being out of the reach of (what are too often the vulgarising and demoralising) influences of home. These views are confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Hedley, and other assistant Commissioners. Mr. Browne, the inspector of schools, says, 'I have long felt that good schools are quite practicable in workhouses; there certainly are good workhouse schools, and there is no doubt that many children have left such schools who have turned out well, and are now earning an honest living.' He adds, however, 'experience has proved that certain arrangements are necessary in workhouses; and especially separation of the children from adult paupers, and their regular employment in field work, if possible.' The suggestion that classification should be carried as far as possible would, I think, be concurred in by all those most conversant with the Poor Laws. Independently of the fact that district schools give an education which in many parts of the country is not suitable to the station in life of those who are educated in them, there is the objection that, in many cases, the population is so sparse, that the distance that the children would have to be sent would preclude Guardians from filling the school. I concur in Mr. Ruddock's remark, in his report to the Committee of Council, in 1858, 'that it is doubtful whether the extension of district schools in purely agricultural districts is possible; population is so scattered, and pauperism in a cycle of years is subject to so great a fluctuation, that the scheme of work which is suited for one period is carried on with extreme difficulty in another.' To the like effect Mr. Browne reports 'children from the less populous unions could not often be collected in sufficient numbers to fill a large industrial school, without including an area so extensive as to deter Guardians and parents from sending the children. The whole North Riding of Yorkshire, equal in extent to three average counties, and containing 16 unions, would not supply more than about 200 children: and experience has shown that there is little to be gained by assembling pauper children; some of whom must be familiar with every kind of vice; in large masses together.' The Royal Education Commissioners, not satisfied with the progress that has been made in the education of children in workhouses, recommend, in their report, that an Act should be procured giving the Poor Law Board power to compel the general establishment by Boards of Guardians of district and separate schools. They propose, therefore, to put aside the old principle of local administration and of representative government, and to take away from the Guardians, who represent the ratepayers, their right to have a voice in determining whether a certain enormous expenditure shall or shall not be incurred. In 1834, and in all previous and subsequent instances, the Legislature thought it right to maintain the old English principle, that those who pay shall have something to say as to the application of their money; that, in fact, with taxation there shall be representation. Instead of this the Commissioners recommend a virtual despotism; they recommend that the Guardians shall be passed over, and shall not be consulted; that a law shall be made to enable the Poor Law Commissioners, of their own sole authority, to do that for this secondary, however valuable, purpose, which they never have had power to do with the primary object of repressing and exterminating pauperism. With the view of securing for pauper children a very superior kind of education, such as we see in district schools, they are to be entrusted for the first time with arbitrary powers, and that with regard to an enormous expenditure. I think that there would be the greatest danger in thus throwing over the ratepayers, and in depriving them of the right to judge, in each particular union, what is the sort of education that they would desire those who are to become their servants to possess. The Poor Law Commissioners had no such authority as that proposed conferred on them with regard even to a workhouse, although at the time the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed, a workhouse was considered the one sheet anchor of the reformed system; and Parliament, well aware of the dangers of the pauperism impending upon us, was most desirous to give effective power for their avoidance. I should be content that the Education Commissioners, having an indefinite vocation to universal philanthropy, should ask these powers for themselves; but as an old Poor Law administrator I very much object, for the sake of the safety, the beneficial action, and the main purpose of the Poor Law, to see the Poor Law Board encumbered with any such powers, or diverted from that more present and immediate object, the practice of the right principles upon which man's necessities should be relieved, by the more remote object of obtaining for pauper children the highest ideal standard of education. I believe the possession of such power would incapacitate the Commissioners for the discharge of their own primary and more important functions, and in the performance of which it would be very easy to make them fail utterly if they are to be encumbered with authorities which they cannot popularly use. The Education Commissioners also recommend, that in the case of out-door paupers the Guardians be obliged to make the education of the child a condition of the out-relief of the parent, and to pay the necessary cost out of the rates. I find that the average annual cost per child in the present district schools (including the item for 'school loan and interest repaid') is 20*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The education in district and separate schools, the Education Commissioners desire to be applied to all pauper children, who are estimated by them to number 288,424, and to others receiving no education, estimated at 100,000, in all

388,424 children. To these are to be added those children now out at work from 10 years of age to 16, up to which time they should be retained in district schools, say one-third more, or 129,474. This gives a total of about 517,198 children to be educated in district schools, or similar establishments. At 20*l.* a head this will make a permanent sum of 10,357,960*l.* a year, besides the loss of the labour of those now in employment, perhaps amounting to from three to five millions more. This is a roughly cast estimate, but I believe an exact estimate would not differ in the result. The charge for 'school loan' could not be deducted, for when that is paid off, the interest on the capital sunk and the increased cost of repairs will very nearly make up the amount. These particulars ought to have been more carefully considered by the Education Commissioners before they recommended district schools for universal adoption, and cast blame upon Poor Law Guardians for not facilitating that result. If they had duly contemplated the effect of their proposal, they never could have recommended that the Poor Law Board should have the arbitrary power proposed, which in fact would be authority to compel unions to make an expenditure 13 times as great as that at present authorised by Parliament for the whole country.

"Mr. Coode was also examined with reference to the arrangements recommended by the Royal Education Commissioners, as to the education of the children of out-door poor, and with reference to the suggested workhouse 'homes' for girls. Notes of his evidence on these subjects will appear in our next number."

(No. 215.)

SCHEDULE appended to Mr. WEALE'S REPORT on WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, and their Results, 28th September 1861.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Names of Unions, and Number of Parishes, with Dates of Mr. Weale's Visit to the Workhouse.	Population in 1861.	Number of Inmates the Work-house will contain.	Number of Pregnant Women in the Work-house.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Women in the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from other Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Boys brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse from other Bad Conduct, Dishonesty or Immoral Conduct, within the Recollection of the Informants.	Number of Girls brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse from other Bad Conduct, Dishonesty or Immoral Conduct, within the Knowledge of Informants, and not included in Columns 5 and 7.	Description of Officers in the Union from whom Information has been obtained, and Length of Service of such Officers.	Observations as to the Manner the Children brought up in the Workhouse Schools have turned out in After-life.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
Beds: Amptill - - - 6th September 1861 Number of Parishes, 19.	16,970	460	none	- none -	1	none	- none -	- none -	Master, five years. Matron, five years. Porter, six years.	The boys and girls who have been sent out as servants have generally turned out well, better than the children of the poor generally.	
Bedford - - - 10th July. Number of Parishes, 44.	38,063	400	1	- none -	8	none	1	2	Master and matron, nine years. Schoolmaster, 20 years.	Remarkably well; far better than the children of the poor generally.	
Biggleswade - - - 10th July. Number of Parishes, 28.	25,359	320	2	- none -	8	1	- none -	1	Master and matron, two years. Nurse, 16 years.	Generally turn out well -	The girl with a bastard child, brought up in the workhouse, left it with her mother when she was 10 years' of age; she was one of four bastard children, and has had four children herself.
Leighton Buzzard - 15th July. Number of Parishes, 16.	17,611	250	none	- none -	3	1	- none -	1	Master and matron, three years. Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, 13 years.	The children who have been sent out of the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
Luton - - - 12th July. Number of Parishes, 14.	30,705	295	none	- none -	3	none	3	1	Clerk, 26 years. Master, 14 years. Matron 11 years.	The children have generally turned out well.	
Woburn - - - 6th September. Number of Parishes, 16.	11,682	240	1	- none -	5	none	- none -	1	Master, two months. Matron, seven years. Schoolmistress, six years.	The children who have been placed out as apprentices and servants have generally done well.	The young woman returned on account of bastardy was not in the school during the time the present officers have been in office.
HERTS: St. Albans - - - 6th July. Number of Parishes, 8.	18,926	341	none	- none -	4	2	- none -	6	Master and matron, five years; and master two years as relieving officer.	Some turn out well, but in the opinion of the master the girls have not generally turned out well.	The master knows of two instances of girls brought up in the school who are now leading immoral lives out of the workhouse.

Barnet - 29th August. Number of Parishes, 10.	19,124	198	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	5	none	- none -	- none -	- none -
Berkhamstead 16th July. Number of Parishes, 10.	13,209	120	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	none	none	- none -	- none -	1
Bishop's Stortford - 27th August. Number of Parishes, 20.	20,280	455	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	7	3	- none -	- none -	2
Buntingford - 5th July. Number of Parishes, 17.	6,389	160	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	3	none	- none -	- none -	1
Hatfield 27th June. Number of Parishes, 4.	6,189	188	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	2	1	- none -	- none -	1
Hemel Hempstead - 13th July. Number of Parishes, 6.	13,022	220	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	none	none	- none -	- none -	2
Hertford 29th June. Number of Parishes, 18.	15,501	240	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	5	none	- none -	- none -	1
Hitchin - 23rd June. Number of Parishes, 28.	25,603	390	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	10	none	- none -	- none -	1
Roydon 5th July. Number of Parishes, 29.	18,023	244	none	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	5	none	- none -	- none -	2

No. 215.—SCHEDULE appended to Mr. WEALE'S REPORT ON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, and their Results, 28th September 1861—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Names of Unions, and Number of Parishes, with Dates of Mr. Weale's Visit to the Workhouse.	Population in 1861.	Number of Inmates the Workhouse will contain.	Number of Pregnant Women in the Workhouse.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Inmates of the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from other Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Boys brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse from Dishonesty or Immoral Conduct, within the Recollection of the Informants.	Number of Girls brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse through Immoral or other Bad Conduct, within the Knowledge of Informants, and not included in Columns 5 and 7.	Description of Officers in the Union from whom Information has been obtained, and Length of Service of such Officers.	Observations as to the Manner the Children brought up in the Workhouse Schools have turned out in After-life.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
HERRS—continued.											
Ware - - - 29th June. Number of Parishes, 15.	16,516	300	1	- none -	9	2	- none -	1	Master, eight years. Matron, seven years.	The children, with two or three exceptions, have turned out well.	One of the women with a bastard child went into Cheshire and worked in a factory, and remained there several years; she returned into Hertfordshire, and went into service, and returned into the workhouse 23 years old, in a state of pregnancy. The other went to service in London when 14 years old; she has had three children; the eldest child was born when she was 25 years old.
Watford - - - 6th July. Number of Parishes, 6.	20,354	281	1	1	4	none	- none -	2	Matron, 15 years -	The children who have been brought up, and left the workhouse, have turned out well; better than the generality of poor children.	
Welwyn - - - 27th June. Number of Parishes, 4.	2,211	60	none	- none -	1	none	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, 21 years.	The children have generally turned out well.	
LEICESTERSHIRE:											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - 17th July. Number of Parishes, 28.	28,470	300	2	- none -	11	1	2	1	Master and matron, three years, Schoolmistress, 17 years.	The boys and girls who have been brought up in the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
Barrow-upon-Soar - 17th July. Number of Parishes, 37.	19,782	300	none	- none -	2	none	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, 15 years.	The children placed out from the workhouse, who have been brought up in it, have turned out, on the whole, quite as well as the children of the poor generally.	
Billesdon - - - 4th July. Number of Parishes, 38.	7,272	96	none	- none -	2	1	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, 15 years.	The children have generally done well.	
Blaby - - - 3rd July. Number of Parishes, 22.	14,126	235	3	- none -	3	none	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, 24 years.	The boys and girls who have been placed out have done remarkably well.	

35	Hinckley 3rd July. Number of Parishes, 14.	16,373	400	none	-	none	-	none	-	-	none	-	Master and matron, six years.	The boys and girls have generally turned out well.	The woman who returned to the workhouse for immoral conduct was sent when 14 years old to a cotton factory in Derbyshire. She remained there three years, returned to Leicester, entered into service, and seven years after leaving the workhouse returned to it in a state of pregnancy.
	Leicester 1st July. Number of Parishes, 8.	68,257	1,000	2	-	none	-	none	-	-	1	-	Clerk more than 17 years, previously a guardian for four years. Master ten years, formerly relieving officer more than six years.	The boys and girls who have gone from the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
	Loughborough 17th July. Number of Parishes, 24.	24,210	370	1	-	none	-	none	-	-	1	-	Master more than 14 years.	The master says the boys and girls sent out into the world from the school have generally done well.	
	Lutterworth 16th July. Number of Parishes, 37.	15,520	200	2	-	none	-	none	-	-	none	-	Clerk, 17 years. Master and matron, two years.	The children brought up in the workhouse schools have generally turned out well.	
	Market Bosworth 17th July. Number of Parishes, 31.	13,484	230	none	-	none	-	none	-	-	3	-	Clerk, 20 years. Master and matron, 11 years. Schoolmistress, 10 years.	With these exceptions the girls have turned out well, and the boys have generally turned out well.	
C	Market Harborough 13th July. Number of Parishes, 41.	15,967	200	2	-	none	-	none	-	-	none	-	Master and matron, three years. Schoolmistress, 12 years.	The children who have been brought up in the workhouse have generally turned out well, and are doing better than the children of the poor generally.	
C	Melton Mowbray 5th September. Number of Parishes, 56.	20,171	250	1	1	3	1	1	12	2	2	-	Master and matron, three and three quarters years. Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, 19 years.	The boys and girls who have been sent out of the workhouse have generally turned out well, better by far than the children of the poor generally.	Of the three women brought up in the workhouse school who have had bastard children, one left 20 years ago, and the other more than 10. These women went to service. One kept her place four years, and the other one year, and afterwards lived three years in another place. One was out of the workhouse for six years before she became pregnant, and the other four years and a half.
	Middlesex: Edmonton 27th August. Number of Parishes, 6.	59,325	Edmonton, 480. Enfield, 154.	2	-	none	-	none	-	-	none	-	Master and matron at Edmonton, five years; and the master formerly relieving officer for 20 years. At Enfield, the matron 20 years. The master, who is the schoolmaster, and his wife schoolmistress, 24 years.	The children have turned out far better, and are in better positions, than the children of the poor generally throughout the union.	The school workhouse for this union is at Enfield, and is distant four miles from the general workhouse at Edmonton. The servants employed are paupers. Since 1841, 635 boys and girls have nearly in equal proportions been sent out as apprentices and servants. Of these not more than 10 boys have returned for misconduct, and a number of girls from the same cause. Not one girl has returned to the workhouse on account of bastardy or immoral conduct.

35.	Hardingstone - 8th July. Number of Parishes, 20.	9,928	130	1	- none -	-	-	-	-	1	Master and matron, more than 20 years.	The children, with few excep- tions, have turned out well, superior to the children of the poor.	The young woman brought up in the workhouse, and described as having returned to it from immoral conduct, was confined very shortly before my visit with a stillborn bastard child,
	Kettering - 13th July. Number of Parishes, 28.	19,086	202	2	- none -	-	-	-	-	-	Master and matron, more than 13 years.	The children who have been sent out into the world have gene- rally turned out well.	
	Northampton - 8th July. Number of Parishes, 17.	41,159	304	4	- none -	-	11	-	-	12	Master and matron, more than 23 years.	With these exceptions the master believes the children are doing well.	
	Oundle - 11th July. Number of Parishes, 37.	15,462	154	3	- none -	-	-	-	-	7	Master and matron, more than six years.	The children who have gone out from the workhouse have, with few exceptions, done well.	
	Potterspury - 9th July. Number of Parishes, 15.	11,621	200	1	- none -	-	-	-	-	3	Master and matron, more than eight years.	The children have generally turned out well.	
	Thrapstone - 11th July. Number of Parishes, 26.	14,064	200	none	- none -	-	-	-	-	-	Master and matron, 16 years.	The children sent from the workhouse school have gene- rally turned out well.	
C	Towcester - 9th July. Number of Parishes, 23.	13,003	208	none	- none -	-	1	-	-	-	Master and matron, two and a half years. The master was pre- viously one of the relieving officers for five and a half years.	Very satisfactory; quite as well as the children of the poor.	
	Wellinborough - 26th June. Number of Parishes, 26.	24,234	330	4	- none -	-	-	-	-	-	Master and matron, 15 years.	The boys and girls have turned out very satisfactory.	
	Norrs : Basford - 18th July. Number of Parishes, 43.	73,189	400	2	- none -	-	-	-	-	1	Master, two years. Matron, 24 years. Schoolmistress, 20 years.	The children who have been brought up in the workhouse, when they go out into the world, turn out quite as well, or better, than the children of the poor in the neighbour- hood.	
	Mansfield - 18th July. Number of Parishes, 18.	30,653	297	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	Clerk, 25 years. Master, matron, and schoolmistress, each six years.	The children who have been placed out in the world from the workhouse school, gene- rally speaking, have turned out as well, or better, than the children of the poor gene- rally.	
	Radford - 18th July. Number of Parishes, 4.	30,480	190	1	- none -	-	-	-	-	1	Master and matron, 11 years.	The children have generally turned out well; better than than the children of the poor in the district.	

No. 215.—SCHEDULE appended to Mr. WEALE'S REPORT ON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, and their Results, 28th September 1861—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Names of Unions, and Number of Parishes, with Dates of Mr. Weale's Visit to the Workhouse.	Population in 1861.	Number of Inmates of the Workhouse.	Number of Pregnant Women in the Workhouse.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Women Inmates of the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from other Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Boys brought up in the Workhouse for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse from Dishonesty or Immoral Conduct, within the Recollection of the Informants.	Number of Girls brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse through Immoral or other Bad Conduct, within the Knowledge of Informants, and not included in Columns 5 and 7.	Description of Officers in the Union from whom Information has been obtained, and Length of Service of such Officers.	Observations as to the Manner the Children brought up in the Workhouse Schools have turned out in After-life.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
RUTLANDSHIRE: Oakham - 5th September. Number of Parishes, 30.	11,078	150	1	- none -	5	none	- none -	2	Matron, 13 years. Master died in July. The matron has also acted as school-mistress for 13 years.	The boys and girls who have been placed out from the school have generally turned out well, and generally better than the children of the poor out of the house.	The young woman returned as having been brought up in the workhouse school, and returning to the workhouse, was out of the house five or six years, when she returned to it with a bastard child two weeks old.
Uppingham - 5th September. Number of Parishes, 35.	12,401	140	none	- none -	10	none	- none -	1	Master, 24 years. Matron, six years.	The boys and girls who have been placed out from the workhouse school, have turned out quite as well, or better, than the children of the poor out of the workhouse.	
WARWICKSHIRE: Alcester - 2nd July. Number of Parishes, 22.	16,877	200	none	- none -	7	none	- none -	2	Master nearly 11 years. Matron nearly 10 years.	The boys and girls generally turn out well, and, on the whole, are in a far better position than the children of the ordinary poor in the district.	
Aston - 23rd August. Number of Parishes, 5.	100,522	360	none	- none -	4	none	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, only 10 months. Relieving officer, 15 years.	The boys and girls who have been placed out at service from the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
Atherstone - 26th August. Number of Parishes, 17.	12,071	200	1	- none -	4	none	- none -	- none -	Master and matron, nearly seven years.	The boys and girls have generally turned out very well.	
Birmingham - 22nd August. A parish under a Local Act.	212,510	1,636	11	- none -	72	4	- none -	- none -	- - - -	Of the 73 single women in the workhouse through immoral conduct, 34 are mothers of bastard children, 30 in the Lock wards of the infirmary, and eight others are described to me as very respectable characters, and from the account they give of themselves they certainly deserve this appellation. Of the four young women who were brought up in the workhouse school, and are now in the workhouse in consequence of their immoral character, one is the mother of a bastard child; she was not brought up in the present workhouse school, but at a distinct workhouse, formerly used as an asylum and school for the children, in Summer-lane, more than a mile distant from the workhouse. Another is in the Lock ward, and she was brought up in the same place. The remaining two are amongst what is called the disreputable class. One of these was in the workhouse school for four years; she left it and went to reside with her mother, and worked as a snuffer polisher; and the other was in the school for four years, was placed out at service, where she remained for four months, then returned to the workhouse, from which she shortly absconded and went to live with her mother, who was living in adultery.	

35.	Coventry 2nd July. Number of Parishes, 2.	41,647	410	1	-	none	-	none	-	1	Clerk, 12 years. Master and matron, five years, and before that the present clerk was master seven years.	The boys and girls who have left the workhouse have generally turned out well.	The young woman referred to as having been brought up in the school, and returned to the workhouse from immoral conduct, left the workhouse for service when she was 14 years old, and returned to the workhouse when she was 24, pregnant.
	Foleshill 3rd July. Number of Parishes, 12.	19,986	250	none	-	none	-	none	-	3	Master and matron, six months. Medical officer, 20 years, with an intermission of two years. Relieving officer, eight years.	The children who have been sent out of the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
	Meriden 24th August. Number of Parishes, 18.	11,310	160	none	-	none	-	none	-	3	Master, matron, and schoolmistress, 11 years each.	Several children have been sent out of the workhouse to services and apprentices, and the officers have no reason to doubt that they are not doing well.	Neither of the three young women brought up in the school, and who have since returned to the workhouse for immoral conduct, were in the school since the present officers have been in office. One girl, 14 years old, recently absconded from the workhouse, and has been sent to a reformatory.
C C 4	Noneaton 3rd July. Number of Parishes, 7.	13,046	226	3	none	none	-	none	-	-	Master and matron, nearly three years. Relieving officer, eight years.	The relieving officer does not know of an instance of a boy or girl being placed out by the Guardians turning out otherwise than well.	
	Rugby 16th July. Number of Parishes, 41.	24,433	165	none	-	none	-	none	-	1	Clerk, and as an assistant clerk, 22 years. Master more than four years, and the matron as such and schoolmistress, four years.	The children who have been sent out from the workhouse have generally turned out well.	
	Solihull 24th August. Number of Parishes, 12.	13,237	150	1	-	none	-	none	-	-	Master, 16 years. Matron, 13 years.	The boys and girls who have been placed out as apprentices and servants have generally turned out well, far better than the children of the poor. Application for servants are constantly being made to the master and matron.	
	Southam 1st July. Number of Parishes, 36.	10,892	180	4	-	none	-	none	-	-	Master and matron, six years. Schoolmistress, 22 years.	The children who have left the workhouse have turned out remarkably well.	The master knows of one girl, not now in the house, who was brought up in the workhouse school, and who is now leading a disreputable life.
	Stratford-on-Avon 2nd July. Number of Parishes, 36.	21,249	210	none	-	none	-	none	-	-	Master and matron, more than 25 years.	The boys and girls have turned out well, better than the ordinary poor; many frequently visit the master and matron.	

No. 215.—SCHEDULE appended to Mr. WEALE'S REPORT ON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, and their Results, 28th September 1861—*continued*.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Names of Unions, and Number of Parishes, with Dates of Mr. Weale's Visit to the Workhouse.	Population in 1861.	Number of Inmates of the Workhouse who will contain.	Number of Pregnant Single Women in the Workhouse.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Women Inmates of the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from other Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Boys brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse from Dishonesty or Immoral Conduct, within the Recollection of the Informants.	Number of Girls brought up in the Workhouse Schools for Two Years, and above, that have returned to the Workhouse through Immoral or other Bad Conduct, within the Knowledge of Informants, and not included in Columns 5 and 7.	Description of Officers in the Union from whom Information has been obtained, and Length of Service of such Officers.	Observations as to the Manner the Children brought up in the Workhouse Schools have turned out in After-life.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
WARWICKSHIRE— <i>contd.</i>											
Warwick - - - 1st July. Number of Parishes, 34.	44,040	300	none	- none -	12	1	- none -	2	Master and matron, 24 years, Schoolmistress, 22 years.	The boys and girls who have gone out as apprentices and servants have generally done well.	
WORCESTERSHIRE:											
King's Norton - 23rd August. Number of Parishes, 6.	47,347	160	1	- none -	7	none	- none -	3	Master and matron, nearly three years.	The master and matron believe that the children sent out as servants or apprentices have generally turned out well.	Of the three girls who returned to the workhouse for immoral conduct, two for bastardy, and one for dishonesty; the latter was 10 years old when she first entered the workhouse, she is now 15 years old, has had three places of service, and in her last place she was guilty of pilfering. In the workhouse she is well conducted and industrious. She is an orphan, and her mother was a woman of bad character.
GRAND TOTALS - -	1,603,658	17,825	66	4	430	22	24	95			

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Report of
R. Weale, Esq.

REPORT (II.) of Robert Weale, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

14 February 1862.

DURING the present year I have again visited every workhouse in my district, and appended you will find a Schedule containing the number of pregnant single women, and women in the workhouses on account of bastardy, or from any other immoral conduct.

The result of my inquiry shows:

1. That in the several workhouses there were 106 pregnant single women, of whom only six were brought up in the workhouse schools.

2. That in the several workhouses there were 574 single women with bastard children, or from other immoral conduct, of whom only 31 were brought up in workhouse schools.

As my former inquiry was undertaken in the summer, and that just concluded in the depth of winter, I wish this Report to be considered as supplementary to the former, and I think I may venture to add it is confirmatory of the opinions I then expressed.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Rob. Weale, Poor Law Inspector.

MR. WEALE'S DISTRICT, 1862.

SCHEDULE to Supplementary Report, dated 14 February 1862.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Date of Mr. Weale's Visit.	Number of Pregnant Single Women in the Workhouse.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Women Inmates of the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.
BEDS:					
Amphill - - -	3 January	- nil -	- nil -	2	- nil.
Bedford - - -	18 "	3	- nil -	9	- nil.
Biggleswade - - -	1 "	2	- nil -	11	- nil.
Leighton Buzzard - - -	11 "	- nil -	- nil -	5	1
Luton - - -	6 "	- nil -	- nil -	5	- nil.
Woburn - - -	3 "	1	- nil -	6	- nil.
HERTS:					
Albans, Saint - - -	7 "	- nil -	- nil -	5	3
Barnet - - -	8 February	3	- nil -	6	- nil.
Berkhampstead - - -	10 January	- nil -	- nil -	5	- nil.
Bishops Stortford - - -	12 February	1	- nil -	12	- nil.
Buntingford - - -	9 January	1	1	3	- nil.
Hatfield - - -	2 "	- nil -	- nil -	1	1
Hemel Hempstead - - -	10 "	- nil -	- nil -	3	- nil.
Hertford - - -	4 "	1	- nil -	1	- nil.
Hitchin - - -	6 "	1	- nil -	8	- nil.
Royston - - -	9 "	- nil -	- nil -	12	- nil.
Ware - - -	4 "	2	- nil -	8	2
Watford - - -	7 "	- nil -	- nil -	7	2
Welwyn - - -	2 "	- nil -	- nil -	1	1
LEICESTER:					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	17 "	3	1	21	- nil.
Barrow-upon-Soar - - -	3 February	1	- nil -	9	1
Billesdon - - -	16 January	- nil -	- nil -	2	1
Blaby - - -	16 "	- nil -	- nil -	3	- nil.
Hinckley - - -	16 "	2	- nil -	3	- nil.
Leicester - - -	17 "	5	- nil -	18	1
Loughborough - - -	3 February	- nil -	- nil -	8	2
Lutterworth - - -	23 January	3	- nil -	6	- nil.
Market Bosworth - - -	15 "	- nil -	- nil -	13	2
Market Harboro' - - -	18 "	1	- nil -	4	- nil.
Melton Mowbray - - -	5 February	5	- nil -	23	2
MIDDLESEX:					
Edmonton - - -	12 "	1	- nil -	15	- nil.
Hendon - - -	13 "	1	- nil -	6	- nil.

Report of
R. Weale, Esq.

SCHEDULE to Supplementary Report, dated 14 February 1862—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Date of Mr. Weale's Visit.	Number of Pregnant Single Women in the Workhouse.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.	Number of Single Women Inmates of the Workhouse in consequence of having Bastard Children, and from Immoral Conduct.	Number of whom brought up for Two Years in the Workhouse Schools.
NORTHAMPTON :					
Brackley - - -	11 January	2	1	4	- nil.
Brixworth - - -	23 "	2	- nil -	6	- nil.
Daventry - - -	22 "	- nil -	- nil -	9	1
Hardingstone - - -	13 "	- nil -	- nil -	5	- nil.
Kettering - - -	8 "	3	- nil -	12	- nil.
Northampton - - -	13 "	3	- nil -	13	1
Oundle - - -	14 "	4	- nil -	9	- nil.
Pottersbury - - -	24 "	- nil -	- nil -	7	1
Thrapston - - -	14 "	1	- nil -	2	- nil.
Towcester - - -	24 "	- nil -	- nil -	4	- nil.
Wellingboro' - - -	8 "	2	- nil -	2	- nil.
NOTTS :					
Basford - - -	4 February	5	- nil -	36	- nil.
Mansfield - - -	4 "	1	- nil -	13	2
Radford - - -	3 "	1	- nil -	6	- nil.
RUTLAND :					
Oakham - - -	6 "	1	- nil -	7	- nil.
Uppingham - - -	6 "	2	- nil -	11	- nil.
WARWICK :					
Alcester - - -	31 January	1	- nil -	5	- nil.
Aston - - -	28 "	- nil -	- nil -	3	- nil.
Atherstone - - -	16 "	- nil -	- nil -	4	- nil.
Birmingham - - -	29 & 30 Jan.	20	- nil -	87	3
Coventry - - -	15 January	3	- nil -	22	1
Foleshill - - -	15 "	3	- nil -	20	1
Meriden - - -	27 "	- nil -	- nil -	3	- nil.
Nuneaton - - -	15 "	3	1	9	- nil.
Rugby - - -	23 "	1	- nil -	1	- nil.
Solihull - - -	27 "	1	- nil -	2	1
Southam - - -	24 "	- nil -	- nil -	5	- nil.
Stratford - - -	31 "	3	- nil -	3	- nil.
Warwick - - -	1 February	5	2	14	1
WORCESTER :					
King's Norton - - -	28 January	2	- nil -	9	- nil.
GRAND TOTALS - - -		106	6	574	31

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

REPORT (III.) of *Robert Weale, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

11 August 1862.

Since Midsummer I have again visited every workhouse in my district.

1. I found in the several workhouses there were 67 single pregnant women, of whom only five were brought up in workhouse schools.

2. I also found that there were in the several workhouses 436 women with bastard children, or from other immoral conduct, of whom only 25 were brought up in workhouse schools.

I have not on this occasion deemed it necessary to trouble you with the numbers found in each workhouse, but I can supply this very readily if you think it necessary.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Rob. Weale*, Poor Law Inspector.

APPENDIX (B).

Gentlemen,

Biggleswade, 4 December 1866.

I HAVE now completed my inspection of the dwelling-houses of the town of Biggleswade.

I have examined 930 houses; of these I find—

670 with good water.

150 with bad water.

109 without any water at all.

In the 109 houses without water the inhabitants are either obliged to beg it from their neighbours, or get a supply from the pump near the gas works.

Where the water is bad, it mostly arises from the closeness of the drains, privies, and pigstyes to the wells of the houses. There are 30 houses in Langford-street, near the gas works, where the wells are impregnated with offensive matter from these works, and which renders the water unfit for drinking or for cooking purposes. The pigstyes are generally very close to the dwelling-houses, and the accumulations of manure is usually kept close to the sty, and these necessarily occasion very offensive stench, not only to the houses themselves, but to the neighbourhood in which they are situated.

I found 796 of the houses clean, and 134 were in a very dirty and offensive condition. Many of the houses have no back doors to them, and the general run of cottages are very ill-ventilated, and a large proportion of them are in a very bad state of repair.

I found 12 houses in a state totally unfit for habitation; there are many others in a wretched state, although not quite so bad as those 12.

Ninety-five of the houses were reported to me as being infested with bugs and other noxious vermin.

As to drainage, I found 85 houses without any drains; and in 197 other houses the drains were most offensive and defective.

In 110 instances where pigs are kept, the pigstyes were in a most filthy state, some of them being in small barns with little or no ventilation; and in these barns there were often box privies in a very offensive state, with very imperfect, if any, drainage.

I found 205 very offensive privies, and 12 houses without any at all.

In five houses I found privies actually under bed-rooms constantly occupied by persons at night.

I may say generally the privies attached to the houses of poor persons are in a very filthy state, and many are in such a state of repair as to render them absolutely unfit for use; many, as I have before remarked, are placed in the small barns in which pigs and wood and straw are kept.

I found 179 cottages occupied by 851 inmates, and for these only 37 privies are provided. I was told repeatedly that many of these occupiers experienced great personal inconvenience for want of privy accommodation; and in three instances there were no less than 45 persons to *one* privy, and it frequently happened that they had to watch one another going to and fro that they might get their turn.

I have given notice in many cases where the nuisances were of the most glaring kind, and steps have been taken to abate them, and some works of improvement have been promised me, and some are now in progress of being made.

In two instances new wells have been sunk, and many have been emptied and cleansed.

I have before remarked that the supply of water to many of the houses is very insufficient and defective.

It is, I think, generally admitted that the drainage of the town is most incomplete and imperfect, and until a proper supply of water is secured to the houses of the poor, and more extensive and decent provision made for the out-offices, and a more efficient system of drainage adopted, it is useless to expect that the evils which I have remarked on can be permanently abated or remedied.

In my inspection of the houses I inquired the number of inhabitants to each house, the particulars of which I have entered in my report book. I found the dwellings of the labouring classes generally very much overcrowded; 45 of the most overcrowded dwellings contained only *one* bed-room, and these bed-rooms were occupied at night by 301 persons.

Thirty-nine houses containing two bed-rooms were occupied at night by 336 persons. In 18 of the houses with one bed-room and in 17 houses with two bed-rooms, I found men and their wives, with adult children of both sexes, sleeping in the same room; and in a few cases I found the sons and daughters, with their husbands and wives, occupying the same bed-room with their parents.

I found also widows with adult children of both sexes, between the ages of 35 and 16, sleeping in one room.

In several of the cottages with two bed-rooms, the father, mother, and children were huddled into one room, and the other bed-room is let to lodgers.

The sleeping rooms are generally very small, and frequently without even the ventilation afforded by a fireplace; and I scarcely need add I found them very close and very offensive; the most crowded room I found was occupied by 14 persons, and did not afford

Report of
R. Weale, Esq.

more than 77 cubic feet for each person. In the houses with one bed-room before referred to, there are 12 with less than 150 cubic feet to each inmate, and in no instance in these one bed-roomed houses does the area amount to 250 cubic feet for each person.

In the houses with two bed-rooms, before referred to, there are eight with less than 150 cubic feet to each inmate, and only eight with 252 cubic feet to each occupant.

The population of the parish of Biggleswade at the last Census was 4,631. In the last five years ended at Michaelmas last the number of deaths amounted to 447, which gives an average death-rate of 21 to 1,000 inhabitants.

Deaths to Michaelmas.

1862 -	-	-	83
1863 -	-	-	94
1864 -	-	-	104
1865 -	-	-	79
1866 -	-	-	87

Deaths - - 447

To the Board of Guardians of the
Biggleswade Union.

I have, &c.
(signed) Edwin Blunden,
Inspector.

APPENDIX (C.)

A STATEMENT as to WORKHOUSES Built, Enlarged, and Improved in my District during the Periods the several Unions have been under my Superintendence; Minor Alterations and Improvements are not included in the Statement.

BEDS:	
Amphill - - - - -	Sick wards re-arranged and enlarged. Infectious wards provided, and new vagrant wards built.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Bedford - - - - -	Sick wards re-arranged and improved. Infectious wards provided, new school-rooms erected, and many other alterations made, by which the workhouse has been greatly improved in its classification and otherwise.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Biggleswade - - - - -	New sick wards for males and females provided. Increased accommodation for able-bodied males, and new wash-house and laundry erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - - 24 February 1845	
Leighton Buzzard - - - - -	New and distinct wards erected for fever and other infectious cases, and other considerable improvements in classification.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Luton - - - - -	New and distinct infirmary built, adjoining the workhouse.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - - 24 November 1845	
Woburn - - - - -	New vagrant and infectious wards erected, and new wash-house and laundry erected. The workhouse thoroughly repaired, and the classification improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:	
Caxton and Arrington - - - - -	New receiving wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - - 14 November 1843	
Taken from me - - - 25 March 1853	
Re-transferred to me - - - 30 September 1863	

HERTS:

St. Albans - - - - -	Great improvements made in the kitchen and offices, and improved classification effected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	<i>Note.</i> —New detached sick wards erected between 1841 and 1848.
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Barnet - - - - -	New sick wards erected, and several alterations made for improving the classification.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Berkhampstead - - - - -	New sick and infectious wards erected, and land taken by the Guardians on lease for erecting vagrant and receiving wards.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Bishops Stortford - - - - -	A wash-house and laundry provided for girls, and the classification improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	<i>Note.</i> —New sick wards erected between 1841 and 1851.
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1851	
Buntingford - - - - -	A new wash-house and laundry provided, and improvements in the sick wards.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Hatfield - - - - -	Improvements in the vagrant wards, and at this time additions are being made to the female sick wards. (<i>See my Report, p. 188.</i>)
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	Improvements in sick wards and infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Hertford - - - - -	A new laundry and two additional bed-rooms; further alterations are contemplated. (<i>See my Report, p. 188.</i>)
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Hitchin - - - - -	New and detached infectious wards erected. New sick wards just completed, but not occupied.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Royston - - - - -	New detached infectious wards erected. New vagrant wards erected, and sick wards improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Ware - - - - -	New lying-in wards are provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 31 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	
Watford - - - - -	New vagrant wards erected
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	<i>Note.</i> —New detached sick wards were erected between 1841 and 1848.
Taken from me - - - 3 March 1841	
Transferred to me - - 14 November 1848	

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HERTS—*continued.*

Welwyn - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 October 1838
Taken from me - - 3 March 1841
Transferred to me - 14 November 1848

New sick wards erected, and additional accommodation provided for vagrants.

HUNTS:

Huntingdon - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 October 1840
Taken from me - - 16 February 1842
Transferred to me - 14 November 1848
Taken from me - - 25 March 1853
Re-transferred to me - 30 September 1863

New schools erected, and classification greatly improved.

St. Ives - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 October 1840
Taken from me - - 16 February 1842
Transferred to me - 14 November 1848
Taken from me - - 25 March 1853
Re-transferred to me - 30 September 1863

Additional accommodation for able-bodied males provided.

St. Neots - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 October 1840
Taken from me - - 16 February 1842
Transferred to me - 14 November 1848
Taken from me - - 25 March 1853
Re-transferred to me - 30 September 1863

A new workhouse erected, and subsequent improvements made in the accommodation for old men and women.

LEICESTERSHIRE:

Ashby de-la-Zouch - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

New and detached sick and infectious wards erected.

Barrow-upon-Soar - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

The vagrant wards re-arranged, and greatly improved.

Billesdon - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

A new and complete workhouse entirely erected on a different site.

Blaby - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

Sick wards for males and females provided.

Hinckley - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

The classification greatly improved by the alteration of some of the wards.

Leicester - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

A workhouse erected since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act for 350 inmates, almost entirely pulled down, and a new and complete workhouse erected on the site for 1,000 inmates, with detached infectious and sick wards. Additional land purchased adjoining the workhouse, and detached schools erected, which will be fit for occupation early in the spring.

Loughboro' - - - - -
Placed under my Superintendence - - 1 April 1841

Detached infectious wards erected, and the sick wards very greatly improved. The classification of the workhouse, by several alterations, very much improved.

LEICESTERSHIRE—continued.

Lutterworth	New infectious wards erected, and the sick wards greatly improved.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 April 1841
Market Bosworth	Additional sick and infectious wards provided. New vagrant wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 April 1841
Market Harboro'	New sick and infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 April 1841
Melton Mowbray	New sick and infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 April 1841

MIDDLESEX:

Edmonton	Sick wards greatly increased at Edmonton, and infectious wards erected. At the workhouse school for children at Enfield new and distinct sick and infectious wards erected, and the classification of the house much improved.
Placed under my Superintendence	14 November 1848
Hendon	New and detached schools, entirely apart from the workhouse, erected, with proper sick wards. New and detached sick and infectious wards at the workhouse, and new vagrant wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 January 1840
Taken from me	30 September 1840
Transferred to me	25 March 1850

NORTHAMPTON:

Brackley	New vagrant wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence	25 March 1850
Brixworth	New infectious wards erected, and a new school-room, which is also used for a chapel.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 October 1838
Daventry	A new chapel erected, and sick wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 October 1838
Taken from me	16 February 1842
Transferred to me	25 March 1850
Hardingstone	A new and complete workhouse erected, with every accommodation.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 October 1838
Taken from me	16 February 1842
Transferred to me	25 March 1850
Kettering	A new dining-hall erected, with sick wards over it, not yet quite ready for occupation.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 July 1839
Northampton	See my remarks on this union in my Report, p. 189. Note.—Detached sick and infectious wards were erected between 1842 and 1850.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 October 1838
Taken from me	16 February 1842
Transferred to me	25 March 1850
Oundle	New infectious and new vagrant wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence	1 July 1839

Report of
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NORTHAMPTON—*continued.*

Peterborough - - - - -	New distinct sick and infectious wards erected, and the workhouse greatly enlarged.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 25 March 1853	
Transferred to me - - 30 September 1863	
Potterspury - - - - -	The workhouse thoroughly repaired, and better means for classification provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Thrapstone - - - - -	New sick wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 July - 1839	
Towcester - - - - -	New vagrant wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Wellingborough - - - - -	New and detached infectious wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
RUTLAND :	
Oakham - - - - -	New vagrant wards erected. The classification much improved by new laundry and wash-house provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Uppingham - - - - -	The workhouse enlarged, by which classification has been greatly improved, and new vagrant wards are in the course of erection.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
WARWICK :	
Alcester - - - - -	New infectious wards erected. Male and female sick wards re-constructed and improved, and a chapel erected at the sole cost of the late Sir F. Goodricke, Bart.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Aston - - - - -	A new workhouse commenced. (<i>See my Report, p.190.</i>)
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1847	<i>Note.</i> —New detached sick and infectious wards were erected between 1842 and 1847.
Atherstone - - - - -	New infectious wards erected. A tenement adjoining the workhouse purchased, and converted into wards for aged women. The school department re-arranged and improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Birmingham - - - - -	An entire new workhouse for 1,500 inmates erected. Subsequently enlarged for 500 more inmates. At this time other wards are in course of erection for 200 aged females. Additional land purchased, on which detached schools are to be erected for 750 children, plans for which have been approved by the Poor Law Board. (<i>See my Report, p. 190.</i>)
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 12 September 1844	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1847	
Coventry - - - - -	New kitchen and domestic offices first erected, with school-room and boys' bed-room over. Subsequently a great portion of the old workhouse pulled down, and commodious, convenient, and well-arranged wards erected. (<i>See my Report, p. 189.</i>)
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 9 July 1845	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	

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WARWICK—continued.

Foleshill - - - - -	A new commodious and well-arranged work-house, with distinct sick and infectious wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Meriden - - - - -	New infectious wards erected, and the sick wards improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Nuneaton - - - - -	The workhouse put into thorough and entire repair; the classification improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Rugby - - - - -	New infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	<i>Note.</i> —Between 1842 and 1850 new sick and vagrant wards erected.
Solihull - - - - -	New vagrant wards erected, and great improvements made in the sick wards.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Southam - - - - -	New infectious wards and vagrant wards erected.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Stratford-on-Avon - - - - -	New and additional sick and detached infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1840	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	
Warwick - - - - -	A laundry erected for the girls, and infectious wards provided.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 16 February 1842	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1850	<i>Note.</i> —Between 1842 and 1850 new and detached sick wards were erected.

WORCESTER:

King's Norton - - - - -	New schools erected; new infectious wards erected; additional wards erected for adults, males and females; and the classification greatly improved.
Placed under my Superintendence - - - 1 October 1838	
Taken from me - - - 30 September 1840	
Transferred to me - - 25 March 1847	

16 January 1867.

(signed) Rob. Weale, Poor Law Inspector.

Report of
Sir J. Walsham,
Bart.

REPORT of Sir John Walsham, Bart., Poor Law Inspector ;
dated 16th March 1867.

WORKHOUSES IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Sir,

Bury St. Edmunds, 16 March 1867.

ADVERTING to the letter addressed by Mr. Owen, on the 16th October, to my colleagues and myself, under your directions, I have now the honour to submit to you my report on the workhouses of my district, which a succession of unavoidable hindrances has, to my regret, prevented my forwarding at a much earlier date.

As, however, the information more particularly required for your use could not be stated compendiously (since my district comprises 73 unions and 74 workhouses), except in a tabularised form, I have thought it would be most convenient that I should endeavour to supply such information in the annexed summary ; the headings of its several columns, though slightly transposed, being those indicated in Mr. Owen's letter. But there is undoubtedly this disadvantage in the plan I have followed ; that, with regard to many workhouses, several of the queries cannot be answered absolutely in the affirmative, or absolutely in the negative ; and again, when affirmative answers can be given, the word "yes," or its equivalent, affords no scope for distinguishing between what is very good and what is only comparatively good. Whenever I have been obliged, therefore, to answer affirmatively, because it would have been inaccurate and unjust to answer negatively, and I yet could not say that the particular arrangement referred to was wholly satisfactory, I have qualified my statement thus (r). So also, when I desire to mark more distinctly the superiority, in this or that respect, of any given workhouse, I have supplemented my statement thus (!).

Bearing the signification of these notes in mind, it will be perceived, on an examination of the Table, that I consider with reference to *building* :

1. That the site is *suitable* in 71 of my workhouses, though less so in the *queried* Workhouses than in the others, and *unsuitable* in the Maldon, Ongar, and Freebridge Lynn Workhouses.

2. That the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is quite *sufficient* in 40 workhouses ; *generally sufficient* in 24 workhouses ; *sufficient in size only* in the three workhouses of the Bridge, Eastry, and Hoo Unions ; *not wholly sufficient as yet* in the three workhouses of the Gravesend and Milton, Medway, and Isle of Sheppy Unions, where additions are in progress ; and *insufficient* in the four workhouses of the Maldon, Ongar, Freebridge Lynn, and Mildenhall Unions.

3. That the ventilation, light, water supply, and general sanitary state of the workhouses (of which there are two in the Hartismere Union), are *more or less satisfactory* in 66 unions ; *more or less unsatisfactory*, as regards ventilation and light in the Bridge Union ; as regards ventilation only in the Eastry and the Hoo Unions ; as regards the sanitary state of the inmates in the Milton, Orsett, and Hoxne Unions ; and as regards, or rather (for it has recently been much improved) as regarded, the water supply of the Chesterton Union.

With reference to the *furniture* :

I consider that the beds, bedding, and utensils are *more or less sufficient and in good order*, in every one of the 74 workhouses of my district ; and that the conveniences and arrangements for washing are *more or less satisfactory* in 66 workhouses ; *more or less unsatisfactory* in the workhouses of Chesterton, Linton, Braintree, Ongar, Orsett, Bridge, Milton, and Isle of Sheppy Unions.

With

With regard to *inmates*, I consider—

1. That the classification is *more or less satisfactory* in 64 workhouses; *scarcely satisfactory* in the nine workhouses of the Chesterton, Bridge, Eastry, Gravesend and Milton, Isle of Sheppy, Maldon, Ongar, Orsett, and Freebridge Lynn Unions; *not satisfactory* in the Hoo Workhouse.

2. That, as in every one of my unions, the workhouse dietaries in use have been sanctioned formally by the Poor Law Board, although very few of such dietaries, even in the same counties, are exactly alike, I have not deemed it expedient to examine them in detail. I am, however, of opinion (and have, indeed, long entertained the conviction), that the whole system of workhouse dietaries requires to be remodelled by the Board themselves, under the competent advice which is now at their command; and that precisely similar dietaries should be prescribed, by Orders, for groups of unions similarly circumstanced.

3, 4, and 5. That, with exceptions to be immediately mentioned, the clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates in the 74 workhouses of my district are *more or less satisfactory*. Now and then it has been found necessary to find fault with the state of the boy's every-day clothing, but no doubt it is always difficult to keep the clothing of boys of any rank of life in invariably decent order; and it is not, besides, improbable that occasionally the under-clothing of the women may be more scanty than, if it were permissible to require them to undo their dresses, would seem desirable. On the whole, however, I have no reason to believe that the clothing of the workhouse inmates throughout my district is not sufficient, both as regards quantity and quality. The employment of the able-bodied inmates is, moreover, as fairly provided and enforced in my district as is practicable; household work, sewing, and (occasionally for refractory and notoriously profligate young women) oakum-picking, constitute the usual work for able-bodied females; oakum-picking, stone-breaking, pumping, and occasionally working on hand-mills, or on land attached to the workhouse, constitute the usual work of able-bodied males; but of late years the numbers of able-bodied inmates, more especially of men, have been so greatly reduced in my district, that the formerly vexed and trying question of employment for that class, has ceased to be of urgent importance. As to the recreation of the inmates, I have felt it necessary to answer the tabularised query affirmatively in all cases but that of the West Ham Union, which I have omitted, because "recreation" in its ordinary meaning is almost exclusively confined to the workhouse children, and the children of the West Ham Workhouse are sent to two industrial schools in Essex and Surrey, where no doubt they have sufficient recreation. In most workhouses the old people are permitted what I should term relaxations and indulgences, rather than recreation; and in several workhouses a lending library, open to all classes, is attached; but with that exception I cannot say there is any "recreation" for able-bodied inmates beyond this, that they assuredly do not work anything like as hard as, whilst they fare much better than, they do out of the workhouse. For the children, the recreation is *more or less satisfactory* in every workhouse.

With reference to *medical attendance* and *nursing*, and generally to the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick in my workhouses, I consider—

1. That provision has been *more or less satisfactorily made* for separating the infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates in 52 of the workhouses in my district; *imperfectly made* in the 13 unions of Cambridge (where, however, an additional hospital is about to be erected); Chesterton, Gravesend and Milton, (where, however, an additional hospital is to be erected); Billericay, and Braintree, (in both of which, however, there is a detached hospital, and in the former a detached cottage as well); Forehoe (where an infectious ward is being erected); Hartismere (where, however, at one of its two workhouses there is a detached hospital); Plomesgate, and Sudbury, (in both of which, however, there are small inadequate infectious

Report of
Sir J. Walsham,
Bart.

tious wards); Risbridge (where, however, there is a detached hospital), Thingoe, and Woodbridge; and *not made at all* in the nine unions of Bridge, Hoo, Isle of Sheppy (where, however, I hope infectious wards will soon be provided); Maldon, Ongar, (where, however, there is an infirmary and two very small infectious rooms adjacent); Rochford (where, however, there is a detached hospital), Downham, Freebridge Lynn, and Walsingham.

2. That there are separate entrances to the infectious wards in 52, and separate sick wards for children in 26, out of the 74 workhouses of my district.

3. That having regard to the great difficulty of obtaining competent nurses (except at salaries, which Boards of Guardians are generally unwilling to give, and which, when given, too frequently secure the services of a trained nurse, who will not submit to the control which the matron is required by the regulations to exercise in respect of the sick), the arrangements for nursing are *more or less satisfactory* in 53 workhouses, to all of which paid nurses are attached; whilst in each of the Medway and Yarmouth Workhouses there are three paid nurses; and in each of the Colchester, Lynn, Norwich, Ipswich, Samford, Sudbury, and Wangford Workhouses, there are two paid nurses. In the Downham Workhouse, however, the paid nurse also acts as laundress, which necessarily detracts from her efficiency, and in the Saffron Walden Workhouse a second or assistant paid nurse appears to be requisite, and will probably be appointed. In the remaining 21 workhouses of my district, pauper nurses alone are employed under the superintendence of the matron, as they are also employed under the superintendence of the paid nurses in the 53 workhouses having paid nurses.

4. That the actual medical attendance on the sick of the several workhouses is *generally satisfactory* in all my 74 workhouses; that the medical officers pay regular daily visits to 33 of those workhouses, whilst all visit daily when the health of the inmates requires it; three times a week being, however, the usual number of visits paid to workhouses not in towns, if no serious sickness prevails; that there is no resident medical officer in any one of the workhouses of my district, nor am I prepared to say that a resident medical officer is necessary or desirable in any instance, and that all the workhouse medical officers supply such medicines and drugs as they deem requisite, unless in those unions where the Guardians have consented to provide cod-liver oil or quinine.

With reference to *chaplains*, I have the satisfaction of stating that there is a paid chaplain attached to every workhouse in my district, with the single exception of that of the Gravesend and Milton Union, the Guardians of which, though repeatedly pressed, both by the Board and the Bishop of the Diocese, have always hitherto declined to appoint a chaplain, on the ground that the clergy of the two parishes ought to undertake the duty honorarily, as in point of fact they do; but I need not point out that the voluntary principle is but a sorry substitute for statutory officers, bound to account to superior authority for the due fulfilment of prescribed functions, the importance of which cannot be over-rated.

With reference to *schools*, the boys and girls of the Hoo Workhouse, the boys of the Isle of Sheppy Workhouse, and the boys and girls of the Epping Workhouse, attend the national schools of Hoo, Minster, and Epping; the boys and girls of West Ham Workhouse are trained at the Forest Gate Industrial and the North Surrey District Schools, and the girls of the Mildenhall Workhouse attend Lady Bunbury's adjoining school; the workhouse children of the Hartismere Union have a separate establishment at Wortham, six miles from the general workhouse at Eye, and there are auxiliary workhouses at Norwich, known as the Boys' and Girls' Homes, to which the children are drafted from the general workhouse, for better industrial training, as beds become vacant. With the exception, however, of the West Ham, Hartismere, and (to a limited extent) Norwich Unions, even those workhouse children who
are

are educated out of the workhouses, live in them; and there remain besides 67 unions, in which the children are both lodged and educated in the workhouses. Subject to the notes of interrogation (?) appended to the answer of "Yes" to the question in the summary, respecting the separation of the children from the adults, in the 72 workhouses in which the children reside, and with the exception, further, of the Bridge and Hoo Workhouses, I consider that the children are *sufficiently* separated from the adult inmates; though of course it is superfluous to add, that such separation cannot be as complete as where the children are maintained in separate establishments.

I have not overlooked the invitation, towards the close of Mr. Owen's letter, that I should state generally what improvements are required in the workhouses of my district; but I am not prepared to suggest any *general* improvement of workhouses as workhouses, and although there are several, perhaps many, of my workhouses, varying greatly as they do in type, in which I should like to effect alterations of detail, could I have *carte blanche* to carry them out, I am not very sure that those alterations are strictly needful, nor am I at this moment able from recollection to state them with precision. It will be easy to discover from the foregoing portions of this report, which are the workhouses that I suppose to be, in a greater or less degree, defective.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Walsham.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Poor Law Board.

S U M M A R Y.

NAMES OF UNION WORKHOUSES.	AS TO THE BUILDING.									What are the Arrangements of the Workhouse as to				Are the Beds, Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils sufficient and in Good Order, and are the Conveniences and Arrangements for Washing satisfactory?		Are the Arrangements for the Classification, Diet, Clothing, Employment, and Recreation satisfactory?				
	1. Is the Site Suitable?	2. Is the Accommodation for the several Classes of Inmates sufficient?	3. What Number of Inmates is the Workhouse calculated to contain?	4. What is the present Number of Inmates?					Ventila- tion?	Light?	Water Supply?	General Sanitary Condition?	Beds, &c.	Washing.	Classifi- cation.	Diet.	Clothing.	Employ- ment.	Recre- ation.	
				Adults.		Children.														
				Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.												
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:																				
1. Cambridge - - - -	Yes -	Generally	376*	60	44	49	32	9	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Fair ? -	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
2. Chesterton - - - -	Yes -	Generally	350	36	34	30	22	8	Fair -	Fair -	Impure	Good -	Fairly	Scarcely	Scarcely	See order	Fairly	Scarcely	Yes -	
3. Linton - - - -	Yes -	Yes -	317	46	25	25	30	13	Good	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Scarcely	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Fairly	Fa -	
4. Newmarket - - - -	Yes! -	Yes ! -	456	101	52	26	34	15	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Fairly	Fa -	
KENT:																				
5. Blean - - - -	Yes! -	Yes -	298	52	41	16	27	9	Good -	Good -	Inadequate	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Fairly	Fa -	
6. Bridge - - - -	Yes? -	Yes, as to size only.	350	63	39	20	13	7	Bad -	Bad -	Good -	Good -	Fairly	No -	Scarcely	See order	Fairly	Yes -	Fa -	
7. Canterbury - - - -	Yes! -	Yes -	416	52	36	11	10	2	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
8. Dartford - - - -	Yes -	Generally	460	100	62	37	32	8	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Fairly	Yes -	
9. Eastry - - - -	Yes -	Yes, as to size only.	395	133	89	40	43	16	Not good	Tolerable	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Fairly	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
10. Faversham - - - -	Yes -	Yes -	400	72	52	28	30	9	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes ? -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
11. Gravesend and Milton	Yes? -	Not wholly	264	82	82	17	36	5	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Pretty good	Yes -	Fairly	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
12. Hoo - - - -	Yes -	Yes, as to size only.	150	27	10	7	7	1	Not good	Fair -	Good -	Pretty good	Fairly	Fairly	No -	See order	Fairly	Yes -	Yes -	
13. Medway - - - -	Yes! -	Not wholly	705	168	224	92	91	21	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes -	
14. Milton - - - -	Yes ? -	Generally	380	37	23	23	16	6	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Not good	Fairly	Scarcely	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
15. North Aylesford - - -	Yes -	Generally	442	88	57	37	17	10	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
16. Sheppey, Isle of - - -	Yes! -	Not wholly	134	43	33	18	30	1	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Fair -	Yes -	Scarcely	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
17. Thanet, Isle of - - -	Yes! -	Yes -	570	165	125	49	57	6	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Fair -	Yes -	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
ESSEX:																				
18. Billericay - - - -	Yes! -	Generally	252*	93	34	21	23	3	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes -	
19. Braintree - - - -	Yes -	Yes -	416	80	39	52	34	9	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	No -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
20. Chelmsford - - - -	Yes! -	Generally	435	108	62	42	56	13	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Fairly	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
21. Colchester - - - -	Yes! -	Generally	319	113	93	41	32	11	Good -	Good -	Fair -	Fair -	Yes -	Yes -	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
22. Dunmow - - - -	Yes -	Yes ! -	418	107	44	53	50	22	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
23. Epping - - - -	Yes! -	Generally	267	39	29	20	14	2	Good -	Good -	Good -	Now good	Yes -	Yes -	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
24. Halstead - - - -	Yes! -	Yes -	504	62	32	36	29	5	Fair -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
25. Lexden and Winstree - -	Yes! -	Yes -	330	82	54	43	45	8	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes ? -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
26. Maldon - - - -	No -	No -	295	81	61	40	42	23	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Now good	Yes -	No -	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
27. Ongar - - - -	No -	No -	186	46	19	16	20	6	Good -	Good -	Fair -	Fair -	Yes -	No -	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
28. Orsett - - - -	Yes ? -	Generally	273	66	27	14	17	5	Fair -	Fair -	Good -	Not good	Yes -	No -	Scarcely	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
29. Rochford - - - -	Yes ? -	Yes ? -	237	82	33	44	40	-	Good ?	Good -	Good -	Fair -	Yes -	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
30. Romford - - - -	Yes -	Generally	594	179	109	69	45	20	Good -	Good -	Good -	Fair -	Yes -	Yes ? -	Fairly	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
31. Saffron Walden - - -	Yes -	Generally	435	78	54	34	31	13	Fair -	Good -	Good, but insufficient.	Good -	Yes -	Fairly	Yes ? -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
32. Tendring - - - -	Yes! -	Yes -	320	73	37	38	27	7	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	
33. West Ham - - - -	Yes -	Generally	741	274	267	39	40	32	Good -	Good -	Fair, but insufficient.	Fair -	Yes -	Yes ? -	Yes ? -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	-	
34. Witham - - - -	Yes -	Generally	278	68	45	27	33	16	Good -	Good -	Good -	Good -	Yes -	Fairly	Yes ? -	See order	Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	

S U M M A R Y.

Is Provision made for separating the Infectious cases of both sexes from the other inmates?	Are the Entrances to the Infectious Wards separated and apart from the Entrance to the Sick Wards?	Are there any separate Sick Wards provided for the exclusive Use of Children?	Are the Arrangements for Nursing satisfactory, and especially the Night Nursing?	How many Paid Nurses?	Is the Medical Attendance satisfactory?	How often does the Medical Officer Visit the Workhouse?	Does he Reside in the Workhouse?	Does he Supply the Medicines and Drugs?	Is there a Paid Chaplain?	Is the School within the Workhouse?	And, if so, are the Children sufficiently separated from the Adult Inmates?	OBSERVATIONS.
perfectly	Yes	No	Fairly	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	* With regard to the figures printed in Roman type [376], to show the number of inmates which each workhouse can accommodate, they indicate that such accommodation was fixed many years ago, on the report of the several medical officers, and quite irrespectively of cubical space. As for a long time past there has been, with but few and rare exceptions, ample room to spare in all those workhouses, the Board have not deemed it necessary to revise the numbers as originally fixed, but such numbers may be taken as generally double, and sometimes more than double what they ought to be, even under the rule of 500 and 300 cubic feet. The figures printed in <i>italic</i> type [298], show where the numbers have been limited, more or less, in accordance with that rule. The Bridge and Hoo Workhouses (6 and 12), are nearly as they were first built on the plan generally adopted at the formation of the Kent Unions; and nothing can well be worse contrived. The Hoo Workhouse is moreover of very small dimensions. The numbers assigned to both workhouses are preposterously excessive. Considerable additions are contemplated in the Gravesend Workhouse (11), and are in progress in the Chatham Workhouse (13); additions also are in progress in the Minster Workhouse (16). When the word "generally" is used in reference to the sufficiency of the accommodation in any given workhouse, it implies that such accommodation cannot be pronounced to be upon the whole insufficient, but is deficient in some one or more respects. As for example, the hospitals and sick wards of the Chelmsford Workhouse (20), though large, are not large enough, and the airing yards of the Colchester Workhouse (21) are much too small, and boxed round with buildings. Billericay Workhouse (18) is ill-arranged. The Maldon and Ongar Workhouses (26 and 27) are converted poor houses; the first quite inadequate, the other not adequate, to the wants of the respective unions. Maldon Workhouse is badly situated in every way, and cannot be enlarged further. The site of Ongar Workhouse is not in itself objectionable, but it is three miles from Chipping Ongar, where the Guardians meet, hence much inconvenience. Moreover, it cannot well be further enlarged or improved, and it needs to be both. The receiving and vagrant wards in the West Ham Union Workhouse (33) are very bad; but the Guardians have promised to rebuild them on an improved plan during the spring.
perfectly	No	No	Fairly	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Fairly	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	No	No	No	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
	Yes	Yes	No	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	No	None	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes!	
	Yes	Yes	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	Yes	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	No	No	No	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Children go to national school.	No	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Three	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	No	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes	No	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, but boys go to national school.	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
perfectly	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
perfectly	No	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	For females only.	Yes	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Children go to national school.	Yes	
	No	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
in progress	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes	No	None	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
		No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
but a detached hospital.	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
	Yes	No	No	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	No	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	Yes?	One to be appointed.	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Children at industrial schools	Yes	
	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

SUMMARY—continued.

NAMES OF UNION WORKHOUSES.	AS TO THE BUILDING.								What are the Arrangements of the Workhouse as to				Are the Beds, Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils sufficient and in Good Order, and are the Conveniences and Arrangements for Washing satisfactory?		Are the Arrangements for the Classification, Diet, Clothing, Employment, and Recreation satisfactory?				
	1. Is the Site Suitable?	2. Is the Accommodation for the several Classes of Inmates sufficient?	3. What Number of Inmates is the Workhouse calculated to contain?	4. What is the present Number of Inmates?					Ventila- tion?	Light?	Water Supply?	General Sanitary Condition?	Beds, &c.	Washing.	Classifi- cation.	Diet.	Clothing.	Employ- ment.	Recrea- tion.
				Adults.		Children													
				Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.											
NORFOLK:																			
35. Aylsham - - - -	Yes!	Yes!	619	41	31	36	39	4	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes!	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
36. Blofield - - - -	Yes	Generally	248	38	32	29	14	16	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Fairly	See order	Yes	Fairly	Yes
37. Depwade - - - -	Yes!	Yes	500	46	50	39	28	7	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Fairly	Yes
38. Docking - - - -	Yes!	Yes	513	46	28	19	17	3	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
39. Downham - - - -	Yes	Generally	239	54	30	29	35	9	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes	Fairly	Yes
40. Erpingham - - - -	Yes!	Yes!	539	49	46	40	45	8	Good	Good	Good, but scanty.	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
41. Faith's, Saint - - -	Yes	Yes!	449	28	33	28	21	7	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
42. Flegg, East and West	Yes	Generally	400	19	14	4	12	3	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes	Fairly	Yes
43. Forehoe - - - -	Yes	Generally	450	34	41	36	25	13	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
44. Freebridge Lynn - -	No	No	435	32	26	25	27	6	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Tolerably	Yes	Scarcely	See order	Fairly	Scarcely	Fair
45. Guiltcross - - - -	Yes	Generally	280	43	42	31	18	13	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Yes	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
46. Henstead - - - -	Yes	Generally	415	28	32	14	15	7	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
47. King's Lynn - - - -	Yes	Yes!	468	46	48	35	47	10	Very good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
48. Loddon and Clavering	Yes	Yes!	510	50	46	28	24	10	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
49. Mitford and Launditch	Yes!	Yes	560	54	67	65	54	35	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
50. Norwich - - - -	Yes!	Yes	896	285	193	105	102	32	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
51. Swaffham - - - -	Yes	Yes	250	27	24	12	10	6	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
52. Thetford - - - -	Yes	Generally	250	51	43	34	20	5	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes?	See order	Yes	Yes	Fair
53. Tunstead and Happing	Yes	Generally	800!	29	21	24	11	5	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fairly	Fairly	Yes	See order	Fairly	Fairly	Fair
54. Walsingham - - - -	Yes	Yes	350	41	30	17	15	9	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
55. Wayland - - - -	Yes	Yes	299	11	12	17	15	6	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Fair
56. Yarmouth, Great - -	Yes!	Generally	400	159	141	58	43	10	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
SUFFOLK:																			
57. Blything - - - -	Yes!	Yes!	640	90	63	37	47	6	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
58. Bosmere and Claydon	Yes	Yes!	500	42	31	24	26	1	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
59. Bury St. Edmund's -	Yes?	Yes	200	42	36	23	17	4	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
60. Cosford - - - -	Yes!	Yes!	500	77	57	37	27	6	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
61. Hartismere - - - -	Yes	Yes	440	56	43	34	37	12	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
62. Hoxne - - - -	Yes	Yes	470	50	50	38	34	14	Good	Good	Good	No	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
63. Ipswich - - - -	Yes?	Yes	401	129	93	73	50	14	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
64. Mildenhall - - - -	No	No	123	22	11	8	5	1	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Yes	Scarcely	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
65. Mutford and Lothingland	Yes!	Generally	424	28	38	46	24	10	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Fairly	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
66. Plomesgate - - - -	Yes	Generally	411	48	35	31	18	6	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
67. Risbridge - - - -	Yes!	Yes!	654	67	32	25	22	4	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
68. Samford - - - -	Yes!	Yes	400	36	18	16	8	1	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
69. Stow - - - -	Yes!	Yes	500	38	30	45	28	9	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes?	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
70. Sudbury - - - -	Yes	Generally	422	90	47	29	30	6	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
71. Thingoe - - - -	Yes!	Yes	300	35	25	21	17	5	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
72. Wangford - - - -	Yes!	Yes	345	68	51	40	38	12	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes
73. Woodbridge - - - -	Yes	Yes	456	51	30	27	21	5	Good	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Fairly	Yes	See order	Yes	Yes	Yes

SUMMARY—continued.

	Are the Entrances to the Infectious Wards separated and apart from the Entrance to the Sick Wards?	Are there any separate Sick Wards provided for the exclusive Use of Children?	Are the Arrangements for Nursing satisfactory, and especially the Night Nursing?	How many Paid Nurses?	Is the Medical Attendance satisfactory?	How often does the Medical Officer Visit the Workhouse?	Does he Reside in the Workhouse?	Does he Supply the Medicines and Drugs?	Is there a Paid Chaplain?	Is the School within the Workhouse?	And, if so, are the Children sufficiently separated from the Adult Inmates?	OBSERVATIONS.
-	Yes	Yes	Fairly	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Although the number of inmates which the Aylsham and Erpingham Workhouses (35 and 39) can accommodate have not been specially fixed by the Board on the 300 and 500 feet rule, they were actually built in accordance with that rule of cubical space.
-	Yes	No	Fairly	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	-	No	Scarcely	One, who acts also as laundress.	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Fairly	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	-	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	No	-	None	Fairly	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Properly speaking, there are no infectious wards in the Depwade, Guilteross, and Wayland Unions (37, 45, and 55), but married couples' rooms, which have never been needed, have been set apart for infectious wards, and answer fairly.
-	Yes	Yes	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	No	No	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	Yes, for boys No, for girls	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	Yes	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	-	None	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	-	None	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	-	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The workhouses of the St. Faith's, Loddon and Clavering, and Mitford and Launditch Unions, and of the Flegg, Forehoe, and Tunstead and Happing Incorporations (41, 48, 49, 42, 43, and 53), are converted "Hundred Houses," mostly of great size, though the numbers of inmates originally, and still assigned to the Rollesby and Smallburgh houses (42 and 53) are quite absurd.
-	Yes	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Three	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes, when needed	Yes	One, and a second if sought for.	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes, when needed	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Fairly	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes, when needed	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	Yes, at Worham	Yes, at Eye	One, at Eye	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Completely	
-	Yes	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	Yes, for boys No, for girls	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	For boys, girls go out to school.	Yes?	The workhouses of the Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Samford, Stow, Wangford, and Woodbridge, as also of the Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation (58, 60, 61, 68, 69, 72, 73, and 65), are converted "Hundred Houses," or Houses of Industry, mostly of great size. In the Hartismere Union, there is also a separate school-house for the children of the Hartismere Union at Worham, several miles distant from the workhouse at Eye.
-	Yes	Yes	-	None	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes, when needed	Yes	One	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	No	Yes?	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	Yes, for girls No, for boys	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	No	Yes	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
-	Yes	No	Yes	Two	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	
-	Yes	No	Yes	One	Yes	Daily, if needed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

(signed) John Walsham.

Report of
T. Graves, Esq.,
F.R.S.

REPORT of *J. T. Graves, Esq., F.R.S.*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 30th January 1867.

Sir,

Cheltenham, 30 January 1867.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hugh Owen's letter, dated the 16th October 1866, requesting by your direction that I would furnish you, in the course of the month of January 1867, with a report on the workhouses in my district, and drawing my attention specially to certain points.

The report which I now forward must necessarily be short, for it will be founded, not upon special inquiries made with reference to Mr. Owen's letter, but upon my general knowledge and remembrance and upon the records preserved in my note books. I could not, even in ordinary circumstances, have collected from personal visitation within the given time such statistical information as I should have been satisfied to put forward as a full and accurate account with reference to all the points to which you have drawn my attention, and I have reluctantly to plead my recent inability to make any unusual effort. I have for some months been subject to medical treatment, and have been visited by illness which is accompanied by indisposition to any active or continuous exertion of mental or bodily power. The state of the weather has been unfavourable to my attempts, and I have thus deferred to the latest limit the commencement of an irksome task.

My district, to speak generally, may be said to comprise the six counties of South Wales and the four adjoining English counties. It contains unions of different kinds, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining, varying much in area, cultivation, topographical features, amount and density of population, and also varying much in the habits and resources of the poor, and in the character of the Guardians.

Building and ac-
commodation.

The workhouses under my superintendence are 63 in number, and of very various sizes, as the annexed Table (A.) (page 235) will show; for the limit of accommodation fixed by the Poor Law Board may be regarded as approximately proportional to the actual size of the building. It has been generally (I will not say universally) fixed with reference to the cubical contents of the dormitories, 300 cubic feet being allowed to each person occupying a bed in a room used only by night, and 500 cubic feet when the room is used both by day and night. The limits of accommodation are not by any means proportional either to the average numbers of the poor actually accommodated at any given time, or to the ordinary wants of the respective unions. In some cases the workhouse is occasionally crowded, and further space would be desirable, but in the majority of cases the average actual number of inmates does not amount to half the authorised limit. It is to be remembered, however, that a workhouse may be crowded in certain parts, while the total number of inmates may be far below the tolerated maximum. Of the workhouses which I have known to be occasionally overcrowded, wholly or in part, may be mentioned Cheltenham, Newent, Stroud, Dore, Ross, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Evesham, Shipston-on-Stour, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Worcester, Brecknock, Crickhowell, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath. On the other hand, there are some workhouses in my district where the limit of accommodation is permanently in almost ridiculous excess over the actual number of inmates, and where no part is ever full. Of this Aberayron, Aberystwith, and Newcastle-in-Emlyn are conspicuous examples.

I refer to Table (A.) for further information on this head. It was compiled by my clerk from the information furnished by the Weekly Returns (Form A.) for the year ending Michaelmas 1866. In that year, it seems that, even including the crowded workhouses, the ratio per cent. of the numbers accommodated to the licensed limit was, in English unions, under 51, and in the Welsh unions under 42. The ordinary disproportion which exists between the actual and the allowable number of inmates in a particular workhouse does not conclusively show that the size of the building was originally miscalculated in reference to the wants of the union. The smallness of indoor relief sometimes arises, not only from the dislike of the poor to come into the house, but from the dislike of Guardians to offer the house in cases where such relief would be eligible. Further, a considerable margin of room ought to be left, especially in manufacturing unions, for the possibility of extraordinary pressure proceeding from the fluctuations of trade,

the

the dearness of provisions, the prevalence of disease, and other such temporary causes.

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The difference between the highest and the lowest number of inmates actually accommodated in my district has been in some years, I believe, much greater than it was in the year 1866. But there is another reason which, at least in the smaller unions, contributes to the necessity of providing an excess of room over the room actually used. Whether the workhouse be large or small, distinct departments must be provided for distinct classes of cases. A small workhouse, though at any one time it may be nearly empty in several departments, may be called upon at different times to receive as great a variety of classes as a large workhouse. The regulations of the Poor Law Board require that in every workhouse distinct wards should be appropriated for the reception of males and females on admission. In a normal workhouse, there ought to be vagrant wards for males and females, with separate lavatories, bath-rooms, and labour yards. Not only must the sexes be kept apart, but the ordinary wards for adults and children must be distinct. If we divide persons of good from persons of bad character we must increase the number of wards. In an ideally perfect workhouse the sick and convalescent dormitories and yards will require division, not only according to age and sex, but according to the character of the sickness. If we could multiply space and money at discretion we should perhaps divide our medical and surgical, our infectious and non-infectious cases, and the more offensive cases from the less offensive. Again, it would be desirable to separate simple fever from itch, and itch from other foul diseases. It would be desirable to provide separate appliances for cooking the food and for washing the linen of the sound and the unsound. We have to tend separately lying-in women, and sometimes to deal separately with idiots and other persons of unsound mind. We naturally like to have good and separate store-rooms for provisions, for the old clothes of the paupers, and for the workhouse tools, utensils, bedding and attire. Some may think that a chapel, never to be employed for profane uses, would be to be desired. Time would fail me if I were to aim at an enumeration of even normal requisites, to say nothing of fanciful embellishments. Now, if an architect be required to plan a workhouse for the accommodation of 1000 inmates so that the cost of the building may not exceed 30,000*l.*, his work may admit of satisfactory accomplishment, but if he be instructed to plan a workhouse for 100 inmates at a cost not exceeding 3,000*l.* he has to solve a very different problem, and it will not suffice to reduce the scale. The smaller workhouse cannot be made to resemble the grander edifice, as an infant elephant resembles its adult sire, or even as a lambkin resembles a sheep. Our architect must abandon much, and make many shifts. He must cut his coat according to his cloth. The gardener who knows that it would be better to have separate glass buildings for pines, grapes, ferns, camelias, &c., may be obliged to confine his ambition to one humble potting-house and one miscellaneous conservatory. This is the great difficulty which it was necessary to encounter in the original erection of many small workhouses in my district. The Guardians would never have consented to erect less imperfect and more expensive buildings, and the question in many cases has been, of things useful and convenient, how many must be preserved as essential, and how many may be sacrificed with the least detriment.

The selection of sites has been ordinarily a matter of careful deliberation. The best site procurable has been usually chosen, and the choice has been generally successful. An elevated position has been often preferred, as in Bromyard, Dudley, Gower, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport (Monmouthshire), Northleach, Pontypridd, Stow-on-the-Wold, Worcester; and there are instances where some inconvenience of access is occasioned by this circumstance, as in the unions of Bedwellty, Crickhowell, Dursley, Knighton, Stroud, and Swansea. The Dore and Cardigan Union workhouses are too much out of the way of ordinary passage. Some are cramped in space, as Ross, Newent, Monmouth, Tenbury. The Martley, Leominster, and Weobly workhouses lie rather low, but are not now specially unhealthy.

Suitableness of
site.

I know of no case where attention has not been devoted to the remedy of any defects which have been found to exist in the water supply and drainage, or where in these points any glaring defects, capable of easy remedy, remain.

Water supply and
sanitary state of
workhouses.

In the general structure and internal arrangements of the workhouses of my district, little has been done with the express view of producing a show of comfort. Unsightly walls, and windows not made to afford a view, are still common ;

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but as to exclusion from the sight of green fields and the beauties of natural scenery, I have observed that the rustic poor often appear to be as little sensible of the privation as a mill-horse working in a narrow round. In these and similar particulars, however, an advance towards cheerfulness has been made of late years. Opinions have changed as to the desirableness of making workhouses so uninviting as to earn the name of bastiles. It is long since an eminent statesman, one of the original triumviri of Poor Law administration, said to me that he thought the wholesome dislike of the workhouse on the part of the labouring population had proceeded at least sufficiently far. The condition of the poorer classes has much improved during the 20 years and more which constitute my official experience. The agricultural peasant receives better wages and consumes better food than formerly. The railway navigator is not content with the dietary which satisfied his father. The inducements to energetic quest of employment, the discouragements to unnecessary applications for relief, and the tests of destitution may well be rendered less rigorous as the poor become generally more prosperous. Nevertheless, the time may come again when the spread of pauperism may require to be checked by recurring, in the case of able-bodied paupers, to more austere discipline than would now be reasonable. To vary administration according to the variation of events is very different from the weakness which yields to every fitful blast of doctrine.

In many workhouses of my district, there are rooms not sufficiently lofty, floors paved with stone which might better be boarded, and rough yards; but, in such particulars, I have to report a constant progress towards better construction, as occasion offers. The archives of the Poor Law Board teem with exuberant evidence that the inspector has constantly and assiduously pointed out to the Guardians defects in the construction which were proved by experience to lead to evil consequences, that the Guardians, while exercising an independent judgment, have frequently yielded to the recommendations of the inspector, and have often spontaneously originated improvements; that the Poor Law Board have been indefatigable in the consideration of the facts brought to their notice, and in using all feasible means to promote such repairs, alterations and additions as, after weighing adverse arguments, they have deemed indispensable.

In some instances, changes which I have thought desirable and have strongly urged have been rejected by the Guardians, either as inexpedient in themselves, or as not likely to produce benefit equivalent to the cost. Whether a change will "pay" is generally and properly an important question to be discussed by men who have to administer a fund collected not solely from the rich, but from needy ratepayers bordering on the verge of pauperism. Guardians, as a class, are now often abused in newspapers and pamphlets, but they are not, in my opinion, an unfavourable sample of the national character. The path of an inspector, in moving among them, is not always smooth; he will sometimes have to stand alone in opposition to many, and be placed in positions where courage to contend, and temper to forbear, ought to be equally at his command. There are Guardians who, disliking to own allegiance to extraneous authority, are even rude in their opposition, and there are others whose courteous acquiescence at the time awaits craftily a future favourable opportunity for successful resistance: there is, perhaps, greater difficulty in dealing with the latter kind than with the former.

Separate infectious
wards.

The provision of separate infectious wards in workhouses has raised frequent debate in my district, and I subjoin extracts from my late reports to the Poor Law Board, which will show most of the late results (*see* Table B.) (page 237), but changes have been going on even since my last reports, and in this department there has been unusual activity in my district. The popular agitation with respect to the treatment of the sick in workhouses, and the appearance of epidemic cholera, have worked effectually upon the thoughts and feelings of Guardians, and have facilitated the passing of resolutions for reform, which could scarcely have been carried without such an appeal. The iron has been struck while it was hot. In Newent, Ross, Abergavenny, Newport (Monmouth), Kidderminster, Worcester, Llanelly, Bridgend and Cowbridge, Cardiff, works are either contemplated, or in course of completion, for the sake of improving the accommodation for the sick, including foul and infectious cases. This is a subject which presents a notable illustration of some of the preceding remarks. There are small unions where no special fever or foul wards have been provided in the workhouse, though there is generally considerable spare room. The Carmarthen papers
deserve

deserve to be studied as exhibiting a remarkable example of the difficulties inherent in such a case. There we have a workhouse seldom one-third full, if fullness be estimated by the allowed limit, and sometimes, though rarely, called upon to receive cases of small-pox, or fever, where the late medical officer was contented with the provision for such cases, since he was always able to find expedients which afforded the requisite accommodation, but where the opinion of the present medical officer is that the provision is bad as well as inadequate. In unions like Carmarthen and Llanelly, I have felt hesitation in pressing the Guardians to add to buildings, already in certain portions ample in size, by erecting expensive separate wards for fever patients. Even in such a union as Stroud, where I can conscientiously press my recommendation without flinching, the arguments of the Guardians against fresh erections are not without great weight. I would refer to the Stroud papers. Here the Guardians, including some very able and experienced magistrates, think that fever wards, specially and exclusively such, would be generally unoccupied and useless, and could not be kept well-aired, and in other respects fit for their professed purpose without an expenditure which might be better bestowed, whenever extraordinary need might arise, in providing an extraordinary remedy, such as the hiring or erection of a temporary edifice. If fever wards were applied to other uses at ordinary times, they might be wanted for a sudden outbreak of fever, when the existing occupants could not be suddenly extruded, or when the fitness of the wards, if suddenly emptied, would be found impaired by the uses to which they had been applied.

The question of providing separate sick wards for children has been submitted to the Guardians in most of the larger unions in my district. In most of the smaller unions the plan would be deemed impracticable for reasons similar to, but stronger than, those which have checked the erection of detached infectious wards. I have been informed that even in general hospitals special sick wards for children are not usual. When I have heard the question discussed in the larger unions the preponderating opinion has generally been that no practical inconvenience arises from the admission of such children, as are commonly placed in the ordinary sick wards. The adult fellow-patients (say some) rarely seek the moral corruption of the scrofulous, consumptive, or dropsical child, and the poor sick child sometimes exercises a humanizing power by interesting the attention and moving the sympathies of his adult fellow-sufferers, notwithstanding the selfish influences of disease. I have usually found that children suffering from itch, scald-head, or measles, are placed in a fever ward, or some other ward which can be devoted to their use when the exigency occurs. The only unions in my district where I remember to have met with wards intended specially as children's sick wards, or have been told that such wards are now provided, are Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dudley, and Gloucester. In Cirencester, however, the children's sick wards are often occupied by adults.

In looking over workhouse medical relief books I have usually found, upon a rough calculation, that the names it contains comprise from one-fourth to one-third of the actual inmates, and that sometimes half of those names are persons entered for beer, or extra diet, on account of extra household work, or because of debility from age. I should conjecture, therefore, that the average proportion of inmates requiring the services of a nurse might be roughly estimated at about one-seventh.

I believe that Dudley is the only workhouse in my district in which there is more than one paid nurse. It has two. In a few other unions, there may possibly be a paid female cook, or other paid assistant of the matron, who may occasionally assist a paid nurse. In considerably more than one-half the workhouses of my district there is one paid nurse, and the paid nurse sometimes acts as general servant, or assistant to the matron. I subjoin a list of the unions in which there is now no paid nurse (*see Table C.*) (page 242). In this list there are, I believe, some unions (as Stow-on-the-Wold) which have formerly had a paid nurse, but have advisedly discontinued the appointment, and there are other unions (as Northleach) where the Guardians have rejected the recommendation of the Poor Law Board to appoint a paid nurse. In several I have myself, without success, suggested the appointment. The reasons for so deciding have generally been that good candidates were scarce at any wages which could be offered, and that the work was sufficiently performed by the matron, with the assistance of selected inmates. I

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F.R.S.

Separate sick wards
for children.

Nursing.

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J. T. Graves, Esq.,
F. R. S.

have been told by masters that they would rather employ a pauper than a paid nurse, because they have found paupers more hard-working and obedient. The master can dispense with pauper services when he pleases, and the fear of losing extra allowances of beer, food, and other little privileges, sometimes secures great care and attention, whereas the paid nurse knows that she is not likely to forfeit her place without gross misconduct or neglect. I have also been told, on behalf of pauper nurses, that they are frequently more kind and sympathetic, and less disinclined to undertake the nauseous and offensive duties incident to the care of foul cases. Such, in addition to the effectual motive of economy, are the reasons or excuses which have been usually pleaded in favour of doing without a paid nurse. As to night nursing, I believe that in no workhouse of the district does a nurse habitually sit up at night. I have occasionally inquired as to the attendance received by the sick at night, and have generally found that a pauper attendant was provided to sit up with a patient who was supposed to be in a dying state, or to require special nocturnal services (as in cases of childbirth). In case of necessity suddenly occurring, the wardman or wardswoman is sometimes roused by the patient, and rings for or sends for the matron or the paid nurse.

Medical attendance.

In some unions of my district there is a dispensary connected with the workhouse for the use of the out-door poor, and in several there is a room where the medical officer keeps his drugs and apparatus. His visits are sometimes daily, and seldom less than twice a week, on stated days. Besides the stated days he attends when he is sent for, or when he thinks extra attendance necessary. A resident medical officer is unknown in my district, and I believe not anywhere required. The only workhouse in my district where the propriety of such an appointment might admit of doubt is that of the Dudley Union.

Furniture.

On the subject of the furniture and fittings suitable for workhouses, public opinion has changed as well as on the subject of the structure, and the workhouses in my district have not been insensible to the change. Mr. Wilkinson's list, dated 25th March 1841, of the house requisites, other than fixtures, to be provided by Irish Boards of Guardians will be found in the Seventh Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, page 359; and it is interesting to compare it with Dr. Edward Smith's list of sick-ward effects at page 59 of his recent Report on Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries. I have had occasion frequently to mention Dr. Smith's Report to Guardians, who have favourably regarded his views, and I expect that some of his suggestions, which have not been already adopted in my district, will be introduced in several unions. But Guardians and officers differ in deliberate judgment, as well as in sentiment, as to some of the articles recommended in his list: for example, in one case, when I suggested the supply of a rocking-chair (Dr. Edward Smith's Report, page 53) for a lying-in room, the workhouse medical officer interposed—"I do not approve of rocking-chairs." There is still a prevailing disposition to reject some proposed changes, not so much on the ground that they would be expensive, or would not be useful, as because they are associated with ideas of refinement which are deemed incongruous in character with the position of a pauper. Many years ago, I remember, when a surgeon, eminent for his authority on the subject of cutaneous diseases, was consulted on account of the skin disorders which had long infested the Coventry Workhouse, his prescription of a pomatum perfumed with essential oil of lavender for the children's heads was accepted, not without much ridicule, though he regarded the perfume as an effective portion of the remedy. Pocket handkerchiefs, hair-brushes, and looking-glasses are by some treated as too luxurious, and therefore condemned as superfluous; just as there are some religionists who conceive that a recreation, because it is pleasant, must be wrong. So the recommendation of a Lunacy Commissioner that a bagatelle table should be supplied to a lunatic day-room has been flouted for incongruity, though the amusement may have been a cheaper and more effective alleviation of mental disorder than one less commonly reserved for the exclusive recreation of the affluent.

This Report will not contain any detailed account of furniture and fittings. Whenever I have ascertained that the necessary supplies were defective in important points, I have usually found the Guardians prepared to comply with the requisitions which I have advised the master to make. Not much reliance can be placed on an officer's answers to such general questions as, "Have you sufficient clothing in store?" "Are proper changes of apparel served out at proper times?" "Are the inmates well supplied with towels and soap?" *Dolus latet in*

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in generalibus. Without personal view and numerical counting of the amounts, and without comparison of such amounts with the number of inmates, little real knowledge is gained. There is no regulation of the Poor Law Board which requires any controlling officer at any time to "take stock;" that is, to see that there are inmates and stores in the house corresponding to the names and figures borne in the master's books. So far as I have experimentally verified inventories (as I have occasionally and cursorily done), I have been led to the conclusion that such records are imperfectly kept and are unsafe guides. The visitations of visiting committees in my district are generally irregular and unsystematic, and the provision of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, s. 24, has not been a working remedy. The Poor Law Inspectors have very multifarious duties, which cannot in all points be well executed without an amount of multiscience far exceeding average human capacity. I am sure that such a detailed supervision of furniture and fittings as would permanently and effectually supply the present defects of visitation by the local authority could not, without a subordinate assistant, be successfully undertaken in a large district by an Inspector who was duly qualified to perform, and who duly performed, the other important duties with which Poor Law Inspectors are now entrusted. It is a question worthy of consideration whether there now exists, from the want of uniformity and effective control on this head, any such practical evil as would require to be checked by some subsidiary organization, dealing not on hearsay, and resting not in general statements, but working with visible proofs, and putting forward from time to time clear arithmetical and statistical details. Whatever may be done, I think that it would be unadvisable to burden the records of the Poor Law Board with all the intermediate machinery of reports relating to minute matters of domestic economy. Among the improvements in the domestic economy of the workhouses of my district, I think it worth while to mention the almost total abolition of a practice which was formerly very common, and which I have striven with no small perseverance to extirpate. I refer to the practice of assigning one bed to two adult males. Most of the old double bedsteads in the male dormitories have been banished. The stuffing of the beds is of all kinds; straw (whether cut or uncut), cocoa-nut fibre, flock, horse-hair, feathers. As to the material which I have found in use, I have rarely felt myself bound to recommend any alteration to the Guardians. Close stoves and pipes for hot air, as modes of warming, have commonly given way to open fireplaces. A few arm-chairs and benches with backs are now to be met with in most workhouses of my district.

Some workhouses in my district contain so few inmates, that strict classification becomes almost a mockery, and would occasionally be equivalent to solitary imprisonment. What is to be done, for example, in a workhouse like Aberayron, where the number of inmates varies from a cipher to a dozen? In large workhouses, though there are instances of laxity, I have no fault to find with the average observance of the regulations relating to class. Among the women, in the workhouses of populous unions, there is often a distinction made between women of bad and good character; that is to say, between women who are known to have had a bastard child and women against whom there is no palpable evidence of unchastity. There is in reality a great difference between the seaport prostitute and the poor married woman in such unions as Newport and Cardiff, and the former class are accordingly relegated to inferior quarters. In some parts of South Wales the violation of chastity, except in aggravated circumstances, does not occasion deep and irrevocable disgrace; and the mothers of illegitimate children are frequently among the best behaved and hardest-working inmates. Where there is space enough, I have advocated some distinction of day-room or dormitory, though absolute separation in working hours would either be not feasible or not attended with advantage. Where there is little fear of seduction and corruption, it is still satisfactory to the feelings of a decent married woman to find that she is not confounded with the sinner. The distinction is a merited tribute to the woman who has preserved her respectability, and tends to prevent the degeneration of the moral standard. I have recommended, where it is possible, a stricter separation in the cases, happily rare, where companionship would probably be attended with contamination. Such cases, I say, are happily rare; the school-girl now generally obtains a place of service before she is of age to pass into the able-bodied women's ward, and the servant girl of good character, who has been thrown out of place and has become destitute, is not often long in finding a fresh situation.

Inmates, &c.

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The dietaries in many workhouses of my district, especially in Gloucestershire, were formerly scanty, and complaints of insufficiency by able-bodied men and women employed in hard work were occasionally heard. I now seldom hear such a complaint. Though the dietaries vary much, I believe that there are now few where any great deficiency exists. In South Wales the white wheaten loaf is gradually superseding the heavy and less nutritious dark barley bread. It has not been the general policy of the Poor Law Board to obtrude, without stringent reasons, alterations of dietary on unwilling Boards of Guardians, and the opposition of the Guardians, backed by the workhouse medical officer, to suggested improvements, is often, if not insuperable, more obstinate in this than in other particulars of management. Of this the Gloucester papers present a well-marked example. The Poor Law Board could always have good scientific advice, but the recent appointment of medical inspectors and of a medical adviser must strengthen their hands when they deem it necessary to insist on improvements in dietaries.

Animal food in workhouses is generally boiled, but the expediency of giving dinners of roast meat on certain days has been submitted to the Guardians in my district. Roast or baked meat is now furnished more frequently than formerly, especially to the sick, but there are some obstacles to a more general substitution of roast for boiled. The meat dinner is often followed next day by a broth or soup dinner, to which boiling is a preliminary. The cooking apparatus is generally more adapted for boiling than roasting, and roasting requires greater care, and occasions a greater loss of weight. The rules of an auditor in calculating admissible waste, if too procrustean, militate against the change, for a master who is surcharged whenever the ratio of his claim for waste to the weight of the dressed food is greater than one to three, must suffer by a mode of proceeding where the loss of weight in cooking upon the quantity of meat taken out of store exceeds one-fourth. Now this in roasting, I believe, must often be the case.

The inmates in most of the workhouses in my district are duly employed in stone-breaking, oakum-picking, gardening, pumping, and other household work.

Mat-making has been recently introduced by a new master at Newent. In Worcester there is wool-carding. In a few instances (*e.g.*, Neath) I have thought the employment insufficient, and I have found the appearance of comfort and content, even among partly infirm inmates, augmented when the master is clever and efficient enough to devise and enforce appropriate employment. Some old men, like grasshoppers, take pleasure in sitting idly basking and chatting together in the sun, but much of the discomfort incident to a workhouse life arises from the mutual intercourse of disagreeable companions, and is aggravated by want of something to do. In some workhouses (*e.g.*, Kidderminster) there is a lending library, coloured prints are upon many walls, and such periodical publications as the "Sunday at Home," and the "British Workman," are seen in many wards. I have sometimes heard one inmate reading aloud to his fellows.

Chaplain.

Of the English workhouses in my district, all but two very small ones, Tenbury and Tetbury, have chaplains, but in 15 Welsh unions there is no paid chaplain. I subjoin a list (D.) (page 243) of the unions where no paid chaplain is now appointed. As to the mode in which provision is made for religious instruction in the workhouses of my district, the answers to Question 6 in my late "Reports to the Poor Law Board after Visits to Unions" afford full information. That information is the result of careful and elaborate inquiry, and though I cannot vouch from personal knowledge for the accuracy of every statement therein contained, I have no reason to suppose that I have been misled by my informants. Let, therefore, if it be necessary, a transcript of those answers be deemed a part of this Report. In many of the Welsh workhouses the majority of the inmates always consists of Protestant Dissenters of various denominations, and, in most cases, Dissenting ministers afford regular gratuitous services. Although it appears to me that in South Wales increased political animosity towards the Established Church is springing up, yet such is the general hungering and thirsting of the poorer classes for religious ordinances, that the inmates of workhouses, old and young, are ready to attend the ministrations of clergyman or minister indiscriminately. The child who has been taken to church on Sunday morning, will, with full consent of his mother, listen to the Baptist, or Independent, or Wesleyan, or Calvinistic Methodist, whose turn it may be to officiate in the workhouse, in the evening. There are some unions (as Kington and Swansea) where I have, to the extent of my ability, at the bidding of the Poor Law Board, preached again and again in

favour

favour of the appointment of a chaplain, but the Poor Law Board know that it is not easy to thrust a chaplain upon recalcitrant Guardians.

As a curiosity of workhouse experience, I may mention that I have heard of inmates who professed that they had no religious faith, and that I have met in workhouses Mormons, a Jew, a Mahomedan, and a Buddhist.

Complaints have been occasionally heard of attempted proselytism of Roman Catholic children in certain of my workhouses. Some Boards of Guardians have indeed strongly Protestant predilections, but systematic proselytism by officers or with the sanction of collective Boards, has nowhere, to my knowledge, existed. The Roman Catholic child, where he has very few companions of his faith, will naturally, from his nonconformity, experience an uncomfortable feeling of isolation, will probably be taunted by his playfellows, and will, perhaps, from a zealous fellow-pupil learn some popular objections to his creed. He will, perhaps, have sagacity to discover that his temporal interests will be promoted, that he will have a better chance of getting a good place of service, if he professes himself a member of the Church of England. I do not see how such motives to a change of religion can be avoided, unless the child is sent away to a Roman Catholic school.

In 48 unions of my district there are schools attached to the workhouse. In the Newport (Monmouthshire) Union the schools are at Caerleon, about three miles from Newport, and in the Cardiff Union the schools are at Ely, about two miles from Cardiff. In no other union in my district is there a school wholly detached from the workhouse, but the Cheltenham Guardians have in contemplation the establishment of such schools. Formerly, in the Hereford Union workhouse school, many children belonging to other unions were maintained and educated under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 6, but recently the Hereford school has not been so successfully conducted as it formerly was, and the number of children belonging to other unions has fallen off. In the Brecknock workhouse school, children who are not paupers, and out-door pauper children, have been allowed to be taught by the schoolmaster along with the indoor children. In the following 13 unions the children are sent to a school, usually a National school, not under the management of the Guardians :—

Aberayron.	Pershore.
Aberystwith.	Pontypridd.
Bromyard.	Tenbury.
Gower.	Tetbury.
Leominster.	Tewkesbury.
Llandovery.	Upton-on-Severn.
Newcastle Emlyn.	

Where there are schools attached to the workhouse, the children are generally separated from the adults as far as circumstances will permit, and the chief intercourse between the children and adults consists in the interviews with mothers provided for by "Art. 99. Eighthly," of the Consolidated Order. I believe that a depraved child is more often the source of corrupt manners in a workhouse school than the evil communications of an adult inmate. Workhouse schools have very much improved since a supply of fit teachers has been procurable for them, and since they have been placed under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. An undervaluing estimate of workhouse schools, derived from past times, has not yet died out. As some school books of modern history and geography ignore modern discoveries and changes of dynasty, so charges against workhouse schools, which have no foundation in present practice, still proceed from the pens and may be heard from the mouths of persons who ought to know better. The statistical inquiries which I have made lead to the conclusion that in my district, with a few exceptions, workhouse children have recently got on as well in the world and maintained as fair a character as the children of poor labourers whose education has been derived from other sources. The plan of detached schools in unions where there are many children appears to me to be as good as any which can be devised. At Caerleon, it has already borne excellent fruit, and there is a fair prospect of success at Ely. I prefer such a plan even to a district school, and one reason of my preference is the smaller diffusion of mischief, when there is a temporary failure, from bad appointments and insufficient superintendence. Children are as numerous as adults in many of the Welsh workhouses, but the demand for juvenile labour often causes the removal of a child whose literary education is still very imperfect.

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Suggested im-
provements.

The improvements which are required in the workhouses of my district, and which I have thought that the Poor Law Board might properly interpose to recommend or enforce, will be found in my "Reports after Visits to Unions." With the present condition of several of my workhouses I am far from satisfied, but it is often easier to point out defects than to suggest the proper means of remedy. With all their imperfections, the workhouses under my superintendence relieve a great deal of distress in a manner beneficial to the community, and afford to the aged, infirm and sick many solaces which are absent from the houses of most of the out-door poor. Amateur visitors of workhouses sometimes wonder how abuses can remain, if they have been properly made known to the Poor Law Board, and by the Poor Law Board properly denounced, but experience shows that, though perfection may be aimed at, the mark will continue inevitably beyond our scope. A master may be in office, of abilities so moderate that advice and remonstrance would be thrown away upon him, since the best exercise of his faculties would be unavailing to secure good order. A man of amiable character, irreproachable conduct, and even in some respects of high intellectual endowment, may be too good to dismiss, and yet may be devoid of the special faculties necessary for the successful management of domestic affairs and the control of pauper inmates. With cases of this kind I am unhappily familiar.

There are some who look upon the workhouse system as a proved failure, and eye with disaffection any attempt to bolster it up by improved administration, but I have not heard of any other system which could be applied throughout a district like mine with much chance of beneficial result. The policy which removes persons of unsound mind to special residences may, in certain localities, be extended to children, and to other classes of poor, whether sound or infirm, but in the few suggestions for improvement which I proceed to make, I confine myself to the workhouse system which is now in existence. The existing system of Poor Law administration has the great merit, in common with the system of trial by jury, of educating local communities, diffusing a knowledge of business, and inspiring men with a salutary interest in public affairs. I have already adverted to the possible utility of affording subordinate assistance to the Inspector for the purpose of effecting that systematic supervision of workhouses which requires more technical skill in minute matters of domestic economy than can be expected from the Inspector or the visiting committee. Such assistance might conduce to the discovery of unobvious defects in furniture and fittings, might lead to the removal of anomalies now unperceived, and might tend to keep up a uniformity of requisite supplies.

The Table (A.), (page 235) appended to this Report shows that if the allowed limit of accommodation were greatly reduced, the numbers actually accommodated in a large majority of my workhouses would not have to suffer reduction. If a similar state of things should be found to exist in other districts, the Poor Law Board might, with less apprehension of inconvenience, proceed to revise the tolerated limit upon an altered scientific basis, which would assign more space to each bed. I think that anomalies now exist which would render expedient renewed computation of the limit. The limit of each ward when revised should be painted on the outside of the door, thus:

"Infirm Men's Sleeping Ward.—Not to contain more than 10 Beds."

Perhaps greater facility in compelling the necessary additions and alterations might be safely intrusted by fresh legislative enactment to the Poor Law Board, and a more heroic enforcement of the existing recently granted powers in this respect might be essayed.

The provisions of law which enable the children of one union to be maintained in the workhouse of another might, in my opinion, with advantage be extended to adults without the jealousy touching limits of distance which formerly prevailed.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. T. Graves,
Poor Law Inspector.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

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APPENDIX (A.)

TABLE showing the Average Weekly Number of PAUPERS relieved in the several Union Workhouses, in Mr. *Graves's* District, in the Year ended Michaelmas 1866; together with the Lowest and Highest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers relieved in that District in the same Period.

UNIONS AND WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Workhouse Accommodation.	Year ended Michaelmas 1866.		
		Average Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Lowest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Highest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.
ENGLAND.				
County of Gloucester:				
Cheltenham - - - - -	432	308	262	367
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	280	101	85	114
Cirencester - - - - -	330	182	146	218
Dursley - - - - -	280	100	86	123
Gloucester - - - - -	347	201	176	235
Newent - - - - -	160	62	47	80
Northleach - - - - -	200	72	60	85
Stow-on-the-Wold - - - - -	220	58	39	83
Stroud - - - - -	500	254	231	273
Tetbury - - - - -	90	17	13	23
Tewkesbury - - - - -	350	83	65	95
Thornbury - - - - -	300	73	62	81
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	250	108	79	134
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	168	43	37	53
Winchcomb - - - - -	140	71	58	85
Hereford:				
Bromyard - - - - -	156	43	33	59
Dore - - - - -	68	76	65	93
Hereford - - - - -	300	148	117	166
Kington - - - - -	150	60	44	74
Ledbury - - - - -	170	57	33	68
Leominster - - - - -	141	50	39	58
Ross - - - - -	200	99	77	119
Weobly - - - - -	115	62	42	86
Monmouth:				
Abergavenny - - - - -	156	87	71	113
Bedwellty - - - - -	260	82	65	101
Chepstow - - - - -	208	118	104	140
Monmouth - - - - -	204	111	96	132
Newport - - - - -	197	195	179	208
Pontypool - - - - -	150	128	95	150
Worcester:				
Bromsgrove - - - - -	320	122	97	146
Droitwich - - - - -	205	83	60	103
Dudley - - - - -	757	529	483	581
Evesham - - - - -	130	92	81	105
Kidderminster - - - - -	325	184	161	204
Martley - - - - -	118	52	45	62

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TABLE showing the Average Weekly Number of Paupers relieved, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Workhouse Accommodation.	Year ended Michaelmas 1866.		
		Average Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Lowest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Highest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.
ENGLAND—continued.				
Worcester—continued.				
Pershore - - - - -	220	51	41	63
Shipston-on-Stour - - - - -	230	116	93	133
Stourbridge - - - - -	450	349	308	368
Tenbury - - - - -	62	30	20	40
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	150	82	61	92
Worcester - - - - -	291	209	178	236
WALES.				
Brecon:				
Brecknock - - - - -	130	75	65	89
Builth - - - - -	No workhouse.			
Crickhowell - - - - -	104	72	61	81
Hay - - - - -	135	49	40	60
Cardigan:				
Aberaeron - - - - -	60	7	4	13
Aberystwith - - - - -	200	29	18	39
Cardigan - - - - -	120	37	21	44
Lampeter - - - - -	No workhouse.			
Tregaron - - - - -	No workhouse.			
Carmarthen:				
Carmarthen - - - - -	260	79	69	92
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	120	32	25	41
Llandovery - - - - -	110	25	15	34
Llanelly - - - - -	130	42	32	52
Newcastle Emlyn - - - - -	150	9	6	12
Glamorgan:				
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	200	98	85	111
Cardiff - - - - -	328	257	210	308
Gower - - - - -	50	13	9	15
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	457	212	182	248
Neath - - - - -	150	82	70	91
Pontypridd - - - - -	346	44	5	67
Swansea - - - - -	335	223	179	246
Pembroke:				
Haverfordwest - - - - -	250	93	83	110
Narberth - - - - -	150	69	62	87
Pembroke - - - - -	200	93	68	104
Radnor:				
Knighton - - - - -	120	63	43	81
Presteign - - - - -	No workhouse.			
Rhayader - - - - -	No workhouse.			

TABLE showing the Average Weekly Number of Paupers relieved, &c.—*continued.*

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SUMMARY of foregoing Table.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Limit of Workhouse Accommodation (Counties).	Year ended Michaelmas 1866.		
		Average Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Lowest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.	Highest Weekly Number of In-door Paupers.
ENGLAND :				
Gloucester - - - - -	4,047	1,733	1,446	2,049
Hereford - - - - -	1,300	595	450	723
Monmouth - - - - -	1,175	721	610	844
Worcester - - - - -	3,258	1,899	1,628	2,133
TOTAL ENGLISH COUNTIES - -	9,780	4,948	4,134	5,749
Ratio per Cent. - -	- -	50.6	42.3	58.8
WALES :				
Brecknock - - - - -	369	196	166	230
Cardigan - - - - -	380	73	43	96
Carmarthen - - - - -	770	187	147	231
Glamorgan - - - - -	1,866	929	740	1,086
Pembroke - - - - -	600	255	213	301
Radnor - - - - -	120	63	43	81
TOTAL WELSH COUNTIES - -	4,105	1,703	1,352	2,025
Ratio per Cent. - -	- -	41.5	32.9	49.3
TOTAL OF DISTRICT - -	13,885	6,651	5,486	7,774
Ratio per Cent. - -	- -	47.09	39.51	56.00

APPENDIX (B.)

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of Mr. *Graves*, Poor Law Inspector, showing the Provision made for the ordinary Sick Poor, and for Foul and Infectious Cases in the Union Workhouses in his District.

The Dates denote the Times of the Visits to which the Observations apply.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cheltenham. 15 February 1866; 7 June 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is generally sufficient. The Guardians have recently provided new foul and infectious wards.

Chipping Sodbury. 6 June 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is generally sufficient, but the special provision for foul and infectious cases is rather scanty. There is a detached hospital containing four sick wards, two for men downstairs, and two for women upstairs.

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Cirencester. 4 September 1865; 7 May 1866.—The provision for sick and for infectious cases has been found sufficient. The sick wards on the ground floor have stone floors.

Dursley. 8 June 1865; 24 May 1866.—The accommodation for the sick is now generally sufficient, though the wards are scattered. Improvements in the provision for foul and for infectious cases have been made a few years ago.

Gloucester. 6 June 1865; 22 May 1866.—There is a large detached hospital with sufficient (nay ample) accommodation for the ordinary sick, as for foul and infectious cases.

Newent. 1 September 1865; 25 May 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is barely sufficient. There are foul wards which would serve for itch cases, but no wards well adapted for small-pox or fever.

Northleach. 7 March 1866; 8 August 1866.—The accommodation has been found sufficient, but I think that the wards are not well situated. There are fever wards.

Stow-on-the-Wold. 25 May 1865; 10 May 1866.—The Guardians are satisfied that the accommodation for the ordinary sick and for foul cases is sufficient. There are fever wards, not completely detached, and the medical officer is, I am informed, satisfied with them.

Stroud. 9 February 1866; 15 June 1866.—The sick rooms are at the top of the workhouse. There is no detached hospital, but the accommodation for the ordinary sick has not been found insufficient. There are no special foul or infectious wards. The Poor Law Board have urged upon the Guardians the propriety of providing detached wards for such purposes, but the Guardians, for various reasons, have declined to incur the expense of additional buildings.

Tetbury. 31 January 1866; 20 June 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is generally sufficient. In this small workhouse the sick are generally very few, and there are always spare rooms where foul and infectious cases can be treated.

Tewkesbury. 14 February 1866; 4 July 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is generally sufficient. There is no detached hospital, the ordinary sick being lodged at the top of the house. There are foul wards, but they are not conveniently situated, being next to the laundry, and over the washhouse and bakehouse, in the front yard.

Thornbury. 9 June 1865; 8 June 1866.—The provision for ordinary sick is sufficient. There are no detached fever or foul wards, but the master has generally found a ward in which such cases can be placed when they occur.

Westbury-on-Severn. 20 March 1866; 11 December 1866.—The workhouse medical officer is of opinion that the provision for the sick, and for foul and infectious cases, is sufficient; at least he has never found it insufficient. On the women's side there are three adjoining sick wards, of which one has been used for foul, and one for infectious cases, at the top of the house. On the male side it has been found desirable to throw two of the three corresponding wards into one.

Wheatenhurst. 9 February 1866.—There are two sufficient infectious wards, and the provision for ordinary sick is sufficient. There are not any foul wards distinct from the infectious or fever wards. 11 May 1866.—I was informed by the Guardians that they were satisfied with the accommodation for the sick, whether ordinary sick, or foul, or infectious cases. They had never found the provision for such cases insufficient.

Winchcomb. 24 February 1866; 14 July 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is in the body of the workhouse, and has always hitherto been found sufficient. There are no wards specially set aside as foul or infectious wards. A receiving or tramp ward would be used for a case of itch, if such were to occur.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Bromyard. 5 February 1866; 9 July 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick is generally sufficient, and there are two wards called fever wards, which are used for any cases which it is desirable to sequester. The workhouse medical officer, Mr. Marley, thinks that the provision for the sick is satisfactory.

Dore. 5 March 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases has hitherto been barely sufficient, but will be improved when the new buildings are completed. 20 August 1866.—It is still insufficient.

Hereford. 3 June 1865; 3 March 1866.—The accommodation on the women's side is sufficient, but the provision for foul and infectious cases has been found barely sufficient during the past winter.

Ledbury.

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Ledbury. 30 May 1865; 8 May 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is generally sufficient. There is a detached building containing fever wards.

Leominster. 20 June 1865; 24 April 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick, and for foul cases, appears to me to be generally sufficient, and such is the opinion of the workhouse medical officer, but cases of fever and small-pox, when any occur, are put into the female receiving ward.

Ross. 9 March 1865; 12 March 1866.—The provision for the sick is barely sufficient, and the wards are sometimes overcrowded. When there are fever cases, as well as itch cases, the latter are accommodated in one of the receiving wards.

Weobly. 29 May 1865; 14 May 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick is, I am informed, sufficient for the ordinary wants of the union. There is a detached ward, on the female side, for fever or itch cases. It has been used chiefly as an itch ward. On the male side, there is no detached foul or fever ward, but there are wards connected with the ordinary sick wards which might be used for those purposes.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny. 16 June 1865; 1 June 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is, I believe, sufficient, though the wards are for the most part inconveniently low. The ordinary female sick occupy a detached building. The provision for foul and infectious cases is unsatisfactory, as there never has been sufficient distinction in this union workhouse between the receiving wards, the foul wards, and the vagrant wards. There is a male vagrant ward to the right of the entrance-gate, and there is a small (so-called) male receiving ward without fireplace in the yard to the right of the entrance, but the male itch or foul ward is situated in the yard, on the female side, to the left of the entrance. There is a female foul ward in that yard, but there is no distinct female receiving ward, and no female tramp ward. I have recommended the Guardians to appropriate one of the wards in the yard to the left of the entrance as a female receiving ward, to erect a female tramp ward in that yard, and to erect a male foul ward in the men's yard to the right of the entrance. This would render it possible to comply with the regulations of the Consolidated Order (Articles 91–96) respecting paupers on admission, which are not now duly observed, and would prevent the indiscriminate employment of wards as foul, vagrant, and receiving wards, which has been in practice in this union.

Bedwellty. 2 March 1865; 1 March 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases has not been found insufficient.

Chepstow. 31 March 1866; 1 September 1866.—There are detached wards for foul and infectious cases, and the workhouse medical officer, Mr. E. P. King, thinks that the accommodation for the sick is generally sufficient.

Monmouth. 10 June 1865; 12 May 1866.—The provision for the sick, and for infectious cases, is positively defective. Itch cases, when there are any, are placed in the receiving wards.

Newport. 15 July 1865; 9 June 1866.—The sick wards are small and sometimes crowded. The workhouse is not adequate to the wants of the union, though there is a supplementary hospital (lately somewhat improved) where sick tramps and foul cases, and infectious disorders, are treated. An order has been issued for enlarging the workhouse, but many of the Guardians wish to postpone the additional building on account of the expense.

Pontypool. 1 February 1866; 5 July 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases has lately been improved, but is still insufficient.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bromsgrove. 13 February 1866; 3 July 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is pretty good, but is sometimes overcrowded. There is a detached hospital near the workhouse buildings, and there are wards for foul cases opening into the girls' yard. In the garden, at some distance from the workhouse, is a building intended for fever cases, which has lately been put in repair by the Guardians, and has since been occupied by a fever patient, who was a tramp.

Droitwich. 27 June 1866.—There is a good detached hospital for ordinary sick, and sufficient foul wards. If there were fever cases, it would be necessary to remove some of the ordinary sick from the hospital to the infirm wards in the body of the workhouse. The Guardians think it better to incur the possible inconvenience of doing this rather than erect additional fever wards, which would be seldom wanted.

Report of
J. T. Graves, Esq.,
F.R.S.

Dudley. 4 May 1866.—The alterations and enlargement made two years ago have worked well, and furnish sufficient accommodation for the sick. The workhouse medical officer is now satisfied with the provision for foul and infectious cases. The hospital part is detached from the other part of the workhouse.

Evesham. 24 July 1865; 28 May 1866.—The provision for the sick and for foul and infectious cases would be barely sufficient if any disease were prevalent; but the number on the workhouse medical relief book is generally few. Measles has prevailed among the children; when the disease broke out, the sick children were transferred to the female sick wards, and the infirm women were sent to sleep in the children's dormitories.

Kidderminster. 26 June 1866.—There is no detached hospital, and the provision for the sick and for infectious cases has been sometimes found barely sufficient; but the Guardians have recently been engaged in making alterations, which will afford accommodation to about 25 more infirm persons. Infectious cases are usually placed in sick wards at the top of the house.

Martley. 18 May 1866.—The wards for ordinary sick, especially those for infirm men, have been sometimes overcrowded, but have been generally sufficient. The wards built for married couples are used for itch cases, when there are any; but there are no detached wards specially intended as fever or infectious wards.

Pershore. 30 January 1866; 19 June 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is sufficient; the foul and infectious wards are over the vagrant wards.

Shipston-on-Stour. 31 June 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick is now generally adequate; and in a detached building there are two wards, intended as infectious wards, which have hitherto been found sufficient for itch and foul cases.

Stourbridge. 26 May 1865; 2 March 1866.—There is now good provision for sick and infectious cases on the men's side, but it is not detached from the body of the workhouse: the similar provision for females is not quite so good, but has been found generally sufficient.

Tenbury. 21 August 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is barely sufficient, but there are pretty good semi-detached fever and foul wards abutting on the garden, and the sick appear to be kindly treated.

Upton-on-Severn. 12 July 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick, though sometimes the infirm wards are crowded, is generally sufficient; the sick wards are not detached from the rest of the workhouse. There is but one foul or fever ward. When two such wards are wanted, one of the receiving wards has been occasionally occupied.

Worcester. 11 May 1865; 3 May 1866.—The provision for the sick is inconvenient and defective, especially that for males; the foul wards are confined in space, and the workhouse medical officer considers that better fever wards are wanted.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecknock. 7 July 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is generally, but barely, sufficient; there is a detached hospital, and there are infectious or foul wards, which have generally been found sufficient.

Builth. No workhouse.

Crickhowell. 17 February 1866; 11 June 1866.—The provision for the sick, though the arrangement of the wards is not convenient, and is ill-suited for ventilation, has been improved within the last two years. There are several small wards which may be used, if required, for foul and infectious wards; but the accommodation, on the whole, for such cases is scanty.

Hay. 31 May 1866.—There is a pretty good detached hospital, and there are now in the old hospital at the back of the workhouse sufficient foul wards. The accommodation for all classes of sick is now, I believe, ample, except that no room as yet has been set apart as a lying-in ward. Part of a room, divided from the rest by a curtain, is used for lying-in women.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Aberayron. 17 October 1866.—There are two sick wards, which are sufficient for the ordinary wants of the union. There are no special wards for foul or fever cases.

Aberystwith. 10 April 1865; 9 April 1866.—The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is sufficient.

Cardigan.

Cardigan. 4 April 1866; 16 October 1866.—The sick in this workhouse are generally few, and an attempt has only recently been made to provide for the sick and the merely infirm in different wards. There are no special wards for foul and infectious cases, but there is generally some spare room in the workhouse. The accommodation for sick women is better than that for sick men.

Lampeter. No workhouse.

Tregaron. No workhouse.

Report of
J. T. Graves, Esq.,
F.R.S.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Carmarthen. 11 November 1865; 20 March 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick is sufficient. The present workhouse medical officer, Mr. Lloyd, thinks that there ought to be distinct wards for foul and infectious cases. There are at present no wards exclusively appropriated to such cases.

Llandilo Fawr. 14 April 1866.—The provision for the sick and infectious cases is generally sufficient. The hospital part of the workhouse is nearly detached from the rest of the premises, and has always hitherto been found sufficient.

Llandovery. 6 May 1865; 21 April 1866.—The provision for the sick appears to me to be sufficient. The master is of the same opinion.

Llanelli. 29 March 1866.—The provision for ordinary sick has been found sufficient, but there is no special accommodation for infectious cases, and the want of a fever ward has been lately experienced, and has been pressed on the attention of the Guardians by the workhouse medical officer. The Guardians have determined to consider the question of erecting detached fever wards. They hired rooms some years ago for the purpose, not far from the workhouse, but the places so hired were found defective, and have been let off.

Newcastle-in-Emlyn. 16 April 1866; 19 October 1866.—There is sufficient accommodation for the sick. No ward is specially set apart as a fever or foul ward, but there is always abundance of spare room for such cases in the workhouse.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Bridgend and Cowbridge. 2 June 1866.—The provision for ordinary sick has been generally sufficient. The women's ordinary sick wards are detached. They are low, and not well ventilated. There is a deficiency of provision for foul and infectious cases. Fever cases have occasionally been lodged in attics above the dormitories of the able-bodied inmates, or in one of the vagrant wards.

Cardiff. 16 June 1866.—The sick are, I believe, properly attended to in the numerous small wards in the workhouse in which they are lodged. There is a place connected with the workhouse called the refuge, constructed of wood, in which are lodged infirm and sick tramps, and cases of foul and infectious disease. The Guardians have it in contemplation to erect improved wards for the ordinary sick and infirm in the front of the premises, to have the refuge reserved for fever and foul cases, and to lodge infirm tramps at the back of the present building.

Gower. 12 June 1866.—The accommodation for the sick and for infectious cases in this workhouse is ample.

Merthyr Tydfil. 5 May 1866.—The provision for the ordinary sick and for foul and infectious cases in the detached hospital buildings is at present generally adequate, though barely so, but for fever cases it is insufficient. It will be improved and made nearly sufficient by some intended alterations and additions which the Guardians have in contemplation.

Neath. 18 July 1865; 5 June 1866.—The wards for ordinary sick are generally sufficient, but the provision for foul and infectious cases is scanty.

Pontypridd. 30 May 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick is at present ample, and detached foul and fever wards are in progress, upon a plan recently sanctioned by the Poor Law Board.

Swansea. 12 April 1866.—The infirmary is detached from the rest of the workhouse. Itch cases and cases of scald head are now put in the married couples' wards, and the want of sufficient wards for such cases is the least satisfactory portion of the arrangements for the sick.

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J. T. Graves, Esq.,
F.R.S.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Haverfordwest. 28 March 1866.—The workhouse medical officer thinks the provision for fever cases defective. The workhouse is generally healthy, and the provision for the ordinary sick has been found sufficient.

Narberth. 19 March 1866.—There is sufficient provision for the ordinary sick, but there are no wards specially appropriated to foul and infectious cases. The workhouse, however, is generally healthy, and the want of such wards has not been much felt.

Pembroke. 19 April 1866; 25 October 1866.—The provision for the sick is generally sufficient. The hospital portion of the workhouse is detached from the other portion of the building, and the workhouse medical officer, Mr. H. P. Jones, tells me that he considers the accommodation for the sick, including foul and infectious cases, to be amply sufficient.

RADNORSHIRE.

Knighton. 17 May 1866.—The accommodation for the ordinary sick has been found sufficient, and there is a detached building which can be used, when necessary, for foul and infectious cases.

Presteign. No workhouse.

Rhayader. No workhouse.

APPENDIX (C.)

MR. GRAVES'S DISTRICT.

TABLE showing UNION WORKHOUSES where there is no Paid Nurse.

UNION WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Accommodation.	UNION WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Accommodation.
Aberayron - - - -	60	Newcastle Emlyn - - - -	150
Aberystwith - - - -	200	Newent - - - -	160
Brecknock - - - -	130	Northleach - - - -	200
Bridgend and Cowbridge - -	200	Shipston-on-Stour - - - -	230
Bromyard - - - -	156	Stow-on-the-Wold - - - -	220
Cardigan - - - -	120	Tetbury - - - -	90
Carmarthen - - - -	260	Tewkesbury - - - -	350
Chipping Sodbury - - - -	280	Thornbury - - - -	300
Gower - - - -	50	Upton-on-Severn - - - -	150
Kington - - - -	150	Weobly - - - -	115
Knighton - - - -	120	Westbury-on-Severn - - - -	250
Llandovery* - - - -	110	Wheatenhurst - - - -	168
Llanelly - - - -	130	Winchcomb - - - -	140
Narberth - - - -	150		

* There is a paid "servant" at this workhouse, who perhaps acts as nurse also. The offices of nurse and servant are combined in several workhouses in Mr. Graves's district.

APPENDIX (D.)

MR. GRAVES'S DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the UNION WORKHOUSES where there is no Paid CHAPLAIN.

UNION WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Accommodation.	UNION WORKHOUSES.	Limit of Accommodation.
Aberayron - - - -	60	Llandovery - - - -	110
Aberystwith - - - -	200	Llanelly - - - -	130
Bridgend and Cowbridge - -	200	Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	457
Cardigan - - - -	120	Narberth - - - -	130
Gower * - - - -	50	Newcastle Emlyn - - - -	150
Haverfordwest - - - -	250	Pontypridd - - - -	346
Kington - - - -	150	Swansea - - - -	335
Llandilo Fawr - - - -	120	Tenbury - - - -	62
		Tetbury - - - -	90

* The Rev. E. K. James, Vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians, acts as honorary Chaplain of the Gower Union Workhouse.

Report of
A. Doyle, Esq.

REPORT of *Andrew Doyle, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 9 February 1867.

Sir,

Chester, 9 February 1867.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th October 1866, I have the honour to submit to you a detailed Report upon the condition of the several workhouses in this district. With the exception of the small workhouse of the Alstonefield Incorporation, which I have visited only once during the last year, I have officially inspected every workhouse in the district twice between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1866. This report is therefore the result of recent personal inquiry, and of information communicated to me by officers of workhouses, to whom, upon receiving your letter, I addressed a series of questions upon the subject of it.

In the half-yearly reports which I make to the Poor Law Board upon the state of each workhouse in the district, one of the questions that I am required to answer is, whether "the workhouse is generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangements." That question I have always answered, as I answer it in this report, upon the assumption that a workhouse which affords accommodation upon the scale of 300 and 500 cubic feet of space is, in respect of size, "adequate to the wants of the union." That scale was laid down by the Poor Law Board after a good deal of consideration of the subject. It has been accepted by Guardians, though not without remonstrance in several cases. Workhouses have been built and enlarged upon that scale; and I am fully persuaded that any alteration of it in this district is not only uncalled for, but would in effect entail serious inconvenience upon the poor themselves.

You will observe from the figures prefixed to the report of each workhouse, that the nominal accommodation very greatly exceeds the apparent requirements of each union. In round numbers, there is in this district workhouse accommodation for 15,000 inmates, while the average number of in-door poor amounts only to 7,000. It might be supposed from this that the question of space was practically of no importance; that the difficulty of over-crowding could not arise. In fact, however, it does arise, and not unfrequently in workhouses that, in the aggregate, are not more than half occupied. In every workhouse it is absolutely necessary to reserve a very considerable proportion of room for the accommodation of "able-bodied" inmates. Although unoccupied for three parts of the year, this space must always be available; for it invariably happens that when there is no longer "room in the house" for able-bodied poor, the number of able-bodied applicants for relief suddenly and very greatly increases. This is especially the case in populous places, where large numbers of people are liable to be thrown out of work by depression of trade, strikes, or other causes. It will often happen, therefore, that while the number of inmates in a workhouse is far below the total amount of accommodation, those parts of the house which are appropriated for the sick, for the aged and infirm, and for children, will be fully occupied. Thus the question of interfering with the existing rule of the Board as to workhouse accommodation would in this district be a practical one, and any considerable change would necessitate either a considerable diminution of the numbers of certain classes of inmates, or large and expensive additions to the existing workhouses. I have no doubt that if compelled to adopt a higher scale of space accommodation, Boards of Guardians, instead of enlarging their workhouses, would reduce the number of inmates, by giving out-door relief to considerable numbers of the aged and infirm. Irrespective of other and very important objections, the change would certainly not be to the advantage of the poor, as I am quite sure that aged and infirm inmates are much better off even in the worst managed workhouses than they would be if compelled to do the best they could for themselves on the highest scale of out-door relief that is given.

But there is not, in my opinion, the slightest ground for interfering in this district with the present rule, so far as it applies to the general inmates and the ordinary sick. For the former the allowance of 300, and for the latter of 500 cubic feet of space has heretofore been found to be sufficient. When wards are properly ventilated and kept clean they may be so occupied without detriment

to health. They are, and have been so occupied in this district. The medical officers do not complain of the space as insufficient. The poor do not appear to suffer as they would if over-crowded. The state of health of the inmates is generally good, and the rate of mortality both amongst adults and children is low. Without attaching undue importance to such evidence, I think it worth while to state upon this point facts in illustration from several workhouses in this district. I give these cases precisely as they have been communicated to me by the masters of the workhouses:—

Altrincham.—"The aged inmates generally speaking always have excellent health, and when we lose one by death it is usually from 'natural decay.' The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Birkenhead.—"There are 86 old people living in the workhouse at present—ages ranging from 60 to 88 years, all in good health, considering their years. The rate of mortality amongst the children lately has been rather high, in consequence of measles and hooping cough."

Great Boughton.—"We have many cases of people living to a good old age in the house. We have one 97 and five others above 80 years old at the present time. Out of eight deaths during the last year, seven of them will average 82 years. The rate of mortality amongst the children is not very high."

Congleton.—"The aged people are very healthy. There are at the present time 43 in the house whose average age is about 70 years. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low indeed."

Nantwich.—"There are at present in the house two inmates whose respective ages are 89 and 88 years; four over 70 years—aged 74, 75, 76, and 77—all in a good state of health."

Northwich.—"Names of old people in the house and in the enjoyment of good health:—S. B., 67; T. W., 72; R. W., 73; T. F., 74; T. M., 74; J. M., 79; J. H., 85; T. C., 85; H. B., 61; A. D., 67."

Wirral.—"There are a dozen old people living in the house in good health, their ages ranging from 70 to 86 years. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Atcham.—"The poor almost invariably improve in condition after admission, and the old people generally live to a great age in good health. We have now three above 90; eight above 80; and twenty above 70 years of age, most of whom have been with us several years. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Bridgnorth.—"Thirty-five men and women from 60 to 85 years old, most of them in a good state of health. The rate of mortality amongst the children is low."

Cleobury Mortimer.—"I have now at the present time eight inmates whose united ages amount to 600 years—giving an average of 75 years each—and in tolerable good health. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Drayton.—"There is one pauper 91 years of age, who has been in the workhouse (the parish and the union workhouse) 60 years and upwards, and several who have been inmates upwards of 30 years, in good health. I think it is almost impossible to have more healthy children than we have."

Ellesmere.—"I have now 30 inmates averaging 77 years of age, most of them enjoying good bodily health. During the last year 13 deaths occurred in the house; average age, 73 years."

Ludlow.—"We have 22 male inmates over 60 years of age; 11 of this number average the age of 75 years. The whole of these men leave their beds daily, and appear to enjoy tolerable good health. Twelve months ago a man died here at the advanced age of 102 years. He had been an inmate of the house for several years. Four out of nine women in the house, over 60 years of age, average 80 years each. One of them has reached the age of 92 years; she has been an inmate for the last 10 years. The children enjoy very good health here generally; in fact, I have known us to be 12 months without a single case that required the medical officer's attention. The rate of mortality is low."

Madeley.—"We have numerous cases of inmates living to great ages in this house. A man died here a short time ago in his 101st year; and out of the three last deaths, two of them were upwards of 90 years each. A woman died a short time since, age unknown, but very old, who had lived in the workhouse upwards of 30 years. Children at the South East Shropshire District School."

Newport.—"We have now at this time 89 inmates, 36 of whom are over 70 years old, 12 of them over 80, all in good health, with the exception of what ailments are inseparable from old age, and all of them have been in the house some years."

Oswestry.—"I have seen many cases in which old people, who were very much emaciated, soon recover their health. R. T., aged 69, a shoemaker, and a man of very drunken habits

Report of
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for many years, when admitted was thoroughly prostrate and covered with ulcers; he was under medical treatment and extra diet for a month, and has since been in the old men's ward; he is now in excellent health, works all day about the premises, and seems likely to live for years. There are at present several aged people in the house whose cases may be specially mentioned. W. W., aged 78, a fine active man, some years in the house; works all day out of doors. E. W., aged 83, a very active man, eight or 10 years in the house, and with the exception of a cough, seems in perfect health; he is sent on occasional errands, makes mops, and attends to fires. J. E., the oldest man in the house, said to be 94, some years an inmate, is daily messenger to the town, and appears to be in perfect health. T. W., aged 77 a gardener; when admitted, in bad health from want and filth; now quite well and, very useful in the garden. T. W., the second, aged 81, a carpenter, in fine health, works daily at his trade, and is most useful. The following have all been here some years, and are more or less healthy, but are none of them bedridden, viz; M. E., 85 years; S. S., 89, both of them here ever since the house was built in 1794; W. R., 71; W. J., 76; J. E., 74; E. L., 80; J. J., 89; and E. J., 76 years of age. The children as well as the old people are remarkably healthy."

Shiffnal.—"Many when unable to work live to old age (75 to 85) and enjoy good health. There are now living in the house eight of those ages, hale and hearty. The rate of mortality amongst the children is exceedingly low."

Shrewsbury.—"There are many aged people in the house in good health. One old woman died on New Year's day, aged 102 years. The number of deaths amongst the children is small."

Wellington.—"Many of the inmates are upwards of 60, 70, and 80 years of age, and all in good health. The three oldest are aged respectively 84, 88, and 89, and are all three able to walk about the premises without assistance."

Wem.—"The general health of the inmates of this workhouse is good. We have but one sick pauper. Many old people between 70 and 80 years of age. One woman died last year in her 88th year. I have held my present situation 15 years, and during that time there have not been but two cases of fever here, and they were both brought from the country. The rate of mortality amongst the children has been very low, not a single death during the last three years."

Whitchurch.—"Seventeen old people in good health, ages varying from 62 to 84. Number of old people in the house now: men 20, women 4. The rate of mortality amongst the children is low."

Burton-upon-Trent.—"We have a few old men and women in good health, considering their age, between 70 and 80 years."

Cheadle.—"There are three above 80 years of age, in good health; eight between 70 and 80; and 12 between 60 and 70 years of age. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Leek.—"We have now 19 men whose average age is 70, and six women whose average age is 66 years; they are none of them remarkable for good health, as most of them suffer from lameness, rupture, rheumatism, &c., and three of the men are blind. The rate of mortality amongst the children I consider low."

Lichfield.—"There are many cases of people living in this workhouse to old age, in good health. There are nine inmates above 80 years of age, mostly in good health. The rate of mortality amongst the children is low."

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—"We have 12 old men whose ages average 77½ years, and eight old women whose ages average 74½ years last birthday, who are healthy; but some of them are afflicted with rheumatism. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Penkridge.—"We have a great number of old persons in, and very few deaths, considering the great age of some of the people. I should consider the rate of mortality amongst the children low."

Seisdon.—"Most of our inmates are old men, and, generally speaking, enjoy good health. It is seldom we have a man die under 70 years of age; most live over 80 years."

Stafford.—"We have many old people living in this house to old age who enjoy good health, and who have been in the house for several years. There are 15 over 60, 17 over 70, eight over 80 years of age, and one old man, of the name of J. A., 98 years of age, who has been in this house 12 years. The old man is in good health, and can eat his full allowance of food, which consists of 14 oz. of bread and butter, one quart of tea, six oz. of beef, one lb. of potatoes, and three oz. gin daily; he is a man that takes a great deal of exercise. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low. No death, except two or three infants, for the last four years."

Stoke-upon-Trent.—"We have 35 old people, 32 men and three women, over 70 years of age, who have been in the house some years, and are in the enjoyment of good health, but are not able to earn their own living. Their ages are, 17 from 70 to 75, 13 from 75 to 80, and

and 5 from 80 to 85. Many of these have worked at trades by which they could earn a fair wage or salary. I consider the rate of mortality amongst the children to be low."

Stone.—"Some of the old men have got bad colds this severe weather, but we have now more than 30 old men in the house whose ages range from 63 to 86 years, in good health. The best man I have for out-door work is 86 years old. We have one man 100 years old with no disease upon him, but of course nature is decaying. The rate of mortality amongst the children appears to me to be low."

Tamworth.—"Our old people generally live to 80 or 90 years. As regards the children, I have never had a death, except amongst those who have been brought into the house in the last stage of illness."

Walsall.—"I have several very active men over 80 years; one aged 82 is my best errand man. I have one man in the house who was brought here when the house was opened, a cripple from paralysis; he has been in bed nearly five years, without even a bed-sore. Another man, aged 74, was brought from Birmingham, a cripple from paralysis; he was carried into bed on his admission as helpless as a babe; he lived constantly in bed after that for 11 years without a bed-sore, and died 85 years of age. I do not consider the mortality amongst the children high."

West Bromwich.—"I have many very old people in this house, up to nearly 90 years of age, who appear well and hearty. The rate of mortality amongst the children in this house is very low."

Wolstanton and Burslem.—"There are several cases now in the workhouse that have been here for a series of years—say from 10 to 30 years—who are robust and hearty. The rate of mortality amongst the children is low."

Wolverhampton.—"There are about 60 healthy inmates between 70 and 80 years of age, about three-fourths of whom have been in the house more than five years, and about one-half of that number have been inmates about 10 years; some few from 10 to 15 years. There are four above 80 years and two 90 years of age."

Bangor and Beaumaris.—"W. M., aged 83, has been in the house six years; his general health is as good as can be expected for his age; he goes about daily; can read good print without the aid of spectacles. M. E., aged 87, died 26th December 1866, after having been in the house for 14 years; he was going about until the last month of his death. The rate of mortality amongst the children is very low."

Pwllheli.—"There is only one person 87 years of age now in the house, and he is in good health."

Llanrwst.—"The few old people we have seem to be in good health generally, and some of them, to my knowledge, enjoy better health than they did before entering the workhouse. The rate of mortality amongst the children seems to be low, no child having died during the last two years."

Hawarden.—"The state of the house is healthy; in fact, we have not a case of sickness in at present. There are seven old men whose united ages is 558 years. We have had no death amongst the children since 1864."

Dolgelley.—"There are eight old people in the house between the ages of 60 and 87, all of whom are in the enjoyment of perfect health, and able and willing to do a little work."

These facts tend forcibly, I think, to show that the general sanitary condition of workhouses is good under the present system.

With respect to the accommodation for the sick, the character of it varies a good deal. In some workhouses the sick wards, and the general arrangements, are unexceptionable; in others more or less defective; in a few bad. But, generally speaking, the provision for the sick in the workhouses of this district is, I think, sufficient. No doubt, if you take a well-managed hospital as a standard of comparison, the accommodation for the sick in workhouses can hardly be considered sufficient, or their treatment be pronounced satisfactory. The paupers in the sick wards of the Wolverhampton Workhouse, for example, are not as well provided for as are the patients of the neighbouring South Staffordshire Hospital. But the sick poor in the Wolverhampton Workhouse are treated with care, kindness, and liberality. They are better off, in respect of lodging, diet, clothing, and medical attendance, than are the sick members of many families who contribute to their support. This is a consideration that Guardians cannot be expected to lose sight of. They would not consider themselves justified in maintaining sick wards in workhouses, which are occupied chiefly by aged and infirm people, by chronic cases of rheumatism, asthma, and the like ailments, upon the same scale of expenditure as public

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hospitals are maintained. Indeed, in justice to Boards of Guardians, it ought to be borne in mind that they have not heretofore considered that the duty devolved upon them of supplying, out of the poor's rate, the great want that exists in several parts of the country, of sufficient hospital accommodation for patients who are not of the pauper class. If this should come to be regarded as properly within the scope of Poor Law administration, it will need, to give effect to it, that great changes should be made, not only in the arrangements of workhouses, but in the system of medical relief. The direct effect of assimilating the administration of workhouse sick wards to hospitals, and at the same time of giving increased facilities for obtaining medical relief, or greater inducements to apply for it, would undoubtedly be a vast addition to the amount of pauperism and the cost of relief.

In nearly all the large workhouses of this district provision is made for infectious cases; but in the smaller and less populous unions the occurrence of such cases is so rare that many of the workhouses, as you will observe from the detailed reports, are unprovided with infectious wards.

In very few workhouses are there separate sick wards for children; but the general reply that I have received to the question, whether they are necessary, is, that no inconvenience has been experienced from the want of them. In small rural unions (the character of the majority in this district), in which cases of sickness amongst children are rare, I do not think they are required.

You will observe that in only 37 workhouses out of 60 are there paid nurses—the attendance in 23 being entrusted to pauper inmates. In some, at all events, of those houses the attendance is quite as good as in those in which there are paid nurses. The general state of the sick wards of the Atcham Union, for instance, would be creditable to any hospital. I have always visited this house, as I do the other workhouses of my district, unexpectedly, and I uniformly observe the same attention to cleanliness, ventilation, neatness, and good order in all the details of management. In the course of the last year there were at one time as many as 47 inmates in these wards. There is no paid nurse in the establishment, yet the attendance upon the sick is satisfactory to the poor and to the medical officer. I have never heard the slightest complaint of inattention, and I venture to believe that if ground of complaint existed I should not remain ignorant of it. Amongst the inmates of the workhouse are always to be found some who, without being “trained” as nurses, are yet sufficiently intelligent and trustworthy to have the care of the sick committed to them. This no doubt is in a great measure owing to the system of relief which is adopted by the Guardians of this union—in-door relief being the rule and out-door relief the exception. Upon the other hand there are unions in this district in which the number of sick is not so great as in Atcham, but in which it would be, in my opinion, improper to leave the sick wards without the superintendence of a paid nurse. In the Bridgnorth Union, for instance, I lately recommended the appointment of a paid nurse. The number of sick was at one time in the course of last year 53. The hospital is wholly detached from the workhouse—at some distance in the garden. The Poor Law Board, upon receiving my Report, recommended the Guardians to appoint a nurse. The reply to this recommendation is contained in the following extract from the Minutes of the Guardians:—“The Guardians have taken into their consideration the Report made by the Poor Law Inspector, Mr. Doyle, to the Poor Law Board, relative to a competent paid nurse being appointed to take charge of the sick inmates of the workhouse; and, in the absence of any application from the master and matron of the workhouse, the Guardians conceive that the sole question for consideration is whether the patients would receive more efficient attendance were a paid nurse to be appointed. On this question the Guardians consulted the medical officer of the workhouse, and his Report, which the clerk is directed to forward to the Poor Law Board, has confirmed them in the conviction that the hospital arrangements are not open to any serious objection.” The medical officer says in his letter:—“I have carefully considered the question you put to me respecting the necessity of having a paid nurse in the workhouse, and can find no reason for altering the opinion I then gave—that it is not necessary.”

No provision is made for “night nursing” in the workhouses of this district. A “wardsman” (or woman), usually one of the inmates, sleeps in the sick ward, and

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in case of necessity can call the nurse, or, where there is not a nurse, the master or matron.

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The general practice throughout this district is for the medical officer of the workhouse to supply drugs. There is no instance in this district of a resident medical officer being appointed to a workhouse. As a general rule, I may say that Boards of Guardians pay prompt and ready attention to the recommendations of workhouse medical officers upon all subjects connected with the treatment of the sick. Suggestions as to diet, allowance of extras, medical appliances, are uniformly adopted. Any deficiency under these heads is certainly not, as a rule, attributable to want of liberality on the part of Boards of Guardians. They are parsimonious enough in some things. They are very rarely so with reference to suggestions made by their medical officers for the treatment of the sick poor. Even with reference to the enlargement of workhouse hospitals and the building of detached infectious wards, Boards of Guardians are usually very much influenced by the opinion of their medical officer.

There are schools in all the workhouses of this district, except the very few in which the number of children is too small to enable the Guardians to organise a school. In these cases the children are sent to the nearest school approved of by the Guardians.

I do not know what may be the experience of my colleagues in other districts, but I am sure the general administration of workhouses in this district would be very much better if Guardians were more impressed than they are with the necessity of complying with the provision of the General Consolidated Order, by which they are required "to appoint one or more visiting committees from their own body, and each of such committees shall examine the workhouse of the union once in every week at the least, inspect the last Reports of the chaplain and medical officer, examine the stores, afford so far as is practicable to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them." There are not more than half a dozen workhouses in my district in which this regulation can be said to be strictly complied with. Indeed, in the majority of unions the inspection of the workhouse by the visiting committee is very much a matter of form. The "inspection" takes place upon the day of the meeting of Guardians: the officers are prepared for it: it is hurriedly made, and the result is briefly recorded in the visitors' book by some such entry as "Visited and found all satisfactory." This mode of inspection is certainly not what was contemplated by the Poor Law Commissioners, or what is required from Guardians in order to secure the good administration of the workhouses of their unions.

I have thought it right to attach to the separate reports respecting each workhouse the last entry made in the visitors' book by the Visiting Commissioner in Lunacy. The general character of these reports is very favourable, though I must observe that the condition and treatment of weak-minded inmates of workhouses in this district are in no degree better now than they have been for several years past.

Generally speaking, the furniture, clothing, and bedding in the workhouses of this district are good and sufficient. I notice some exceptions in my detailed report. I must admit, however, that not only in sick-room appliances, but in many other matters of a like nature, there are wants and defects which had escaped my notice until I read the very valuable Report upon the Metropolitan Workhouses presented to the Poor Law Board by Dr. Edward Smith. Although there are conclusions in that report from which I might dissent, and recommendations that are inapplicable to this district, yet I must, in common with all persons who are in any degree responsible for the good management of workhouses, acknowledge my obligation to Dr. Smith's Report for many very useful suggestions, which, in the course of the year, I trust I may be able to get practically adopted in the several unions of this district. I shall also from time to time bring under the notice of boards of guardians such suggestions for the improvement of workhouses as the Poor Law Board, upon considering this report, and any further reports that I may submit to them, may consider it desirable to offer in particular unions.

No regular provision is made for conducting religious services where there is no chaplain. Voluntary attendance is sometimes given in such cases, but irregularly. As a general rule, inmates who are able to go out are allowed to

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attend their places of religious worship, and all are permitted to receive the visits of their clergy when they desire to do so. In some cases, however, permission to attend their places of religious worship is refused, as in the present state of the law it may be, to those who cannot conscientiously attend the services of the chaplain.

ALTRINCHAM UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 170.

THE workhouse of this union is very well situated, being upon high ground, open all round. The construction of the house is defective, the rooms being generally low and rather confined. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation. The water supply is abundant. I consider the general sanitary arrangements of this house, the supply of furniture, utensils, &c., the classification, diet, and clothing of the inmates, satisfactory.

The accommodation for the general sick is good. Heretofore there has been no provision for infectious cases. The Guardians, however, have recently resolved to build a detached fever or infectious hospital, which will be very soon completed. There is one paid nurse, who is assisted by some of the inmates.

The lavatory arrangements in this workhouse are defective. The attention of the Guardians has been called to this.

In 1864 Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported: "The inmates of unsound and weak mind, six of the male and 12 of the female sex, are quiet and orderly, well accommodated, and kindly treated. The general condition of the house is very satisfactory."

BIRKENHEAD UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 450.—Average Number of Inmates, 300.

THIS is a new and commodious workhouse, very well placed upon an open, healthful site. All the arrangements as to water supply, ventilation, &c., furniture, clothing, diet, and classification, are good. For reasons which have been communicated to the Board, the schools have not yet been built. The greater number of the children are for the present placed in the workhouse of the Wirral Union.

There is a detached hospital, with accommodation for 70 infectious and 80 non-infectious cases. There is a male and also a female paid nurse, and the arrangements of the hospital are in every respect complete.

In September 1865 Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, inspected this workhouse, and reported as follows: "Upon my visit this day I have seen the inmates of unsound mind, one of the male and two of the female sex, who are harmless and tractable, and in all respects personally comfortable. I have been much gratified by my inspection of the house, in which the best provision appears to be made for the comforts of the inmates."

GREAT BOUGHTON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 166.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

THIS is a small workhouse of an agricultural union, built upon an open common, in a healthful situation. I cannot point out any defect under any of the heads to which you call my attention.

The accommodation for the general sick, and also for infectious cases, is sufficient in this workhouse. Although there is no paid nurse, the medical officer is of opinion that the attendance upon the sick is sufficient, the pauper nurse being "very efficient and well-conducted."

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In 1864 Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, paid a visit to this workhouse, and made the following entry in the visitors' book :—" Visited the workhouse, and saw the inmates of unsound and weak mind, three of the male and five of the female sex. Found all satisfactory."

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CHESTER INCORPORATION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 286.—Average Number of Inmates, 280.

THIS workhouse is, in respect of its site and internal arrangements, most defective. The Guardians have under consideration the question of building a new workhouse, which I think they will see the necessity of doing in a short time. They have recently hired premises in the town as a girls' school. This will relieve the overcrowding of the house, to which I have frequently called the attention of the Board. But a new workhouse upon a better site is absolutely necessary. The arrangement as to diet, clothing, &c., does not call for any observation, but the classification is necessarily imperfect. The accommodation for the general sick in this workhouse is defective, and there are no detached wards for infectious cases. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

CONGLETON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 354.—Average Number of Inmates, 120.

THIS is a commodious well-arranged workhouse, on a very healthful site in a rural district. Supply of water sufficient; drainage and ventilation good. It is in all respects well managed, both as to the treatment and the classification of inmates.

The accommodation is very fair in this workhouse for the general sick, and there are detached itch and fever wards. There is one paid nurse. There is no deficiency in the arrangements of the sick wards.

In the visitors' book the Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Lutwidge, made the following entry in September 1864 :—" The insane and weak-minded—six of the male and five of the female sex—are harmless and under proper care. Their personal condition, upon the whole, is satisfactory. The male imbeciles have now separate beds. The house throughout appears to be in the best order. Two of the female imbeciles and one man have extra diet."

MACCLESFIELD UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 574.—Average Number of Inmates, 350.

THIS workhouse is built, in the outskirts of the town, upon an open healthful site. The general arrangements of the house, including diet, clothing, and classification, are good. The supply of water is plentiful.

The general provision for the sick is, in this workhouse, sufficient; and there is a large detached fever hospital; and all the arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick are satisfactory, with the exception of the want of sick wards for children, apart from the adults. This defect, however, is under the consideration of the Guardians. There is a male and a female paid nurse in this workhouse, with one of the best-conducted inmates in each sick ward as assistants.

Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, after a visit in September 1864, stated in his report :—" I have to state my opinion that the state of the imbecile wards, and the personal condition of all the inmates of unsound mind, is satisfactory, and creditable to those having the charge of them."

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NANTWICH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

THE situation of this workhouse is very good; but, as I have frequently reported to your Board, the internal arrangements are in some respects defective, and the classification consequently imperfect. This remark applies especially to the arrangements for the sick, and the receiving wards. The Guardians have at present under consideration suggestions, which have been offered by the Board, for the improvement of both.* They have recently expended a good deal of money upon the improvement of the drainage, and also for obtaining a better supply of water. In respect to ventilation, light, &c., there is nothing to complain of. The general management of the house, as to diet, clothing, &c., is good. There is a paid nurse in this house.

Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, found the inmates of unsound mind "in a satisfactory state" upon his visit in March 1866.

NORTHWICH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 300.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

IN construction and internal arrangements this workhouse is defective. The ventilation throughout the house is fair. The supply of water is hardly sufficient; it is, moreover, badly distributed; but steps are being taken to improve this. The furniture, clothing, and bedding are in an unsatisfactory state; but a change has recently taken place in the management of the house, and I have no doubt that the defects, to which the attention of the Guardians has been called, will be gradually remedied.

There is a detached hospital connected with this workhouse. The arrangements of it, as of the other parts of the house, are defective. It is very difficult to carry out proper classification. There is no provision for infectious cases. The Guardians are about to make additions to the hospital. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

In an entry in the visitors' book, in September 1864, Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, stated that the inmates of unsound mind "are all quiet, harmless, and under proper care."

RUNCORN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 200.—Average Number of Inmates, 150.

THIS is in all respects a very good and particularly well-managed workhouse. Upon all the points to which you call my attention I am able to answer satisfactorily.

The arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick are complete, there being a detached infirmary, detached fever wards, and a paid nurse.

Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, in September 1865, reported that "the house is in good order, and the inmates are personally comfortable."

WIRRAL UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 136.—Average Number of Inmates, 50.

THE position of this workhouse, in an open country, is favourable; but the immediate site, which is in a "dip" of the ground, is not very good. The rooms upon the basement storey lie low, and are difficult of ventilation. However the sanitary

*Note.—These suggestions have been adopted by the Guardians since their report was written.

sanitary state of the inmates is generally good. The management of the house as to diet and clothing is satisfactory, and the classification is fairly observed. The Wirral Union formerly included Birkenhead and the adjoining townships, which have been recently detached and formed into a separate union. The workhouse, therefore, although it contains no detached hospital, is adequate to the wants of the present union, and the number of unoccupied rooms in the house will always enable the Guardians to make provision for sick cases in the body of the house. There is a paid nurse in the house. It should be observed that about four-fifths of the children in this workhouse belong to Birkenhead, and will be removed as soon as the schools are built.

Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, upon his visit in September 1865, made the following entry in the visitors' book:—"Upon my visit this day, I have seen and examined the idiotic and imbecile inmates, one of the male and three of the female sex, who were in good health, quiet and harmless, and under proper care. The former and one of the latter are constantly employed, and the other two (girls) are in the school. The dormitories and beds which I inspected were in the best order."

ATCHAM UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 300.—Average Number of Inmates, 140.

THIS is in every respect a thoroughly good and well-managed workhouse. The site is particularly healthful; the water supply is excellent; the wards are spacious, well lighted and well ventilated. The inmates of all classes are very well cared for. There is no union in my district, perhaps not another in the kingdom, in which what is termed "the workhouse test," is so rigidly enforced as in this; the results are remarkable. While the proportion of the indoor to the outdoor pauperism in the kingdom is - - - - - 18 per cent.

And in the county of Salop - - - - - 18.4 "

In the Atcham Union, it is - - - - - 100.6 "

The proportion of pauperism to population in the kingdom, is - - - - - 4.6 "

In the county of Salop, it is - - - - - 3.8 "

In the Atcham Union, it is only - - - - - 1.5 "

I know of no workhouse in which the poor are more considerably treated. The sick, the aged and infirm, meet with proper attention and kindness; the able-bodied inmates (chiefly women) are compelled to work for their maintenance; while the children receive a good practical education that so well fits them for service, that there is hardly an instance upon record of a child brought up in this house relapsing into pauperism.

The master of this workhouse, in a letter to me, states:—"The poor in this workhouse are, in my opinion, better housed, fed, and clothed, and their bedding vastly superior, both in quantity and quality, to that of the great majority of the labouring classes outside."

The medical officer states, that no improvement is necessary in the accommodation for the sick; that it is ample, and that no additional attendance is required, although there is no paid nurse in the workhouse. Nurses are selected from the inmates by the master and matron.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited the workhouse in June 1866, and made the following report:—"Visited the inmates of weak mind here, whom I find, as on former occasions, in a satisfactory state, properly cared for, and most kindly treated by the master and matron. The house throughout also seemed to be in its usual good order."

BRIDGNORTH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 200.—Average Number of Inmates, 70.

ALTHOUGH some of the internal arrangements of this house are defective, it may be considered upon the whole a good workhouse; the ventilation, drainage, and water supply being all good. This is one of the many workhouses

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of rural districts that are, in fact, merely asylums for the aged and infirm, who are well and kindly treated. Neither the general state of this house, nor the details of its management call for any observation.

The accommodation for the general sick, and the provision made for infectious cases, are sufficient in this workhouse. For the ordinary requirements of the hospital, the medical officer considers the present attendance sufficient; pauper nurses under the superintendence of the master and matron. I am of opinion, however, that a paid nurse ought to be appointed.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, in 1863, reported in the visitors' book, that the insane and weak-minded "are quiet, tidily dressed, and some of the women are employed; all are cases that may properly be kept here, and they seem to be well cared for * * *."

"The house throughout is in excellent order, and the beds (in which all the idiots or weak-minded class sleep singly and separately) were clean and comfortable."

CHURCH STRETTON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 100.—Average Number of Inmates, 40.

I MAY repeat of this workhouse what I have just said of Bridgnorth. Church Stretton is a small union of a purely agricultural district. Except women, mothers of illegitimate children, there are rarely any able-bodied inmates in the workhouse. The aged and infirm and the children are very well cared for. The house is in the open country, is well ventilated, and well supplied with water. The Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners as to diet, clothing, and classification, are properly attended to.

The general provision for the sick is found to be sufficient; the average number of that class of inmates being very low in this workhouse. There are no detached wards for infectious cases, and the services of a paid nurse have not been required in this house.

In 1864, Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported as follows, in the visitors' book:—"The inmates of unsound mind, one of the males and two of the females, are harmless and tractable, and under proper care. The rooms and beds are clean, and in proper order."

CLEOBURY MORTIMER UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 150.—Average Number of Inmates, 40.

THE site of this house is very good, being in the open country, with a good supply of water. The building stands in the centre of a large garden, is well ventilated, and well drained. The sanitary state of the house is good, and the Regulations of the Commissioners as to diet, clothing, and classification are carefully observed.

There is no deficiency in the arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick in this workhouse; but the medical officer is of opinion that additional attendance is required; at present, the sick are attended by the inmates.

In June 1862, Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported:—"The same two inmates of weak mind are now in the house as at the time of the last visit. The man is employed in pumping and carrying water, and the female in domestic work; they are both in good health."

CLUN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 120.—Average Number of Inmates, 90.

ALTHOUGH the Guardians have from time to time made considerable improvements in this workhouse, I rarely visit it without having to report unfavourably of

of something or other in the state of the house. Generally, the cause of complaint is attributable to inattention of officers. A recent addition to the house of two new sick wards, obviates much of the inconvenience formerly experienced. But as the number of indoor poor is sometimes as high as 110, it will, I apprehend, soon become necessary to provide additional workhouse accommodation in this union. The site of the workhouse is rather low, but as it is well drained, and has a good water supply, and is not surrounded by buildings, it is not unhealthy.

The medical officer is of opinion that the accommodation for the sick is still insufficient, especially from the want of infectious wards. There is no paid nurse in this workhouse.

After his visit in June 1866, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, reports "that there is no doubt that the insane and weak-minded are very kindly cared for and properly treated by the master and matron."

DRAYTON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 128.—Average Number of Inmates, 70.

THE site of this workhouse is particularly good, and no exception can be taken to the arrangements or general management of it.

The medical officer thinks, that both the accommodation for the sick and the attendance are amply sufficient.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported in 1862, that he "found the insane and idiotic inmates perfectly quiet, and for the most part usefully employed. They are evidently very kindly treated and properly attended to. * * * The beds were clean and in good order."

ELLESMERE UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 350.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

I AM, and with rare exceptions always have been, able to report favourably of the condition and general management of this workhouse.

The site of the house is remarkably good and healthful; ventilation, drainage, and water supply all good. I have not any complaints to make under any of the heads to which, in your letter, you direct my attention.

The accommodation for the general sick is sufficient, and there is a detached hospital for infectious cases. At present there is no paid nurse in the house; but the medical officer states, that "the present pauper nurse discharges the duties of the office more efficiently than the last paid nurse did." The only defect in the hospital arrangements, is the want of water-closets; but the Guardians have given orders for the erection of two.

The Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Forster, reported in June 1866:—"Visited the weak-minded here, whom I find properly cared for, and evidently very kindly treated by the master and matron. They have a good diet, and are as much as possible kept regularly employed."

LUDLOW UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 110.

I MAY repeat of this union what I have just said of Ellesmere, except that the rooms being low the ventilation is not quite so good. The Guardians have recently declined to act upon a suggestion made by the Poor Law Board to build two separate sick wards for children, or to give more height to the school-room, which is also used as a chapel, by raising the roof.

The medical officer is of opinion that the general provision for the sick, and the provision for infectious cases are, for the ordinary number of sick, sufficient,

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but he thinks that a larger amount of space is necessary in the sick wards. There are pauper nurses, who receive extra rations, and act under the supervision of the paid female nurse, who has charge of both male and female sick wards.

In 1863, Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported that "the inmates of unsound and weak mind, are all harmless and comfortable and properly retained in the workhouse. The beds, which I inspected, were clean and in good order."

MADELEY UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 100.—Average Number of Inmates, 55.

The Board have, upon several occasions, represented to the Guardians the very unsatisfactory condition of this house. A few years since, the Guardians submitted to the Board plans of alterations which they proposed to make, in order to remedy the defects complained of. The Board directed a report to be made to them by an architect employed for the purpose. Upon this report the Board declined to sanction the proposed alterations, and the house remains as it was, in all essential respects unsuitable for occupation as a workhouse.

NEWPORT (SALOP) UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 134.—Average Number of Inmates, 80.

THE general arrangements of this workhouse are good, but the accommodation is rather restricted, the ward for young children or the "nursery" being occasionally crowded. But the sanitary condition of the establishment is uniformly good. The site of the house is unobjectionable; ventilation, drainage, and water supply good. The Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners appear to be very carefully observed, with the exception just noticed.

The general provision for the sick is sufficient, and there are detached wards for infectious cases, which the medical officer considers quite sufficient. The medical officer does not think that any improvement is necessary in the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick, nor does he consider that any additional attendance is required, although there is no paid nurse in the workhouse.

In June 1866, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported in the visitors' book:—"Visited the weak-minded inmates, who are properly cared for and evidently kindly treated by the master and matron. The beds were in good order, and such of this class as can do anything are judiciously employed in house work."

OSWESTRY INCORPORATION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 300.—Average Number of Inmates, 120.

THIS is in all respects a very good workhouse.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the general sick, with detached wards for infectious cases, are complete. There is one paid nurse who has one pauper female assistant. The master of this workhouse states: "As a rule, we have no sickness; the only cases ever in the infirmary are partially disabled people, who require to lie down during the day. Accidents, fever and other infectious diseases are admitted from the town. Generally speaking these all recover with few exceptions. During eight years two only have died from fever, and two from small pox, and the inmates have never taken any infectious disease from those who have been admitted. The children and the old people are remarkably healthy."

Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse in January 1863, and reported that the inmates of unsound mind "were all in a quiet, comfortable state at the time of my visit, well clothed, and clean in person. The beds and rooms were also very clean."

SHIFFNAL UNION.

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Workhouse Accommodation, 150.—Average Number of Inmates, 30.

THERE is nothing to object to in the site of this workhouse, except, perhaps, its being rather too close to the high road, and therefore confined for space for airing courts. The ventilation, drainage, and water supply are good. The Regulations of the Commissioners are, in the general management of the house, carefully observed. There are no receiving wards, however.

For the ordinary requirements of the union, the accommodation for the general sick, and for infectious cases, for which there are detached wards, is considered by the medical officer sufficient. There is sufficient attendance for the sick females; but the medical officer thinks that better attendance should be given to the sick males, although the number of sick is not sufficient to require the whole time of a paid nurse.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, in May 1864, reported as follows: "Visited the weak-minded here, two in number; they were comfortable and properly attended to, being fit to mix with the other inmates, and to take part in household work. * * * The house and beds seem to be in very good order."

SHREWSBURY INCORPORATION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 368.—Average Number of Inmates, 130.

THIS is a very spacious building, in which there is ample accommodation for about three times the number of inmates that are usually in it. The Guardians of this incorporation have frequently refused to recognise the authority of the Poor Law Board, and have but imperfectly observed its orders. Although in my opinion the management of the house has been far less satisfactory than in unions formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, yet there is not at present any ground for complaint of the workhouse administration. The site of the house is particularly healthful; the ventilation of the several wards is good, as are the drainage and water supply.

With reference to the accommodation and treatment of the sick, the medical officer "sees no room for improvement, if he did it would be quickly carried out. No additional attendance is required." There are detached wards for infectious cases, and there is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

In June 1866, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, made the following entry in the visitors' book: "Visited the weak-minded in this house, in whose condition I observe several improvements effected by the master and matron. Many more of the females are regularly employed, and all present indications of proper attention and kind treatment."

WELLINGTON (SALOP) UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 246.—Average Number of Inmates, 115.

THE front of this workhouse is in one of the streets of the town, but the rear is open to a large garden. The house is an old irregularly patched-up building, defective in many important points; but it is managed with great attention to cleanliness, and the rooms are always well ventilated and in good order. The drainage and water supply are good. The Regulations of the Commissioners as to diet, clothing, &c., are, I think, carefully observed.

The accommodation for the general sick is sufficient, and the Guardians are about to erect detached infectious wards. There is no paid nurse in the workhouse, but the medical officer is of opinion that the attendance upon the sick is sufficient.

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Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, has made the following entry in the visitors' book: "Visited the weak-minded inmates; eight are so classed, five women and three men, and all are such as may properly be kept here; they are evidently treated with kindness, and all have, more or less, extra diet; their beds were clean."

WEM UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 95.—Average Number of Inmates, 70.

THE site of this workhouse is good; it is built a little distance out of the town, in the open country; it appears not to have been originally built for a workhouse, but to have been "adapted" to that purpose. The internal arrangements are in many respects defective, and the very confined area and bad aspect of the airing courts, are in my opinion very objectionable. The attention of the Guardians has been frequently drawn to this. The management of the house is very good; the wards are always clean and well ventilated. The drainage and water supply are both good, rendered so indeed at a very considerable outlay of money. In no union in my district do the Regulations of the Commissioners as to diet, clothing, &c., appear to be more carefully observed.

The medical officer considers the accommodation for the general sick, and for infectious cases, sufficient. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse. The master states that "the general health of the inmates in this workhouse is good. We have but one sick pauper."

In February 1862, the Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Forster, reported:—"Visited the insane and imbecile in this house, whom I found mixed with the other inmates, and employed generally in domestic work. Their condition was satisfactory. Proper attention appears to be paid to them, and 11 receive extra diet. The beds were clean."

WHITCHURCH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 180.—Average Number of Inmates, 50.

THIS is a commodious and, generally speaking, well-arranged workhouse. The site is very good; ventilation of wards and drainage good, but the supply of water is not quite sufficient. Although there are rarely a sufficient number of able-bodied women in the house to do the household work, the establishment is, nevertheless, always clean and well ordered.

There is no deficiency in the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick. There is a detached infirmary for infectious cases, and there is a paid nurse in the workhouse.

In his report, after a visit in January 1863, Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, states:—"The weak-minded inmates are mixed with the ordinary paupers, and receive every care and attention from the master and matron. The clothing, especially that of the women, was good, and the beds were very clean and well supplied with blankets."

ALSTONEFIELD INCORPORATION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 25.

THIS building is altogether unsuited to the purpose to which it is appropriated. No attempt is made to "classify" the inmates, nor is any attention paid to the "Rules and Regulations" of the Poor Law Board. The continued existence of such an incorporation is an anomaly. It ought to be dissolved, and the parishes be incorporated with the adjoining unions. In all my reports to the Board I have uniformly expressed that opinion.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 320.—Average Number of Inmates, 130.

SITE of the workhouse good; ventilation, drainage, and water supply also good. The general management of this house has always been excellent. In my

my reports to the Poor Law Board I have always been able to speak of it very favourably.

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The accommodation for the general sick and for infectious cases—for which there are detached wards—is, in the opinion of the medical officer, sufficient. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse, and the medical officer states that the attendance is “generally very good. The nursing at night has occasionally been defective.”

The Commissioner in Lunacy, upon his visit to this workhouse, made no complaint as to the arrangements made for the accommodation and treatment of the weak-minded inmates.

CHEADLE UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 150.—Average Number of Inmates, 60.

THIS is a rather inconvenient and ill-arranged house. But the average number of inmates is low, so that anything like crowding is avoided. The house is always kept very clean, and the sanitary state of it is generally very good. There is a good supply of water. I have never had occasion to complain of want of attention to any of the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners.

The accommodation for the general sick is satisfactory. There are separate wards, but not detached, for infectious cases, which, in the opinion of the medical officer, are sufficient. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, upon his visit in January 1863, reported as follows in the visitors' book:—“Eight inmates are here classed as of unsound mind. I found them, at my visit to-day, quiet, and in a satisfactory condition in all respects. They are proper cases to be kept here, and are for the most part employed, and have a good diet. Their beds were clean and comfortable, and the house seemed in excellent order.”

LEEK UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

THE site of this workhouse is very good, as are all the sanitary arrangements. The water supply is good. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners are strictly adhered to, and the state of the workhouse and its general management are excellent.

For the ordinary requirements of this union the accommodation for the general sick is sufficient; but the medical officer is of opinion that separate buildings should be provided for contagious and infectious cases. This subject is under the consideration of the Guardians. There is a paid nurse, who is assisted by the most eligible of the male and female pauper inmates.

Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, stated, in his report in May 1864, that, “upon the whole, the condition of these imbeciles is favourable. They are mixed with the other inmates, and regularly employed, and there is a sufficient diet.”

LICHFIELD UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 187.—Average Number of Inmates, 80.

THE site of this workhouse is healthful; the ventilation of the wards, the drainage, and water supply are good. The general management of the house is also very good. The inmates, who are chiefly aged, infirm, and children, are kindly and carefully treated. I concur, however, with the medical officer in thinking that a paid nurse ought to be appointed to the hospital.

For the average number of sick in this workhouse the accommodation for the general sick is sufficient; but there is no provision for infectious cases. Some time ago many cases of Irish fever were sent to the workhouse, when the hospital was given up to them, and the ordinary sick removed into the house. The sick are

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attended by male and female inmates. There is no paid nurse, but the medical officer and the master are empowered to employ a paid nurse when required. The medical officer, however, is of opinion that there ought to be a regular paid nurse.

Mr. Campbell, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported, after his visit in October 1866, that the patients "were quiet and orderly at the time of my visit, and their persons and clothing were in a satisfactory state. * * * A fair proportion of the imbeciles are employed about the premises, and they all seem to be kindly treated."

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 350.—Average Number of Inmates, 115.

THE site of this workhouse, the water supply, all the arrangements, and the general management of it, are excellent.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the general sick and for infectious cases (detached wards) are considered by the medical officer to be sufficient. There is a paid female nurse and a male pauper nurse, who are quite sufficient for ordinary requirements.

The Commissioner in Lunacy, upon his visit in January 1863, reported, "I found them to-day in a very satisfactory state, and the house was in the best order. The inmates are evidently most kindly treated by the master and matron, and there is a very good dietary."

PENKRIDGE UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 128.—Average Number of Inmates, 90.

THIS is in no respect a good workhouse, but the Guardians have just resolved to build a new one. If this has not been done long ago it is certainly not from want of having the subject pressed upon the Guardians by the Poor Law Board.

With reference to the accommodation for the sick, the medical officer states, "The workhouse is an old one, and the accommodation is not perfect, and does not come up to the present requirements; but the number of inmates is not large, and we manage very well." There are detached wards for infectious cases, but they are insufficient. There is an efficient paid nurse.

Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported, after his visit in June 1866, "There are at present four males and six females of unsound mind in this workhouse, all harmless, chronic cases. The accommodation in this old and inconvenient house is of a poor description, but the rooms and beds were clean, and the patients personally in a satisfactory state."

SEISDON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 120.—Average Number of Inmates, 40.

THE site of this workhouse is very good; rather exposed, perhaps. It stands on a hill of light porous soil, above the village of Trysall. The house being recently built, is complete in its arrangements. The water supply is good. The children being sent to the South-East Shropshire District School, the inmates of the workhouse are, with the exception of a few able-bodied women, aged and infirm people, who are kindly and properly cared for.

There are sick wards for the ordinary sick, detached wards for infectious cases, and a paid nurse. The medical officer states, "The number of sick at any one time is so small that there is always sufficient accommodation, and to spare; and the attendance is all that can be desired."

Upon his visit in June 1866, Mr. Wilkes, the Commissioner in Lunacy, reported, "There are now only two females of weak mind in this workhouse. I found them clean and well dressed, and they are evidently treated with kindness."

STAFFORD UNION.

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Workhouse Accommodation, 398.—Average Number of Inmates, 150.

THIS workhouse stands on an open site, surrounded on all sides by garden and fields. The house is well arranged, and admirably well managed. The wards are well ventilated, and there is no deficiency of water, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting an outfall for drainage. This has now been surmounted, and the sanitary condition of the house is very fair. The rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, with respect to diet, clothing, and classification, are strictly observed.

The accommodation for the ordinary sick is sufficient. There are two small detached wards for infectious cases, but "fever cases are always removed to the County Infirmary." A very efficient paid nurse is employed, and assisted by two of the best conducted paupers. The medical officer is of opinion "that the present accommodation for the sick is everything that can be required, and that no additional attendance is required."

Dr. Nairne and Mr. Lutwidge, Commissioners in Lunacy, after their visit in August 1865, reported that "the inmates of unsound mind are all harmless, tractable, and under proper care, and their personal condition was satisfactory."

* * We have to report favourably of the cleanliness and proper order of the several rooms and beds which we inspected."

STOKE-UPON-TRENT PARISH.

Workhouse Accommodation, 844.—Average Number of Inmates, 450.

THE situation of this workhouse at Spittals, a few miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, is good. The Guardians have recently, at an outlay of several thousand pounds, built very commodious and well-arranged schools, intending to appropriate the present schools for hospital purposes. The arrangements of the house may thus be very much improved. The hospital of this workhouse has been occasionally crowded; but upon the attention of the Guardians being called to the fact, they have taken steps to remedy the evil as far as possible. The general management of this house is good. There is no defect in the water supply. The lavatory arrangements of the house are imperfect.

The arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the sick are fair. But when the children are removed to the new schools a better classification can be effected. There are two paid female nurses, and a male pauper who acts as general assistant. One of the pauper inmates is placed in charge of each sick ward under the superintendence of the nurses.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported, in June 1866, that "they were free from excitement, and in a satisfactory state as to clothing and cleanliness, and all who are able are usefully employed."

STONE UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 300.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

THE site of this workhouse is good. Ventilation, drainage, and water supply good. The rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners are carefully observed. General management of the house very good.

There is a detached hospital for the ordinary sick. For infectious cases there are two wards, not detached, but separated by the nurse's apartments. There is a paid nurse; and there is no deficiency in the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick. But the medical officer "thinks it would be very desirable to have more single rooms for bad cases." The attendance he considers quite sufficient.

After a visit to this workhouse, in May 1864, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported that the insane and idiotic "were properly dressed, and are evidently treated with kindness. * * * The beds were perfectly clean, and the dietary seems to be sufficient."

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TAMWORTH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 220.—Average Number of Inmates, 90.

THIS is a very well arranged workhouse, on an excellent site. Ventilation, drainage, and water supply good. The management of the house is, upon the whole, fair.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases has hitherto been found to be sufficient; but the medical officer considers "the wards are all too small. No additional attendance is required as long as the sick rate is as low as it has hitherto been." There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

In July 1863, Dr. Nairne, Commissioner in Lunacy, made the following entry in the visitors' book: "I have examined the inmates of unsound mind, and inspected the rooms in which they sleep. The rooms were clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and the beds were also clean."

UTTOXETER UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 200.—Average Number of Inmates, 70.

SITE very good. Ventilation, drainage, and water supply good. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners are carefully observed. Management good.

For the ordinary requirements of this Union the medical officer considers the accommodation for the general sick and for infectious cases sufficient. The sick are attended by pauper nurses, under the supervision of the master and servant. But the medical officer is of opinion that a paid nurse should be appointed.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported, in May 1864, that "the 13 persons classed were suitably dressed; are mixed with the other inmates, and regularly employed; and are evidently very kindly treated. Their beds were in good order."

WALSALL UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 450.—Average Number of Inmates, 230.

THE actual site of this workhouse is good enough; but, as the Guardians do not hold any of the adjoining land, they are a good deal crippled for room, and may in time be surrounded by buildings. The house, which is of considerable size, is compressed within much too small a space. The airing courts are small and confined. Under many disadvantages the house is kept very clean, and the ventilation, drainage, and water supply are all good. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners are, as far as practicable, carefully observed.

The accommodation for the ordinary sick is sufficient. There are no infectious wards. The medical officer "thinks it would be an improvement if separate wards for sick boys and girls, with proper nurses, were provided, but he has hitherto done without them." With reference to the provision for infectious cases, the medical officer states that it has hitherto proved to be sufficient, but he thinks that additional waterclosets on the male side would be desirable. There is a male and a female paid nurse in this house; and the medical officer is decidedly of opinion that the attendance upon the sick is sufficient.

In July 1863, Dr. Nairne, Commissioner in Lunacy, made the following report in the visitors' book: "I have examined the inmates who are insane or idiotic in this workhouse, and also inspected the rooms they sleep in. The rooms and beds were clean and in good order."

WEST BROMWICH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 600.—Average Number of Inmates, 400.

THIS is a recently built workhouse, commodious, and well arranged. The site is very good. Ventilation, drainage, and water supply very good. Grave complaints

plaints have been from time to time made by individual Guardians respecting the management of this workhouse. But from careful inquiry I am satisfied, as are the majority of the Guardians, that the complaints are unfounded, and that the general management of the house is and has been conducted with careful observance of the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners. I may observe that the complaints to which I refer have been always brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board.

The medical officer considers the accommodation for the ordinary sick to be sufficient; and the provision for infectious cases will be quite sufficient when the alterations and additions now going on are completed. There is a male and a female paid nurse, and the medical officer is of opinion that the attendance is quite sufficient.

In July 1863, Dr. Nairne, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse and made the following entry in the visitors' book: "Examined the inmates of unsound mind and found them all quiet and free from excitement. Also inspected their bed-rooms and day-rooms. They were clean and in good order."

WOLSTANTON AND BURSLEM UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 520.—Average Number of Inmates, 150.

THE site of this workhouse is very good. The ventilation and drainage are also very good. The water supply has been occasionally defective. The supervision of the workhouse by the Guardians is very careful, and the management of it is in all respects excellent.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is sufficient, and there are two paid nurses (male and female) in this workhouse.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Forster, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited the workhouse in May 1864, and "found their condition satisfactory."

WOLVERHAMPTON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 818.—Average Number of Inmates, 700.

THE site of this workhouse is too close to a populous part of the town. Although there is a considerable piece of garden ground attached to the house, certain parts of the premises are too much shut in by buildings. Nevertheless the site cannot be said to be bad. The necessity of "making the most" of the ground upon which the house stands has led to the buildings being too close, and the yards rather confined. The Guardians have bestowed a good deal of attention and expended a good deal of money upon the improvement of the ventilation throughout the house, and it is now, I think, as good as the position and construction of the house allow of its being. The supply of water has been at times deficient, but at present there is no such ground of complaint. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners as to diet, clothing, classification, and discipline, are, I think, carefully observed in this workhouse.

The medical officer considers the accommodation for the general sick to be sufficient in summer time, but not quite sufficient in winter. There is no proper accommodation for infectious diseases. The Guardians, however, are about to build a fever hospital,* which will render the accommodation for the general sick and for infectious cases sufficient. There are two paid nurses in the house. A wardsman or wardswoman (inmates) is placed in each ward to act under the immediate direction of the paid nurses. But the medical officer states, that "more paid day nurses and a paid night nurse would be advantageous." He also considers a dispenser should be appointed, and drugs to be supplied by the Guardians. The medical officer attends at the workhouse daily, frequently twice during the day.

Dr. Nairne, Commissioner in Lunacy, made the following entry in the visitors' book in February 1862: "Examined the inmates of unsound mind, and also their rooms, which I found well ventilated and in good order."

* This hospital has since been built.

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BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 200.—Average Number of Inmates, 80.

THE site of this workhouse is fairly good. The ventilation of the ordinary wards is good, that of the sick wards is rather defective. The Guardians have recently resolved to build a detached hospital. Drainage and water supply good. General management very good.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases has hitherto been found to be sufficient, but when the proposed hospital is erected the arrangements for the sick will be satisfactory. There is a paid nurse in the house.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, after his visit to this workhouse in May 1864, reported, "There are now nine inmates of unsound or weak mind in this workhouse; I found them quiet and orderly, and the more capable were occupied in household work."

CARNARVON UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 197.—Average Number of Inmates, 80.

THE site of the workhouse is very good. The general wards are well ventilated. The ventilation of the sick wards is often defective. Water supply good. Drainage defective. The attention of the Guardians has been recently called to this subject. The house is fairly well managed.

The accommodation for infectious cases has recently been improved in this workhouse, and it is now found to be sufficient. The medical officer, however, thinks that the general hospital should be better ventilated.* There is a paid nurse, but she is, as I have reported to the Board, old and inefficient. The medical officer is of opinion that a much more efficient nurse is required.

In May 1864, Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse and "found the four inmates classed as of unsound mind in a satisfactory state."

* This has been
done.

CONWAY UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 60.—Average Number of Inmates, 45.

THE site of this workhouse upon what is called Conway "Marsh" was very much objected to when a few years since it was resolved to build a workhouse there. It is found however, as I felt quite sure it would be, that the house is very healthful. The ventilation, drainage, and water supply are very good. The general management of it is excellent.

The accommodation for the general sick is sufficient. There is no provision for infectious cases, but additional sick wards are about to be built; when completed, the accommodation for this class of inmates will be sufficient. There is at present a temporary paid nurse in this house.

The Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Gaskell, visited this workhouse in May 1864, and reported, "There are three idiotic inmates. I found them quiet, orderly, and, with one exception, usefully employed. The ordinary diet of the house is on a low scale, and I am glad to find that all the weak-minded inmates have an extra allowance. They are taken beyond the premises for the benefit of exercise."

PWLLELI UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 180.—Average Number of Inmates, 35.

THE site of this workhouse is unobjectionable. I cannot say that the means of ventilation are defective in the wards of this house; but the aversion of the inmates of this, as indeed of many other workhouses in my district, to fresh air, makes it difficult to keep them in a proper state. The water supply is not deficient, and the drainage is pretty good.

The accommodation for the sick is found to be sufficient. There is no paid nurse, the sick being attended by pauper nurses. Generally speaking, the medical officer considers the attendance upon the sick sufficient.

LLANRWST UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 60.—Average Number of Inmates, 20.

THE site of this workhouse is good, and the arrangements for ventilation, drainage, and water supply are sufficient. The Guardians make very little use of the workhouse as a test of destitution, and it is chiefly used as an asylum for aged and infirm people.

The accommodation for the ordinary sick is sufficient; but there is no provision for infectious cases. The number of sick in this workhouse is so small that the medical officer thinks it unnecessary to make any additional provision for their accommodation. The inmates act as nurses; but when the services of a paid nurse are required it is usual to get a temporary nurse from the town.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Gaskell visited the workhouse in May 1864, and "found them in a satisfactory state, and all of them are occupied in household work."

RUTHIN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 80.

THE site of this workhouse is very good. The wards are always kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. Drainage and water supply are both good. The general management of the workhouse is excellent.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases, for which there are detached wards, is sufficient in this workhouse. There is no paid nurse. At present there is not a single case of sickness in the house.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, upon examining the inmates of unsound mind, in September 1865, "found them tranquil, clean in person, and suitably dressed."

WREXHAM UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 420.—Average Number of Inmates, 220.

THE site of this workhouse is open and healthful. The means of ventilation are now sufficient. The water supply is rather defective. The attention of the Guardians has been called to this defect. The drainage is good. The general management of the house is good.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases (detached wards) is sufficient, and there is a paid nurse, who has pauper nurses to assist her.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, found the inmates of unsound mind "in a tranquil state" when he visited the workhouse in September 1865.

ST. ASAPH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 265.—Average Number of Inmates, 70.

SITE of the workhouse very good. Means of ventilation and drainage good, as is also the supply of water. The general management of this house is very good, the rules and regulations of the Commissioners being carefully observed.

The accommodation for the ordinary sick in this workhouse is found to be sufficient. There is no provision for infectious cases. As the average number of sick in this house is so small, the medical officer thinks that no improvement is necessary at present in the accommodation for this class of inmates. There is a paid nurse in this house.

In May 1864, Mr. Forster and Mr. Gaskell, Commissioners in Lunacy, visited this workhouse, and found the inmates of unsound mind "quiet and in a satisfactory state, several being usefully occupied in household work."

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HAWARDEN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 70.—Average Number of Inmates, 45.

THE site of this workhouse is very good. Ventilation, drainage, and supply of water are all good, as is the general management of the house.

For the ordinary requirements of this union the accommodation for the general sick is sufficient. There are two wards (detached) for cases of "skin disease," but the rooms for "infectious cases" are in the centre of the house. The medical officer is of opinion that "rooms for infectious cases should be detached from the other portion of the house, and should not be on the ground-floor." There is no paid nurse in this house, but pauper nurses, under the supervision of the matron; and the medical officer considers that the attendance upon the sick is sufficient.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse in October 1865, and reported that the inmates of unsound mind "are all clean in person, suitably dressed, and usefully employed. * * They are evidently kindly treated."

HOLYWELL UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 400.—Average Number of Inmates, 160.

THE site of this workhouse is very good. The building is in many respects defective; but the Guardians are about to make some necessary improvements in it. The means of ventilation are sufficient. The water supply is defective. The house is always in very good order, and great attention is bestowed upon the care of the inmates, who are chiefly aged people and children.

The accommodation for the ordinary sick in this workhouse is sufficient; but there is no provision for infectious cases.* The improvements contemplated by the Guardians include the erection of infectious wards. There is a paid nurse in this house.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse in October 1865, and found the inmates of unsound mind "in a tranquil and satisfactory state."

BALA UNION.

THIS workhouse can properly accommodate between 100 and 200 inmates, but it rarely has one.

CORWEN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 120.—Average Number of Inmates, 35.

THE site of this workhouse is not good, nor is the building at all convenient. It is at present fairly managed, though under less careful officers I have more than once found it in a very unsatisfactory state. The means of ventilation, and water supply are good.

The provision for the general sick is sufficient, but there is no special ward set apart for infectious cases. There is no paid nurse in this workhouse; but the medical officer does not consider that the attendance upon the sick is sufficient.

The Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Gaskell, found the inmates of unsound mind "in a tranquil state" when he visited the workhouse in October 1865.

DOLGELLY UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 60.—Average Number of Inmates, 35.

THE site of this workhouse is excellent. There is a good supply of water, and the drainage is good. The means of ventilation, I think, fair. The house is fairly well managed.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases (detached wards) is sufficient; and although there is no paid nurse, the medical officer is satisfied with the attendance upon the sick.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse in May 1864, and reported, "There are now seven inmates classed as idiotic; they are all in a satisfactory state, and all are usefully employed. * * * The house is clean, the bedding in a satisfactory state, and the garden well cultivated."

FESTINIOG

* The Guardians have since agreed to erect wards for infectious cases.

FESTINIOG UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 150.—Average Number of Inmates, 25.

THE site of this house is very good; and, some improvements having been recently made in the workhouse, it may be considered to be in pretty fair order, though very far from being amongst the best managed in my district.

Since the late improvements, the medical officer is quite satisfied with the provision for the sick and for infectious cases, although there are no detached wards. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy, who visited this house in May 1864, reported, "Only one inmate, a man, is classed as idiotic. I found him in a satisfactory state. He is regularly occupied, and has an allowance of boiled beef for dinner every day in the week."

LLANFYLLIN UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 250.—Average Number of Inmates, 110.

THIS house lies very low, and the site is so far bad, but it is in the open country, and, the yards being spacious, there is a free current of air. Upon my last visit, the master reported the drainage to be good, and the water supply sufficient. I have never had any reason to complain of the general management of this workhouse, which I believe to be fairly good.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases (detached wards) is sufficient; and there is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this house in July 1864, and "found them in a satisfactory state, and properly taken care of. The rooms and beds were clean."

MACHYNLLETH UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 60.—Average Number of Inmates, 20.

THE site of this workhouse is good, as are all the arrangements as to ventilation, supply of water, &c. The house is well managed.

The accommodation for the general sick is satisfactory, and the Guardians are building a separate ward for infectious cases. There is no paid nurse in this workhouse; but the medical officer considers the attendance upon the sick to be sufficient.

When the Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse there was no inmate of unsound mind in it.

MONTGOMERY AND POOL INCORPORATION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 200.—Average Number of Inmates, 100.

THIS is a very large house of one of the old incorporations, better suited for a barrack than a workhouse. The site of the house is very good. The rooms being lofty and spacious there is no defect in the ventilation. The drainage is good, and there is a sufficient supply of water. The house, which is rather an infirmary than a workhouse, is fairly managed.

The provision for the sick and for infectious cases is sufficient. There are detached wards with nurse's room. There is a paid nurse in this workhouse.

Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this workhouse in July 1864, and reported, "I have seen 11 males and seven females of unsound mind in this workhouse; they are mixed with the ordinary inmates, and several of the women are usefully employed. They are reported to be manageable and free from excitement; and I found them properly clothed and their beds clean."

NEWTOWN AND LLANIDLOES UNION.

Workhouse Accommodation, 450.—Average Number of Inmates, 125.

THE site of this workhouse is good. But I am unable to report favourably either of the condition of the house, of its general arrangements, or management.

Report of
A. Doyle, Esq.

ment. The defects have been frequently brought under the notice of the Guardians, and some alterations with a view to remedy them are now in progress. The subject is fully before the Board in recent correspondence with the Guardians.

The accommodation for the general sick is sufficient in this workhouse ; but the medical officer considers the infectious wards too small. Although there is one paid nurse, the medical officer thinks that another should be appointed.

With reference to the inmates of unsound mind, Mr. Wilkes, Commissioner in Lunacy, visited this house in July 1864, and reported, "Those now in the house are stated to be quiet and harmless, and are mixed with the ordinary inmates."

In concluding this report, I may repeat that I believe it represents fairly the condition of the workhouses throughout this district. With respect to the important subject of ventilation, so closely connected with that of overcrowding, I wish to observe that, when I speak of the ventilation being sufficient, I intend to convey only that the means of ventilation are sufficient. I have not unfrequently visited the wards of workhouses at night, and found them close and the air foul, not because the means of ventilation were deficient, but because the inmates had carefully closed every aperture by which foul air could escape, or fresh air be admitted. This is a subject of constant complaint by medical officers and masters of workhouses, especially in districts in which people are accustomed to work in a high temperature, as in pottery and iron works, and factories. Indeed, as a general rule, the inmates of workhouses have the greatest repugnance to fresh air, and nothing is more difficult than to ensure efficient ventilation in their wards. So in many of the minor details for promoting personal cleanliness and comfort, though they may be liberally provided by Guardians, they are often rendered useless by the habits and mischievous propensities of the inmates. It may be admitted, without going into the reasons more fully, that no establishment for the reception of the class of people by whom workhouses are occupied, can ever present the same aspect of cleanliness, neatness, and good order as barracks, gaols, asylums, and similar institutions, with which they are so often unfairly, as well as unfavourably, contrasted. But, upon the whole, the actual condition of these institutions, and the general management of them, reflect great credit upon the local Boards of Administration. If they do not answer very completely the purpose for which they were originally designed, it is because the gradual increase of pauperism and expenditure seems to be now regarded as a less evil than would be the application of any test sufficiently strict to be an efficient check. But workhouses fulfil the purposes of pauper hospitals and schools very satisfactorily. I can say with confidence, as the result of my own experience, that to the aged and infirm they afford a comfortable asylum ; to the young, a good education and a very fair training in useful industry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

The Right Honourable
The President of the Poor Law Board.

REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector, dated
24th January 1867.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

Sir, Doncaster, 24 January 1867.

IN compliance with your request, conveyed to me by Mr. Owen on the 16th of October 1866, that I should furnish you, in the course of the present month, with a report on the workhouses in this district, I now beg to bring under your notice a separate report on each of the following workhouses, embracing the several points to which you then specially directed my attention, together with other information which is, as it seems to me, of some importance.

These reports are in the following 28 workhouses, viz.—

Scarborough.	Pontefract.	York.
Malton.	Great Ouseburn.	Caistor.
Hemsley.	Basford.	Thirsk.
Whitby.	Hemsworth.	Northallerton.
Kirkby-Moorside.	Howden.	Easingwold.
Sculcoates.	Bridlington.	Selby.
Pocklington.	Pickering.	Pateley Bridge.
Knaresborough.	Driffield.	Doncaster.
Wetherby.	Beverley.	Rotherham.

I have further to inform you that, after having invited the elected and *ex-officio* Guardians of the under-mentioned unions to meet me, I attended their Boards, and gave them the particulars contained in the reports now forwarded to you.

The meetings of Boards of Guardians which I have attended are those of—

Scarborough.	Caistor.	Pateley Bridge.
Malton.	York.	Basford.
Pickering.	Thirsk.	Hemsworth.
Whitby.	Pocklington.	Howden.
Kirkby-Moorside.	Easingwold.	Doncaster, and
Driffield.	Northallerton.	Rotherham.
Bridlington.	Wetherby.	

You are, no doubt, aware that there are 69 workhouses in this district; as, however, I commenced my duties in it on the 1st of last October, I have been unable to comply with your request, of the 16th of that month, as regards 41 workhouses, which I have yet to inspect. I regret that want of time obliges me to send you an incomplete report; but I have the satisfaction of remembering that you very considerably told me that, in writing to me on the 16th of October on this subject, you by no means anticipated a complete report from me.

I have, &c.

To the Right Honourable,
Gathorne Hardy, M.P.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall*,
Poor Law Inspector.

HOWDEN WORKHOUSE.

Howden
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 19th of January 1867. It is built to accommodate 200 inmates, and there are usually from 70 to 80 persons in it, of whom 26 or 30 are old and infirm, 9 or 10 are able-bodied, and 35 or 40 are children.

The site of the house is suitable, and the area sufficiently ample to enable the Guardians to add to the buildings when requisite.

The accommodation for the several classes is generally sufficient; but there are several defects in the accommodation. The dining hall, the kitchen, the scullery, and the aged women's day-room are too small; the nursery also is a defective ward, its floor is of stone, and there is no watercloset annexed to it. All the privies in the yards are over cesspools, and they cannot be flushed. There are no bath rooms in the house. The lavatories for boys and girls are extremely defective; and the boys' and girls' day rooms are also defective; these latter rooms might be converted into good lavatories.

Provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates; but this provision is defective. It consists of a detached building containing four rooms, but

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

Howden
Workhouse.

there are no waterclosets attached to it, nor is there a room for a nurse, and the floors of the two lower rooms are of brick. These two lower rooms are dedicated to vagrants.

Separate sick wards are not, strictly speaking, provided for children; but a room in the sick wards is set apart for them.

The ventilation and light are generally good, but the water supply, which consists of rain water for drinking purposes, and of water from a pump for domestic purposes, is not always complete, for sometimes rain water has to be purchased for the use of the inmates in summer time.

The beds are good, but some of them are too hard; the bedding is sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are insufficient.

The classification, diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates is sufficient; but the means of recreation is not sufficient, there being no books of an amusing and instructive character for the aged and infirm.

The medical officer finds all drugs. A resident medical officer is unnecessary.

There is no paid nurse.

All the inmates, who can be trusted, go out to church and chapel; and the ministers of those inmates who are not in communion with the Church of England are permitted to visit the workhouse.

The school is within the workhouse, and the children are separated from the adults. There is no entrance to the school-room from the body of the house, so that the children, many of whom are very young, must go out of the house to enter the school-room.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,001
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 115,687
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,386
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 9 d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 19th instant, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

Rotherham
Workhouse.

ROTHERHAM WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 16th of January 1867. It was built to contain 314 inmates, and there are usually about 200 persons in it, of whom 140 may be old and infirm, 11 able-bodied women, and 50 or 60 children. The site of the house is suitable and the area is large, so that the Guardians can at any time erect additional buildings when wanted.

The accommodation for the several classes is generally sufficient, but the sick wards are insufficient; these wards, however, are to be immediately remodelled or rebuilt.

There is no provision for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, and water supply are tolerably good, but the privies of the house are defective and insufficient.

The beds and bedding are in fair condition, but there are neither mattresses nor cocoa-nut fibre matting on the bedsteads, and the stock of sheets and blankets is insufficient; the conveniences for washing are very faulty, all the lavatories being both ill-contrived and in bad condition.

The classification of the inmates is destroyed by day, owing to the thoroughfare from the workhouse to the sick wards, being common to men and women.

The stock of clothing is insufficient. The diet is good, but the recreation for the aged and infirm is insufficient, there being no stock of amusing and instructive books.

The Guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is only one paid nurse; there are no paid servants in the house.

At the date of my visit there were 30 inmates who were not of the Church of England; their ministers are permitted to visit them. The Roman Catholics are allowed to go out to mass.

There is a school in the workhouse, and care is taken to separate the children from the adults, excepting when the former are sick.

The nursery is a defective ward; its floor is of stone, and there is a watercloset annexed to it. There are no rocking-chairs in the room.

The wash-house, the laundry, and the kitchen are too small, but the Guardians are about to remedy these defects.

There

There is an insufficiency of easy chairs, and of night-chairs, in the sick wards and in the wards for the aged. Bells should communicate with the master's room, from the bedrooms of the aged and infirm. There are no leg-rests and no mackintosh sheets in the sick wards.

The house requires painting and repairing throughout.

There are two sets of wards, one storey high, on each side of the entrance to the house, called "the Homes." These wards have stone floors; each ward is low and is badly ventilated and lighted. Here are the receiving wards, and a room for insane men when passing from the house to an asylum; and here also is a small wash-house, and a few rooms set apart for aged females. The whole of these wards are unfit for the uses to which they are dedicated.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,350
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,153
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 210,115
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 11,633
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 1½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 8½ d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 21st instant, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

HEMSWORTH WORKHOUSE.

Hemsworth
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 14th of January 1867. It is built to accommodate 95 inmates, and usually there are in it from 30 to 40 inmates, of whom 20 probably will be old and infirm, five or six able-bodied, and 10 or 12 children.

The site of the house is good, and the accommodation for the several classes of inmates, with the exception of that for fever and infectious cases, is fair.

There are detached fever or infectious wards, but, in their present condition, they are unfit for use. The wards are very small, and it would be very dangerous to place a nurse in either ward with a fever or infectious case.

There are no separate sick wards for the children.

The ventilation and water supply are good, but the arrangements for light are defective, the windows being too high up in the walls of several wards.

Most of the beds are in an unsatisfactory state, for they are exceedingly hard; some of the bedsteads are in an imperfect condition; utensils are insufficient, and the conveniences for washing are inadequate.

The classification, diet, and clothing are sufficient; the inmates are either too old or too young for employment; and there are not sufficient means of recreation for the sick, and infirm and aged.

The medical officer finds all drugs.

There is no paid nurse.

All the inmates are permitted to go out to church or chapel.

There is a school in the workhouse, the teaching is entrusted to a discharged marine, nearly 82 years old, who is an inmate of the house.

The house requires painting inside; nearly all the jambs of the doors are loose; the walls of the house want pointing; the exercising yards were covered with snow when I inspected the workhouse, so that I cannot report on their condition.

The master and matron are the only paid officers in the house.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of the union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,793
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 51,143
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,446
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 4¾ d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 17th instant, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

DONCASTER WORKHOUSE.

Doncaster
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 20th of December 1866. It is built to contain 300 inmates, and I found 238 persons in it, of whom 150 were old and infirm and temporarily disabled, 12 were able-bodied, and 76 were children.

The site of this house is become unsuitable, and its area too limited; it abuts upon the station of the Great Northern Railway, and the noise and smoke continually proceeding thence must be very trying and probably injurious to the sick, and very annoying both to the officers and the inmates generally.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is generally sufficient; but there are several defects in the internal arrangements of the house; for instance, the lavatories for the children require to be reconstructed; the arrangements for obtaining hot water both for domestic purposes and for the sick are insufficient; there are no separate sick wards for children; the windows in some of the sick wards are placed too high up in the walls. There are sick wards in the body of the house, and there are also detached fever and infectious wards, but patients with sore legs and offensive cases are sent to these detached wards, and it would, therefore, as it seems to me, be very unsafe to send bad fever cases to these wards.

The dinners for the sick who are in these detached wards, are sent from the body of the house, and cannot, therefore, be as hot as they should be; the room in which the clothes of the patients in these wards are washed is far too small; the floors of the receiving wards are of stone, and there are no waterclosets attached to these wards; and there is only one bath for these wards, and that is in the women's receiving ward, and not in a room annexed.

The ventilation and means of lighting the wards are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are good, but the conveniences for washing are insufficient.

The classification is tolerably complete; the diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are good, but the means of affording recreation to the aged and infirm inmates are insufficient.

There are two paid nurses, but there should also be, as I think, two paid night nurses; for night nursing by paupers cannot be depended upon in the least.

The medical officer finds all the drugs but cod-liver oil; it would be more advantageous to the poor and the ratepayers if the Guardians found all the drugs.

I found 20 inmates who were not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers are permitted to visit them, and the Roman Catholics are allowed to go out to their place of worship.

The schools are in the workhouse, and the children are generally separated from the adult inmates.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,388
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,164
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 222,717
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 7,945
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 7 d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 12th instant, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Basford
Workhouse.

BASFORD WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 18th of December 1866. It is built to accommodate 400 inmates, and usually there are about 280 in it, of whom about 160 are old and infirm, 90 are children, and 30 are able-bodied persons, two-thirds of whom are females.

The site of the house is suitable and contains some land unoccupied by buildings, but not enough to enable the Guardians to render this workhouse adequate to the present wants of the union; the workhouse is very defective both in size and internal arrangements.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is insufficient, and that for the sick is particularly insufficient; the Guardians, however, are fully aware of these facts, and have resolved to purchase land close to the workhouse premises, and forthwith to build new infirmaries and new schools. I am enabled to report that the women's sick ward, formerly the chapel of the house, is a good ward, but the floor is made of tiles.

There is a provision for separating infectious cases from other sick inmates, but it is a defective and insufficient provision.

There

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

Basford
Workhouse.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The water supply is good, the ventilation and light are, in several of the wards, in an unsatisfactory condition.

The diet (excepting on soup days when no meat is served in the soup) is sufficient; the clothing and employment of the inmates are sufficient, but the means of recreation afforded to the inmates are at present insufficient. The conveniences for washing are insufficient, but the beds and bedding are tolerably good. The classification, by night, of the girls and aged females is incomplete.

There is a paid nurse, but no paid night nurse; as, however, there are usually upwards of 100 persons here who are temporarily disabled, and upwards of 40 who are old and infirm, one paid nurse is insufficient.

I found 21 inmates not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers have permission to attend them.

The schools are in the workhouse, and, generally speaking, the children are completely separated from the adult inmates.

It is satisfactory to me to state that the Guardians are ready to remedy the defects to which this report adverts.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,357
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,974
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 236,319
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 17,867
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 6½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 5½ d.

I attended a special meeting of the Guardians of this union on the 18th of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

PATELEY BRIDGE WORKHOUSE.

Pateley Bridge
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 15th of December 1866. It is built to accommodate 80 inmates, and usually there are about 35 persons in it, of these about 15 are old and infirm, 15 are children, and five or six are able-bodied women.

The site of this workhouse is suitable, but, as it seems to me, it would have been good policy on the part of the Guardians to have purchased a rather larger site, so as to have given them the means of enlarging the house at any time.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is sufficient, but the floors of the receiving wards are of stone, and the walls of the house are damp in several of the wards.

Provision is made for separating infectious cases from other sick inmates, but the walls of these detached wards are so damp that they are at present unfit for use.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, water supply, light, and the sanitary state of the house are satisfactory.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient, but there are no taps of hot water in the sick wards, and a bath room for the children is wanted.

The classification of the inmates is not complete, for the children and the adult women are not strictly classified by day; the diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are good.

The medical officer finds all drugs.

There is no paid nurse, but there is an assistant matron.

All the inmates go out to church and chapel. I found four inmates of the house not in communion with the Church of England.

The master is of opinion that the foundation of the house is not secure.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,534
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 47,968
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 3,505
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 5½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 8½ d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 15th of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

SELBY WORKHOUSE.

Selby Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 12th of December 1866. It is built to accommodate 189 inmates, and I found 55 persons in it. Usually there are about 25 old and infirm persons here, together with about 20 children, and 8 or 10 able-bodied people.

The site of the house is on low ground, but the town of Selby, to which it is near, is on equally low ground. There is a large garden attached to the house.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is sufficient, excepting that for the sick and for fever and infectious cases; as, however, the sick wards were being enlarged at the date of my visit, they may, when completed, be sufficient. The rooms for the paid nurse are far too small. The receiving wards have been converted into workshops, and are not used as receiving wards.

Provision is made for infectious cases so as to separate them from the other sick inmates, but this provision is at present very defective.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, and water supply are good.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient; but the conveniences for washing, especially those for the children, are very insufficient; but this defect is about to be remedied by the Guardians.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.

The medical officer finds all drugs; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer. There is a paid nurse, but there is no paid night nurse.

I found 15 inmates not members of the Church of England; their ministers attend them. The children go out to church. The inmates generally might also, if they pleased, go out to church, but they do not, for they are satisfied, it appears, with the services of a Wesleyan local preacher, who attends the workhouse on Sundays.

The school is in the workhouse, and the master of the workhouse is the schoolmaster. The children are separated from the adult inmates.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,462
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 91,736
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 5,189
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 1½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 s. 2½ d.

Having been unable to attend a meeting of this Board, I wrote to the Guardians on the 21st of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Great Ouseburn
Workhouse.

GREAT OUSEBURN WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 13th of December 1866. It is built to accommodate 95 persons, and I found 42 inmates in it at the date of my visit. Usually there are about 25 or 30 old and infirm people here, together with about 20 children, and one or two able-bodied women.

The site of the house is suitable, and it contains a large garden.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is sufficient, but there are defects in the internal arrangements of this house; for instance, the lavatories for the children are too exposed for winter use. There is no bath for the children. The privies in the yards are too much exposed from want of doors to them, those for the girls are damp and wet when it rains. The dining-hall is very cold in winter, there being no fireplace in it. The inmates go to bed in winter time at 6.30 p.m., there being no candles allowed. There are no taps of hot water in the sick wards, and there is no bath-room in the sick wards.

Provision is made for separating infectious cases from other sick cases.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary state of the house are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are insufficient.

The classification, diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are good; but there are no amusing and instructive books for the recreation of the aged and infirm.

The medical officer supplies all drugs.

There is no paid nurse.

I found

I found three inmates in the house not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers attend them. All the inmates go out to church and chapel. The chaplain does duty in the house every Friday.

The school is in the workhouse, and 12 children attended it on the day I inspected the house.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,534
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 102,181
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,922
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Amount of weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 s. 5 d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Great Ouseburn
Workhouse.

RIPON WORKHOUSE.

Ripon Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 11th of December 1866. It is built to accommodate 198 inmates, and I found 99 persons in it. There are usually about 100 or 110 inmates here, of whom about 50 are old and infirm, 50 are children, and five are able-bodied women.

The site of this house is good, and there is a large garden attached to it. The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is, generally speaking, sufficient; but the receiving wards are not fit to sleep in. There are no lavatories for the sick wards; there are no detached fever or infectious wards, and there are no day-rooms for the sick.

The provision made for separating infectious cases from the other sick inmates is the setting apart of two upper rooms in the sick wards for that purpose; this arrangement is insufficient and defective.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient; but the conveniences for washing are defective.

The classification of the inmates is destroyed by day in consequence of the door of the coal house opening into the able-bodied women's yard, into which yard also the wash-house opens and also the female sick wards. Male inmates are constantly employed taking coals either in or out of this coal house, and the result is obvious.

The diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are sufficient.

The medical officer supplies all drugs. There is no necessity for a resident medical officer. There is no paid nurse.

I found 15 inmates not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers visit the house. All inmates of good character go out to church and chapel.

The schools and the children's wards are detached from the workhouse; there is no bath-room attached to these wards.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,727
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 111,544
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,543
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 s. - $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

PONTEFRACT WORKHOUSE.

Pontefract
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 1st of December 1866. It is built to contain 200 inmates, and I found 82 persons in it. Usually there are from 85 to 90 inmates, of whom about 50 are old and infirm, 5 are able-bodied, and 30 are children.

The site of this house is good, and its area is ample; the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is sufficient.

Provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick cases, and there are also detached infirmaries, but none of these wards are furnished, nor are there any hot-water taps connected with the baths in them. At present the sick are in the body of the house.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

Pontefract
Workhouse.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary state of the house are good.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are very defective.

The classification of the sexes is destroyed by day in consequence of the day rooms for males and day rooms for females opening on to a passage called the dining-hall passage, which is common to both.

The diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates is sufficient, but there are no amusing and instructive books for the recreation of the aged and infirm.

The Guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse.

I found 30 persons in the house not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers attend them. All the inmates go out to church or chapel.

There are schools in the workhouse; and the children are separated from the adults.

There is no fixed dietary for the inmates.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,635
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 62,913
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,706
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 5d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Easingwold
Workhouse.

EASINGWOLD WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 26th of November 1866. It is built to accommodate 130 inmates, and there are usually about 30 or 40 persons in it, of whom about 20 are old and infirm, 3 are able-bodied women, and 13 or 14 are children.

The site of the house is suitable, but the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is certainly not complete. There is no separate day-room for children; there is no drying-room attached to the wash-house; the floors of the dormitories are cemented, and are very cold; the privies drain into ash-pits, and they are too much exposed to the weather; the doors of the two rooms set apart for fever cases are opposite to the doors of the dormitories for able-bodied men and women; there is no bath-room in the house; there is only one receiving ward; the arrangements for washing are defective; the rooms for the sick are of a cheerless character, and there are no taps of water in them.

The provision for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates is very defective.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, and water supply are sufficient.

The beds and bedding and utensils are sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are defective.

The diet and clothing are sufficient, but there are no amusing and instructive books for the recreation of the inmates.

The medical officer finds all drugs.

There is no paid nurse.

All the inmates go out to church or chapel.

There is a school in the workhouse, and, at my visit, ten children were in attendance.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,148
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 94,253
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,903
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent reports made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 7½d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 30th of November last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

WETHERBY WORKHOUSE.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.Wetherby
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 23rd of November 1866. It is built to contain 80 inmates, and, at the date named, there were 29 inmates. There are usually about 20 aged and infirm persons, 2 or 3 able-bodied women, and 10 or 12 children in the house.

The site of this house is good, and its area of unoccupied ground sufficiently large to enable the Guardians to enlarge the buildings at any time.

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is sufficient.

Provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the house are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are sufficient; but there are no taps of water in the sick wards.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are good.

The Guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is a paid nurse.

There were three inmates, at my visit, not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers are allowed to attend them. All the inmates go out to church and chapel.

There is no school in the workhouse, the children go to the town school; three attended school on the 23rd of November.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,714
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·7
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.47,121
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.2,184
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 11½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 8½d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 6th of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

NORTHALLERTON WORKHOUSE.

Northallerton
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 15th of November 1866. It is built to accommodate 125 persons, and I found 70 inmates in it at the date of my visit. There are usually about 35 aged and infirm persons in this workhouse, together with about 30 children, and five or six able-bodied women.

The site of this workhouse is suitable, and the extent of its unoccupied area gives the Guardians an opportunity of enlarging the house when such enlargement may be necessary. The accommodation for the several classes is sufficient, excepting that for the sick. There are no school-rooms for the children.

No provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick cases, excepting that itch cases are sometimes placed in the receiving wards, and fever cases in one of the two rooms called the sick wards, but which are never occupied by the sick. These sick wards contain two rooms only.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, and sanitary state of the workhouse are in a satisfactory condition, but the water supply, although sufficient, is defective, owing to the hardness of the water. Some of the inmates are daily employed to bring drinking water from the town of Northallerton to the workhouse.

The beds, bedding, utensils and conveniences for washing are sufficient, but there are no taps of water in the sick wards, and I found two or three double beds in the men's dormitories.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory; but there are windows in the day-rooms of the aged inmates looking into the children's exercising yards. Sick men sleep in the room built for a day-room for able-bodied men; the floor of this room is of brick, and the room not well ventilated.

The medical officer finds all drugs; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse; but there is an assistant matron, to whom the Guardians do not pay a salary.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Northallerton
Union.

The inmates are allowed to go out to church or chapel; and, when I visited the house, there was no inmate not in communion with the Church of England.

The children go to the national schools in Northallerton.

It is almost needless to add that the sick wards are insufficient and defective, and that therefore, they should be enlarged and be rendered effective in all respects; and, further, that fever or infectious wards should be built.

Paid nurses should, as it seems to me, be appointed in every workhouse.

I subjoin a statement, showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,174
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·8
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 102,041
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 3,877
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 s. - ¾d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 5th of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Knaresborough
Workhouse.

KNARESBOROUGH WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 12th of November 1866. It is built to accommodate 150 persons, and there are usually from 70 to 80 inmates; of these 50 will be old and infirm persons, 18 or 20 children, and seven or eight able-bodied women.

The site of the house is good and suitable, and, if the Guardians thought it necessary to add to the buildings, there is unoccupied ground to enable them to do so.

The accommodation for the several classes is sufficient; but I think that if the sick wards had day-rooms annexed to them it would be a great improvement.

There are semi-detached wards for infectious cases.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water-supply, and sanitary state of the house are in a satisfactory condition.

The privies drain, as usual, into ash-pits; but here the ash-pits are well walled in and roofed, which is unusual.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient; but there are no lavatories in the sick wards, nor taps of hot water, nor bath-rooms.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment and recreation of the inmates are sufficient.

The medical officer finds all drugs; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse, although there are usually about 30 sick and bed-ridden cases here.

I found four persons here not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers visit them. The inmates go out to church or chapel.

There is no school in the workhouse. The children go to the national schools in Knaresborough, and to-day 10 children attended; the rest of them were too young to be sent to school.

I subjoin a statement, showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,176
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·8
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 100,652
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,963
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11¾d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 10¾d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Thirsk
Workhouse.

THIRSK WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 10th of November 1866. It is built to accommodate 192 inmates, and I found 55 persons in it. There are usually about 35 old and infirm persons here, 15 or 20 children, and six or seven able-bodied women.

The site is good, but it is confined, and would scarcely enable the Guardians to add to the present buildings if additions were deemed necessary.

The

The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is barely sufficient; that for the sick is insufficient. The women's exercising yard is used as a drying ground. Five of the men's beds are double beds. The bed-rooms of the adults and children open into a common passage. The floor of the women's receiving ward is of brick.

There are detached fever and infectious wards, which are rarely if ever used; there is no tap of water in either of these wards, nor any water-closets. If these wards were being used it would be necessary to appoint a paid nurse to attend to the sick in them.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation and light are tolerably well managed, and the water-supply is sufficient. The privies drain into ash-pits, an arrangement almost universal in the rural workhouses of Yorkshire.

The beds and bedding and utensils are sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are defective throughout the house. The lavatories for men and women are too small, and those for children are so exposed and out of order as to compel the children to wash in their school-room. There is no bath-room for the sick.

The classification is insufficient, but the diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are sufficient; there are no amusing and instructive books for the aged and infirm.

The medical officer finds all drugs; there is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse, nor is there any sick ward for women; if any woman is sick, she is warded in the old women's bed-room.

There were 16 persons not in communion with the Church of England when I inspected the house; their ministers are permitted to attend them. The inmates go out to church or chapel.

The school is in the workhouse, but, as I have already stated, the children are not completely separated from the adults.

I subjoin a statement, showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,299
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 101,293
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,655
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 10⅔ d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 8th of December last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

POCKLINGTON WORKHOUSE.

Pocklington
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 7th of November 1866. It is built to accommodate 113 inmates, and there are usually about 55 or 60 persons in it, who may be classed as follows: 30 aged and infirm, four or five able-bodied women, and 20 children.

The site of the house is good, and contains an area of unoccupied ground that would enable the Guardians to enlarge the buildings when necessary.

There is, generally speaking, sufficient accommodation for the several classes of inmates, but I consider the accommodation for the sick insufficient, there being only two rooms, one for men and one for women; there is no sitting room for the schoolmaster, and no rooms for the paid nurse; all the yards require asphaltting.

There are detached wards for fever and infectious cases, but I am informed that they have never been required.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, and water supply are in a satisfactory condition.

Many of the beds are very hard, and require picking to pieces; the bedding and utensils are sufficient, but the conveniences for washing are defective, especially those for children, who have to fetch water from their exercising yards, there being no taps of water in their lavatories. The hot water supply is defective both for domestic purposes and for the sick, and there is an insufficiency of baths.

The classification, diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are sufficient, but their means of recreation are necessarily small, the majority of them being aged and infirm persons.

A resident medical officer is unnecessary; the medical officer finds all drugs excepting cod-liver oil and quinine.

In the event of any fever or infectious cases coming into this workhouse, another paid nurse will be necessary.

I found five inmates in the house who were not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers are permitted to attend them.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

The school is in the workhouse. The children are separated from the adults, excepting in the sick wards.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Pocklington
Workhouse.

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,710
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 134,230
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,614
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 6 d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 24th of November last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Caistor
Workhouse.

CAISTOR WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 3rd of November 1866. It will accommodate 200 inmates. Usually there are about 140 inmates, of whom from 56 to 60 are old and infirm, 60 children, and 20 or 25 are able-bodied persons.

The site of this workhouse is suitable, and contains a sufficient area to enable the Guardians to enlarge the workhouse at any time; there is a sufficiency of accommodation for the several classes of inmates, excepting as regards the sick.

There are no detached fever or infectious wards, and, although there are wards set apart for such cases, they are defective and insufficient; there are no separate sick wards for children; the water supply is defective; the ventilation and light in the body of the house are sufficient, but the ventilation and light in the sick wards are insufficient.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are in a satisfactory condition, but the conveniences for washing are defective.

The diet, clothing, classification, employment, and recreation of the inmates are sufficient.

The medical officer finds all drugs excepting cod-liver oil and quinine, which are found by the Guardians. There is only one paid nurse. There is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

I found 35 inmates in the house who were not in communion with the Church of England; their ministers are permitted to visit them. The rest of the inmates attend the workhouse chapel.

New infirmaries, together with detached fever and foul wards, should be built, and another paid nurse should be appointed.

The schools are in the workhouse, and the children are completely separated from the adults, excepting in the sick wards.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,517
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,151
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 252,651
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 9,649
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 s. -¾ d.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 3rd of November last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

Sculcoates
Workhouse.

SCULCOATES WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 2nd of November 1866. It is built to contain 479 persons, but there have never been so many inmates, at one time, in it, the average being about 300. Usually there are about 160 old and infirm persons here, 26 able-bodied women, and 110 or 120 children.

The

The site is as suitable as can be found in the immediate neighbourhood of Hull, and the accommodation for the several classes of inmates will be tolerably sufficient when the alterations in the sick wards, now in progress, are completed.

Provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick cases, but this provision is not thoroughly sufficient at present.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation is not in a satisfactory state at present, but as new rooms are being built and other rooms are being reconstructed, I look forward to the ventilation being more complete.

The privies drain into cesspools on the premises, but as a public main drain is being now constructed close to the workhouse, the Guardians will, no doubt, drain the privies into it, and, I hope, erect water-closets instead of privies.

The beds, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are good.

The classification, diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are good; but there is not a sufficiency of amusing and instructive books for the aged and infirm.

I do not consider a resident medical officer necessary; the medical officer finds all the drugs.

Rooms are being now built for two paid nurses; at present there is one paid nurse only, but there should be, as it seems to me, two paid day nurses and two paid night nurses.

There are usually about 100 inmates in this workhouse who are not of the Church of England; their ministers are allowed to visit them. The Roman Catholics go out to Mass whenever the Roman Catholic priest sends any one to conduct them to and from chapel.

There are schools within the workhouse, and, unless the children are in the sick wards, they are completely separated from the adults.

A detached infectious ward for men is required.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,956
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,394
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 242,875
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 11,334
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 5½ d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

YORK WORKHOUSE.

York Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 29th of October 1866. It is built for 540 inmates, and I found 281 in it; the highest number in it last winter was 300. There are usually about 120 children in this workhouse, 180 old and infirm persons, and perhaps eight or ten able-bodied inmates. The site is good, and the accommodation is generally sufficient. Provision is made for the separation of infectious cases from other sick inmates; but the foul ward for men is defective, and there are no separate infirmaries for children. There are usually about 130 sick cases in this workhouse, and yet there is no paid night nurse; the medical officer finds all the drugs.

The water supply is good and so is the ventilation; and the light of the wards is also well managed, but the infirmary windows are too high up in the walls.

The beds, bedding, utensils, and the conveniences for washing are in a satisfactory condition; but a drying apparatus is wanted in the washhouse.

I consider the classification of the inmates, excepting that of children and adults in the infirmaries, to be good; their clothing, diet, employment, and recreation, are sufficient.

A resident medical officer is not necessary here. There is but one paid nurse, but another paid nurse is about to be elected.

Such inmates as can be trusted to go out, and who are not members of the Established Church, are permitted to go to chapel on Sundays. The Roman Catholic priest visits the workhouse.

There is a school in the workhouse, and the children are separated from adults, excepting when they are in the sick wards.

A boundary wall is required for the fever wards; and some of the waterclosets are unprotected by doors. The entrance to the dead-house is through the old men's exercising yard.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,158
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,110
Per centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 278,134
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 11,351
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9¾ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 s. 8¾ d.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
York Workhouse.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 8th of November last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this report under their notice.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE WORKHOUSE.

Kirkby Moorside
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 24th of October 1866.

The house is built to accommodate 60 persons, and I found 34 persons in it; last winter 53 were accommodated.

The site is suitable, but the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is insufficient, for there is no day-room for able-bodied women, so that, in winter, they sit in the washhouse, and in summer in the dining-room.

All the exercising yards are confined and dull; they require asphaltting. The rooms called receiving wards are also used as fever wards, but they are unfit for either purpose.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse, are tolerably satisfactory.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient; but there is no tap of hot water in the sick wards.

The classification of the inmates and their diet is satisfactory, but their clothing is poor, and that of the women seemed to me to be somewhat scanty; they, however, assured me that it was quite sufficient. The employment of the inmates is sufficient, but I saw no appearance of any arrangements or means of recreation for them.

The medical officer finds all drugs. There is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse. All the inmates are allowed to go out to church or chapel on Sundays.

There is a school in the workhouse, but it is to be abandoned, and the children will then go out to school.

There is no real separation of children and adults.

I have attended a special meeting of the Guardians of this union, and have brought the defects adverted to in this report under their consideration.

I subjoin a statement showing the proportion of this union and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,739
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 37,447
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,707
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 8½ d.

24 January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

BEVERLEY WORKHOUSE.

Beverley
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 23rd of October 1866. The house was built, as I am informed, to accommodate 180 persons, and at the date of my visit there were 70 inmates. There are usually about 90 inmates, of whom 40 may be old and infirm, 14 able-bodied, and about 35 children.

The site of the house is good, and the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is generally sufficient, but the washhouse and laundry are too small. There are no taps of hot water in the sick wards, and there are no separate sick wards for children.

There are detached fever and infectious wards.

The ventilation, light, and water supply are sufficient.

The beds and bedding are in a satisfactory condition, but the conveniences for washing are insufficient.

The diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates are sufficient, but their classification is destroyed, because, by day, there is no door in the passage which is common to the day-rooms of both men and women, and because, by night, the women and girls can pass into their respective bed-rooms, and the men and boys can pass into their respective bed-rooms.

The Guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine. A resident medical officer is unnecessary.

There is no paid nurse, nor is there a porter.

I found one inmate only (a sick vagrant) who was not a member of the Established Church.

The

The children go out to school ; 21 of them were attending school at the date of my visit. I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost :—

Population in 1861	- - - - -	21,029
Usual pauperism	- - - - -	852
Per-centage of pauperism on population	- - - - -	4.0
Rateable value in 1866	- - - - -	£. 156,671
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	- - - - -	£. 6,733
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	- - - - -	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from recent returns made to me	- - - - -	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Beverley
Workhouse.

Having been unable to attend a meeting of this Board, I wrote to the Guardians on the 26th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

WHITBY WORKHOUSE.

Whitby
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 19th of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 250 inmates, and I found 70 in it, the highest number accommodated last winter being 90.

The site is good, and there is a sufficiency of accommodation for the several classes of inmates.

Provision is made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates ; but the itch ward for men is entered by descending some steps, and the floor is damp.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse, are in a satisfactory condition ; but the floor of the schoolmistress's sitting-room is damp, and so is the floor of the women's receiving ward, and so also is the ward for female vagrants.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient ; but the conveniences for washing are defective in the wards occupied by able-bodied men, able-bodied women, boys, and sick men. There is no bath in the sick wards, nor is there a hot-water tap in those wards.

The classification, diet, and clothing of the inmates are sufficient ; their employment, too, is fair. The recreation of the adults is but little ; but as most of them are old and infirm persons, it is difficult to invent recreation for them.

There is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid night nurse.

On Sundays the Church of England service is performed at from 9 to 10 a.m., and the service of the Dissenters takes place at from 2 to 3 p.m. Roman Catholics go out to mass.

There is a school in the workhouse, and means are taken completely to separate the children from the adults.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 20th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union and its cost :—

Population in 1861	- - - - -	23,633
Usual pauperism	- - - - -	762
Per-centage of pauperism on population	- - - - -	3.2
Rateable value in 1866	- - - - -	£. 91,498
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	- - - - -	£. 7,453
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	- - - - -	1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	- - - - -	1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

DRIFFIELD WORKHOUSE.

Driffield
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 17th of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 180 inmates, and on this day it held 72 persons, of whom 24 were old and infirm, 10 were able-bodied, and 38 were children.

It will be convenient for me here to state that a new workhouse is now being built, and when I visited the new building on the 31st of October, I found the walls of the cellars and of the first storey were completed.

The site of the present workhouse is not unsuitable, but the area is too contracted and deprives the Guardians of the means of enlarging any part of the workhouse. The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is defective, and indeed inextricably faulty.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.

Driffeld
Workhouse.

There is a provision for separating the infectious cases from the other sick inmates, but it is inadequate.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The water supply is fair; the ventilation and light are in many respects bad; the general sanitary condition of the house is unsatisfactory.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are sufficient; but the conveniences for washing are defective.

The classification is bad, the able-bodied women and some of the children being together by day; the diet and clothing are good; the employment and recreation are nominal, but it is to be remembered that the inmates are either old and infirm or are children. I hope that in the new workhouse the Guardians will provide a small library of amusing and instructive books; that they will furnish the walls of the day-rooms of the aged and of the sick wards with a few coloured prints which shall be calculated to alleviate the monotony of their lives, and to instruct and inspire hope in them. The new workhouse has plenty of ground about it to afford with ease a small garden for the aged and infirm.

There is no necessity for a resident medical officer, but the Guardians should find all the drugs.

There is a paid nurse, but there is no paid night nurse.

Of the 72 inmates here to-day, 50 are Dissenters; all the inmates go out on Sundays to church or chapel.

The school is in the workhouse, under a mistress; there were 29 children in school to-day, but no child under nine is allowed to attend the school.

The vagrants were not obliged to do any work when I inspected the house; but since then the Guardians have, at a special meeting which I requested them to attend, passed a resolution to introduce a measured task of work, which the Poor Law Board have sanctioned, the result being that on the first night of the introduction of the new measure, 12 male vagrants of the 16 who applied for lodgings and food declined to enter the vagrant wards, and the other four, on leaving the house, informed the master that they should not trouble him again. This task of work is still obligatory, and the vagrants still decline to accept it as the terms on which they shall receive relief.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 25th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	19,226
Usual pauperism	661
Per-centage of pauperism on population	3.4
Rateable value in 1866	£. 145,162
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	£. 6,144
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	10½ d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	2s.

24th January 1867. (signed) H. B. Farnall.

Helmsley
Workhouse.

HELMSLEY WORKHOUSE.

I INSPECTED this house on the 10th of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 65 inmates, and I found 30 persons in it, of whom 13 were old and infirm, 6 were able-bodied, and 11 were children.

The site is suitable, with land about it which is not built on; the accommodation of the several classes of inmates is sufficient.

Provision is made for separating infectious cases from other sick inmates; but this provision is not detached from the workhouse.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

Ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the house are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are sufficient.

The inmates are well classified; the employment of the aged and infirm is but little, and their recreations are very few. It would be well if the day-rooms and sick wards were furnished with a few coloured prints, and also if the Guardians would purchase a few amusing and instructive books for the aged and the sick.

The diet and clothing are sufficient.

The medical officer finds the drugs, but the Guardians should find them. There is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse.

All the inmates are permitted to attend their church or chapel on Sundays.

The children go out of the workhouse to the National Schools.

The exercising yards of each class are too small, and they are dull and monotonous.

I subjoin

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	6,093
Usual pauperism	218
Per-centage of pauperism on population	3·6
Rateable value in 1866	£. 40,116
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	£. 1,667
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	10d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from returns recently made to me	1s. 7½d.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Helmshley
Workhouse.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

PICKERING WORKHOUSE.

Pickering
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 8th of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 100 persons, and on the day of my visit I found 25 inmates in it, of whom 10 were old and infirm, four were able-bodied, and 11 were children. The site of this workhouse is good, and there is ground enough attached to it to enable the Guardians, if it should be necessary, to enlarge it; at present it is sufficient for the accommodation of the several classes of inmates; but the classification of the sexes, by night, I found to be insecure, and the Guardians have taken steps to remedy this defect.

Provision is made for separating infectious cases from other sick inmates. There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the house are satisfactory.

The beds, bedding, utensils and conveniences for washing are sufficient.

The diet and clothing is sufficient. Recreation for the aged or infirm may be found in the garden attached to the house.

The medical officer finds the drugs. There is no necessity for a resident medical officer.

There is no paid nurse; but, as it seems to me, such an officer should be in every workhouse.

All the inmates are Dissenters, and they go out to chapel on Sundays.

The school is within the workhouse, and care is taken to separate the girls from the adult women; but I found two boys in the old men's exercising yard.

The Guardians should purchase a few amusing and instructive books for the use of the aged and infirm.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 15th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	10,541
Usual pauperism	269
Per-centage of pauperism on population	2·5
Rateable value in 1866	£. 62,109
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	£. 2,473
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	9½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	1s. 7½d.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

MALTON WORKHOUSE.

Malton
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 6th of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 164 inmates, and there are usually about 65 persons in it, of whom 33 may be old and infirm, three able-bodied, and 29 children. The site is not altogether suitable, being too near the level of the river; but the area is sufficient, and, as it is on a hill side, the house would have been better placed if it had been built on the most elevated part of the site. The accommodation for the several classes of inmates is incurably defective.

The provision made for separating the infectious cases from the other sick cases is insufficient, for these wards are immediately above the receiving wards, and are entered by staircases rising immediately out of the receiving wards; and the receiving wards are also insufficient, both as regards air and light.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Malton
Workhouse.

The ventilation is not sufficient in some of the wards, nor is the light. The water supply is bad, but it is expected that the new public waterworks, now nearly completed, will render the supply good. Some of the privies, and especially those in the women's yard, are in a most offensive state, and are ill-constructed and badly placed.

The beds, bedding, and utensils are good; but the conveniences for washing are defective, and the men's bath and itch ward are unfit for the purposes to which they are dedicated.

The classification of the women and children is defective; the diet and clothing are sufficient; there is a large garden attached to the house, and here the old men work, or amuse themselves with such work as they can perform.

The aged and infirm women's wards are cheerless and dark.

There is no necessity for a resident medical officer, but the Guardians should find the drugs.

There is no paid nurse.

All the inmates are permitted to go out of the workhouse to church or chapel on Sundays; and any minister may visit a member of his own congregation who may require his services.

The girls are educated in the workhouse; the boys go to the British and Foreign Schools in Malton.

It is not possible to convert this workhouse into a sufficient workhouse by any internal arrangements or alterations; a new workhouse is urgently required.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 13th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,483
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 157,157
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,883
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper, taken from recent returns made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 7½d.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

BRIDLINGTON WORKHOUSE.

Bridlington
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 4th of October 1866. It will accommodate 150 inmates, and has, on an average, about 40 persons in it, of whom 12 are old and infirm, six are able-bodied, and 22 are children.

The site is suitable, and the area so sufficient, that the house might, if necessary, be at any time enlarged, but the accommodation for the several classes of inmates is defective as regards the wards for the sick, which, although they are detached from the workhouse, are, in my opinion, too confined, and also contain, under the same roof, two small rooms for infectious cases. There is no bath-room in the infirmary, nor a tap of hot water, nor day rooms, nor separate accommodation for sick children, nor a room for a paid nurse, and are, in fact, poor and insufficient wards.

The ventilation, light, water supply (excepting that taps of hot water are required in various parts of the house), and the sanitary state of the house are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds and bedding are sufficient, but cocoa-nut fibre matting is wanted under each bed, and the utensils and conveniences for washing are insufficient.

The inmates are classified by sexes, and the adults are separated from the children.

There is no necessity for a resident medical man, but the Guardians should find all the drugs.

There is no paid nurse.

The inmates are permitted to go out of the workhouse to church or chapel on Sundays; and ministers not in communion with the Church of England are permitted to visit members of their own congregations. Of the 35 inmates here on the 4th of October, 16 were Dissenters.

The children are educated at the National Schools in Bridlington.

The diet and clothing is sufficient, and there is a small library in the workhouse; most of the inmates are aged and infirm, and their employments and recreations are necessarily inconsiderable. The walls of the day-rooms and the sick wards are without any such furniture as coloured prints, nor is there anything about these wards to awaken reflection or inspire hope. I find that the books of the library to which I have adverted are rarely circulated by the master or matron.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 27th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,371
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 107,820
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 3,211
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 8d.

Report of
H. B. Farnall,
Esq., C.B.
Bridlington
Workhouse.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

SCARBOROUGH WORKHOUSE.

Scarborough
Workhouse.

I INSPECTED this workhouse on the 3rd of October 1866. It is built to accommodate 247 inmates, and there are usually about 110 in it, of whom, probably, 70 are old and infirm, one or two able-bodied, and 39 are children.

The site of the building is good, its area is sufficient to enable the Guardians to enlarge the workhouse at any time, and, with the exception of the wards for girls, and the school-room, there is adequate accommodation for the several classes of inmates, and these exceptions the Guardians are prepared to remedy. Cholera wards have been lately built, and are well constructed, so that, in the event of there being no such disease to meet, these wards would give the Guardians ample means of separating infectious cases from the other sick inmates; there are other wards in the infirmaries of the workhouse which have been hitherto dedicated to infectious cases, but, as it seems to me, those wards are insufficient for their purpose.

There are no separate sick wards for children.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and the sanitary state of the workhouse are in a satisfactory condition.

The beds, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are sufficient.

There is a classification of the sexes and of adults and children, unless any of the latter should be in the sick wards. Almost all the inmates are old and infirm, or children under education, and for these but little employment is necessary or indeed possible; as regards their recreation, I think the Guardians should always place at their disposal a sufficient number of amusing and instructive books, and that the walls of the sick wards and of the day-rooms of the aged and infirm should be furnished with a few coloured prints calculated to awaken reflection, and to convey to them knowledge and instruction.

The diet and clothing is sufficient.

The medical officer supplies the drugs. It is unnecessary that he should be resident, but the Guardians should supply all drugs.

There is one paid nurse, and she has proved herself to be a good nurse; she had 30 cases to attend to when I inspected the house. There is no paid night nurse, but, in my opinion, there should be such an officer.

Of the 107 inmates whom I found in the house on the 3rd of October, 52 were Dissenters. All the inmates are permitted to attend either church or chapel out of the workhouse on Sundays. Ministers not in communion with the Church of England are permitted to visit their own people.

There is a school for girls in the workhouse, but the boys go to school out of the workhouse; it would be better, as it seems to me, that the boys should be educated in the workhouse.

I attended a special meeting of this Board of Guardians on the 11th of October last, when I brought the several matters referred to in this Report under their notice.

I subjoin a statement showing the pauperism of this union, and its cost:—

Population in 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,425
Usual pauperism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267
Per-centage of pauperism on population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
Rateable value in 1866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 188,432
Total relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-day 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 9,838
Amount in the pound of relief to the poor on the rateable value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. ½d.
Average weekly relief to each out-door pauper taken from returns recently made to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 9d.

24th January 1867.

(signed) H. B. Farnall.

REPORT of *N. E. Hurst, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 31st January 1867.

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WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

Sir,

Darlington, 31 January 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to me by your direction, dated the 16th of October last.

In accordance with your request I beg to report that, in the district under my supervision, there are 44 unions, one Gilbert Incorporation, and one single parish, all of which have workhouses, and in three of which, viz., Carlisle, Kendal, and Newcastle, there are two establishments.

I was directed to take charge of the district at the commencement of the parochial year 1851. Since that period a fourth of the workhouses (inclusive of Stockton, not yet completed) have been built, and may be considered to have been suitable for the accommodation of the poor at the time of their erection, but in some instances the rapid increase of population has since rendered them insufficient. The new workhouses are Bootle, Carlisle, and Whitehaven, in Cumberland; Auckland, Chester-le-street, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, Stockton, and Sunderland, in Durham; Morpeth in Northumberland, and Sedbergh in the West Riding of York. In Weardale Union, Durham, the Guardians are about to adopt a similar course. These improvements have not been effected without constant recommendation and discussion, by which means, during my connection with the district, large additions have been made to the important workhouses of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Durham, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, whilst in others of less importance an expenditure with the same object has been incurred.

I propose to refer to each workhouse alphabetically, and in county order, commencing with—

CUMBERLAND.

ALSTON-WITH-GARRIGILL.

THIS is an old parochial establishment, standing on the summit of a hill a short distance from the town of Alston. The number of inmates rarely exceed 40, and there is provision for 80. Its chief defect has been want of classification, which is now fairly provided for men, women, boys, and girls. The provision for sick and infectious cases is in the main building, and appears to be suitable, but the separation of the latter from the other sick inmates is probably not so complete as it should be, and there are no sick wards exclusively for children. In a separate building of two stories, distinct from the workhouse, and in the workhouse garden, there are four rooms used as receiving and vagrant wards for each sex. The ventilation, light, water supply, and drainage of the premises are satisfactory.

The beds are clean and comfortable, and the furniture, utensils, and conveniences for washing sufficient, and in good condition. Furniture.

The classification of the inmates is fairly carried out; their diet and clothing are good, and medical attendance sufficient. Inmates. Medical attendance.

The nursing is performed by the inmates. Nursing.

A weekly service is held on Wednesdays by the vicar of Alston, who performs the duties of chaplain gratuitously, and on Fridays by a Dissenting minister, at which the inmates who think proper are present, children excepted, and those who request it are visited by any minister they may desire. Chaplain.

The children are sent to two different schools in Alston, and receive a fair education. School.

I am not aware of the necessity for any immediate improvements in this workhouse. As to improvement.

BOOTLE.

This workhouse is a new building with ample accommodation for all classes, vagrants excepted. Its situation is pleasant, being surrounded by fields, and a short distance from the sea. The premises occupy two acres, and are adequate for 100 inmates. There are four rooms over the front of the building appropriated specially to the sick, and a nurses' room, opposite which is the lying-in ward. There is no distinct provision for infectious cases, nor are there separate sick wards for children. A good dining-hall and kitchen are provided. The domestic offices are clean, and yards are appropriated to each class. The ventilation, light, and sanitary state of the house are undoubtedly good, and there is a fair supply of water. Building.

The furniture, where new, consists of single iron bedsteads, but there are some old double bedsteads which should be replaced. Lavatories and baths are provided. Furniture.

The classification is fairly carried out, except that the infirm women occupy the girls' day-room, but which, from their small number, is not very material. The diet and clothing are suitable. Employment and recreation are found for the males in the workhouse garden, and, for the women, in household work. Inmates.

The medical attendance is regular when required. Medical attendance.

The nursing is performed by the paupers, who sleep in a room near the sick. There are bells communicating with the master's department in the male and female dormitories, but none in the sick wards. Nursing.

There is a voluntary chaplain, and the inmates who may be Dissenters have the privilege of attending a chapel in Bootle, if they request it. Chaplain.

The school, under the care of a schoolmistress, is fairly conducted. School.

The improvements required are vagrant wards. The number of vagrants are increasing, caused by new ironworks in the union. Vagrants are relieved in the receiving As to improvement.

Report of receiving wards, and occasionally in the male refractory ward, and by such means
N. E. Hurst, Esq. infection may be readily communicated.

BRAMPTON.

Building. This is an old parish workhouse adapted to the requirements of the union, and which, within a few years, has internally been much improved. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the town of Brampton, and the situation is airy and healthy. The workhouse is calculated to afford accommodation for 83 inmates. It adjoins a public road, and is walled round. Near the entrance, in a low range of buildings, there are a receiving ward, a bath-room and store-room, and two small vagrant wards, whose proximity to the main building being considered objectionable, the vagrants are now relieved in lodging-houses in the town of Brampton. In the main building the rooms are of two stories, and low. At the back of the premises there are hospital or infectious wards and various rooms for each sex, but the separation of infectious cases from the other sick inmates is incomplete. There are no separate sick wards for children. If seriously ill they are removed to the ordinary sick wards. The ventilation is not considered satisfactory by the medical officer, as the ventilators in the ceilings admit cold draughts, and are consequently often closed at night. The light is deficient, but the water supply and sanitary state of the workhouse are satisfactory.

Furniture. With respect to the furniture, the bedsteads are double; the bedding and utensils are clean and in good condition. The conveniences for washing are insufficient, as there are no lavatories, and, with the exception of the old men, the inmates have to wash in their respective day-rooms.

Inmates. The classification is fairly carried out. There are separate day-rooms and dormitories for men, women, boys, and girls. The establishment is suitable, and sufficient for the several classes, and a yard is appropriated to each of them. The same remark is applicable to the diet, clothing, and employment of the inmates.

Medical attendance. I believe the medical attendance to be regular.

Nursing. The nursing is performed by one pauper nurse. A night nurse is rarely required, but, when necessary, one of the inmates assists the regular nurse. There are no bells in the sick wards.

Chaplain. A clergyman of the Established Church attends voluntarily once a week to perform Divine service, but the inmates of all denominations have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship, and are visited in case of sickness by a minister of their own persuasion.

School. The children, averaging 9 boys and 12 girls, attend the national school in Brampton. Their progress is satisfactory.

As to improvement. The workhouse could not be materially improved except by rebuilding it on a larger area. The improvements considered requisite by the medical officer are separate wards for infectious diseases, and some alteration in the bath-room, at present so cold as to be unfit for use, except by very robust persons. The present inclosing wall shuts out light from the day-rooms, and is therefore objectionable. More light would be beneficial, especially to the children and lunatics.

CARLISLE.

There are two workhouses for this union; the principal establishment is a large and handsome erection at Fusehill, in the City of Carlisle; it is at present surrounded by open fields, and adjoins a public road. The other workhouse is at Harraby Hill, near Carlisle, and being occupied exclusively by children, may be considered as an industrial school.

New workhouse at Fusehill. The workhouse at Fusehill consists of large and spacious premises, erected in 1863, the area of which, including garden ground, is about six acres, and with the hospital, or infectious ward, is sanctioned to hold 478 inmates. It is divided into three blocks of buildings. At the entrance there is one of two stories, containing a porter's lodge, board-room, relieving officer's rooms, receiving and vagrant wards, with yards, baths, and disinfecting apparatus for clothing. The main

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main building is of three stories for the adults of each sex, a large and lofty dining-hall, store-rooms, kitchen, officer's apartments, and lying-in wards being in the centre. In each story there are well-ventilated corridors running through the entire length of the building between the day-rooms and dormitories, which are divided by doors to secure classification, and for this purpose there are staircases at both ends of the building as well as in the centre. The hospital, or infectious ward is a detached building of two stories, with airy rooms, and provision for 18 of each sex; an independent kitchen, wash-house, surgery, and apartments for a nurse. The centre of the building is occupied by the sick and infirm, and each end of it on both stories is applicable to fever and infectious complaints, but for which there is no separate entrance or staircase. If required, the sick and infirm would probably be removed into the ordinary dormitories in the main building. There are no separate sick wards for children, but for those above five years of age, provision is made at Harraby Hill. The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the premises are satisfactory.

The beds are clean and comfortable, the bedsteads are single, of wood and iron. Furniture. Four lavatories are provided on the ground floor, and four on the staircases. There are four waterclosets in the main building, and privies externally. In the hospital there are six waterclosets and every requisite convenience. There are baths in various parts of the premises, but, except in the receiving wards and hospital, hot water must be carried to them.

A good classification of the adults is obtained by various subdivisions of the premises, and six distinct yards, and for children above five years of age there is the establishment at Harraby Hill. I believe the diet to be good, and the inmates are well clothed. The men have workshops and stone-sheds for employment, as well as the cultivation of the garden and eight adjoining acres rented by the Guardians, under the inspection of a superintendent of labour. The women are engaged in making their own clothing, washing, and ironing, and for which there is a suitable laundry. Inmates.

The medical officer attends daily. All drugs are supplied by him. A resident practitioner is unnecessary. Medical attendance.

There is a paid nurse, who is assisted by the inmates, but no bells in the sick wards, or facilities for night communication. Nursing.

The Guardians decline to appoint a chaplain. The inmates have liberty to attend their respective places of worship on the Sabbath, and the sick and infirm, on request, are visited by their own ministers. A religious service is held in the dining-hall on the Sabbath, and once during the week by Nonconformist ministers, at which the attendance is voluntary. The same ministers visit the hospital weekly. Chaplain.

The medical officer suggests "the baths of the *itch* ward should be supplied with hot and cold water, and the baths in the house the same; an abundant supply of hot water is very desirable, both in the hospital and the house, for bathing purposes." As to improvements.

Harraby Hill establishment is a large and nearly square building of four stories, on an eminence, and with an alleged accommodation for 105 children. The dining-hall, kitchen, and domestic offices are on the ground floor. On the first floor there are rooms for the visiting committee, store-rooms, and officers' apartments, and on the second and third floors the dormitories for the boys and girls, that for the boys being at the top of the house. The master and matron sleep on the second floor, and the porter on the third. A low range of buildings at the entrance to the premises is used for a porter's lodge, a receiving ward, and a refractory ward. At the back, in a small yard, there is a hospital and wash-house, and opposite to the same, in another yard, a similar range of buildings, occupied by the schoolmistress, and as a tailor's shop and laundry. Further in the rear there are two school-rooms and play-grounds for boys and girls, an infant school being carved out of a part of the girls' school. Cases of infection are removed to Fusehill Workhouse. These premises occupy a very airy position, and are fairly supplied with water. Harraby Hill Industrial School.

The bed furniture is very clean. There are lavatories and waterclosets adjoining the school-rooms, and a large bath in the wash-house, in which the children are bathed once a week. Furniture.

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This house is exclusively appropriated to children between 5 and 16 years of age, who appear to be well fed and well clothed, and for recreation, gymnastic poles are provided both for boys and girls.

Inmates.

The medical officer is attentive, and finds his own drugs.

Medical attendance.

There are three paid nurses employed, who sleep in the hospital when requisite, but there are no bells for communication.

Nursing.

Chaplain.

There is no chaplain; the children attend the morning service every Sabbath at the Established Church, under the care of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and a Roman Catholic priest has recently made an application to the Guardians for a similar privilege in regard to some orphans.

Schools.

I believe the schools to be well conducted: 67 boys and 47 girls were in attendance at my recent visit. The boys are trained in four field classes, on three acres of adjoining land, and the girls in sewing, knitting, and household duties.

As to improvements.

The medical officer writes: "The hospital, so called, is altogether a wretched affair; fortunately the house is generally very healthy, but a new hospital is greatly needed."

I fully concur, as the cubical contents of the four rooms called the hospital are only estimated at 4,000 feet, and the number of children in this establishment has lately exceeded the maximum.

COCKERMOUTH.

Building.

THIS workhouse, pleasantly situated near the town of Cockermouth, is authorised to admit 355 inmates. The premises, sufficiently walled for protection, are nearly surrounded by a railway and two public roads. Ample provision is made for day-rooms, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-hall, and officers' apartments in the main building, which faces a small garden. An establishment for harmless lunatics of both sexes is on one side, and receiving wards and porter's lodge on the other, near the entrance. Two detached wards for infectious cases are at the foot of the garden. The female sick wards are over the large dining-hall in the main building. The male sick wards are in a separate building, at the back of the lunatic wards. These wards, both male and female, have a clean and comfortable appearance, and a portion of each is separately allotted to children. The walls of the day-rooms of the lunatics are furnished with prints, and the inmates have dominoes and newspapers for amusement. The ventilation, light, and sanitary state of the premises, are satisfactory, and an abundant supply of water in a short time is expected from the public waterworks of the town in lieu of the pumps in the different wards.

Furniture.

The house is furnished with single iron bedsteads, which, with the bedding, are in good condition. There are no lavatories, but tubs and baths are provided in the outhouses in the different yards, and in which there are waterclosets.

Inmates.

A classification of men, women, boys, and girls is fairly carried out, and there are separate staircases for the different classes. The diet and clothing are satisfactory. The male inmates are employed in oakum picking and stone breaking; the females in washing, sewing, knitting, and household work. There are tailors', shoemakers', and joiners' shops, and all the clothing, coffins, and joiner's work are made on the premises.

Medical attendance and nursing.

The medical attendance is regular. The nursing is performed solely by the inmates, who sit up at night when necessary. Bells are provided in the sick wards, communicating with the porter's room.

Chaplain.

There is a paid chaplain, and those not in communion with the Church of England are allowed to attend their own chapels, and when sick are visited by any minister they desire, on making it known to the master or matron.

School.

The school is fairly conducted; the School Inspector reports favourably at his last visit. Some of the boys are industrially occupied in the garden, and the girls are trained in domestic occupations.

As to improvements.

The medical officer considers the improvements essential are waterclosets, lavatories, and baths for the sick wards; paid nurses to superintend the present pauper

pauper nurses; one or more additional windows to the men's No. 2 hospital ward. Additional space for airing, and a recreation ground; the latter is very desirable, but difficult, in consequence of negotiations for the purchase of some adjoining land having hitherto failed.

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LONGTOWN.

THIS workhouse is the old Arthuret Parochial Establishment, adapted by additions to the wants of the union on its formation. It is about two miles from the village of Longtown, to which there is a good road. It has receiving and vagrant wards, the latter a stable, with a division for the sexes. A fourfold classification is attempted, but imperfectly executed in consequence of the building being ill-arranged and inconvenient. At one end of it there are rooms appropriated to the female sick, whilst detached from the main building, and adjoining the vagrant wards, but distinct from them, are male sick wards. There are no detached infectious wards for either sex, but two rooms in the main building, with separate entrances on the ground floor, are used for the purpose. There are four yards adjoining the house, which is nearly surrounded by land, about six acres, cultivated by the inmates. Apparently, the situation is healthy, and illness usually confined to the aged and infirm. Water is supplied to the house by a pump in the back kitchen, but from necessity it is supplemented by water obtained from a burn adjoining the premises.

The bedsteads are nearly all of wood, and if the house were full, the inmates would sleep two in a bed. The beds and bedding are clean, the chaff with which the former are stuffed is renewed once or twice a year.

The classification, as previously observed, is imperfect. The authorised number of inmates is 130, but they rarely exceed 70 or 75. Their diet, clothing, employment, recreation, and medical attendance I believe to be properly attended to, and satisfactory.

The sick are attended by two pauper nurses, who sleep in the same room with the patients.

There is a paid chaplain, but every license is given the inmates as to attendance on their own ministers. The master states he sends for any minister whose presence may be desired by an inmate.

There are generally from 20 to 30 boys and girls in school, who are fairly educated and industrially trained; the boys by digging in the garden, and the girls in sewing, knitting, and other household duties.

No great improvement can be carried out with the present building. The Guardians have from time to time acquiesced in various details for this object, and I do not advise further alteration. A new house on a site nearer the centre of the union would be the most desirable measure.

PENRITH.

IN this establishment considerable improvement has latterly been effected. The site, in a garden of nearly four acres, is surrounded by fields, is adjacent to two public roads, and is about half-a-mile from the town of Penrith. The premises, of two stories, are built in the form of a square, within which there are included day-rooms and dormitories for four classes, and receiving and vagrant wards at each end of the front building. The officers' apartments are in the centre, in proximity to the lying-in ward, dining-hall, and domestic offices, and there is a porter's lodge and a committee-room on each side of the entrance-hall. The school-rooms for boys and girls are suitable, and adjoining their dormitories the schoolmaster and schoolmistress have apartments. There are playgrounds for children, and yards for the adults. The accommodation is for 223 inmates, but they rarely exceed half that number. New infectious wards have been provided, but the medical officer considers the isolation of sick from infectious cases requires improvement. There are no separate sick wards for children. The light, ventilation, and sanitary condition of the house are satisfactory, but the water supply is inadequate.

The bedsteads and bedding are clean and in good order; and for the sick, infirm, and weak-minded, there are single beds. The boys and girls have lavatories,

- Report of N. E. Hurst, Esq. tories, but there are none for the adults. There is a watercloset near the male infirmary, but the water is uncertain, as it is dependent on a supply from the roof.
- Inmates. By means of separate day-rooms and yards for men, women, boys, and girls, a classification is obtained. The diet and clothing are satisfactory; the men are engaged in the cultivation of the garden and agricultural pursuits; the women make and repair their own clothing, and have a suitable laundry and washhouse.
- Medical attendance and nursing. The medical officer attends regularly when necessary. There are no paid nurses, nor any bells for communication with the authorities.
- Chaplain. There is a chaplain, who is attentive to his duties. The usual privilege is accorded to Dissenting inmates to attend the service of their own ministers.
- School. The school is under the control of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress. At my recent visit the numbers in attendance were, 17 boys and 18 girls.
- As to improvements. The chaplain reports favourably of the progress of both schools. The boys are sometimes occupied in digging and planting the garden. The girls sew and knit.
- As to improvements. The supply of water to this house requires attention, and it is desirable the infectious wards should be more distinct from the main building.

WHITEHAVEN.

- Building. This workhouse was built in 1854. The arrangements are good, and the sanitary position excellent; it is about a mile south of Whitehaven, with which there is direct communication by a public road. This road is the eastern boundary, and on the remaining sides a wall and fence separate it from the open fields. The area of the premises is five acres, and 410 is the authorised number of inmates. The building in front is two, and the main building is three stories; the master's office, porter's lodge, and receiving wards, with baths and yards, are on each side of the entrance-hall in the front building, and at each end there are vagrant wards for both sexes. The sick and lying-in wards, which are small, are in the second story of the front building, but no special sick rooms are set apart for children. A large dining-hall, with a covered passage on each side, connect the front and main buildings. In the main building there are day-rooms and dormitories, work-rooms, laundries, and yards for the different classes, and the domestic offices are spacious and well-arranged. The fever or infectious ward is a detached building at the north-west corner; it is now generally filled by the sick and infirm, and there is consequently no exclusive provision for infectious cases. These premises are well ventilated, lighted, and supplied with water; the sick and infectious wards have the advantage of lavatories and waterclosets.
- Furniture. The bedsteads, bedding, and furniture are new, and in good condition.
- Inmates. A good classification is obtained, as the premises are built on an uniform plan, and a line drawn through the centre of the front and main buildings would divide the sexes. The diet and clothing are satisfactory, and the adjoining garden provides employment and recreation.
- Medical attendance and nursing. The nursing is performed by the inmates, but a paid nurse would be more satisfactory, as the number of sick averages 30 by the medical officer's book. The medical officer attends as frequently and regularly as necessary.
- Chaplain. A paid chaplain is appointed. Dissenting inmates have the privilege of attending their own ministers, and of visits from them on request.
- Schools. The schools are conducted by a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and the chaplain reports favourable progress is made by the children. The boys are industrially occupied in the garden, and the girls in washing and ironing, for which purpose they have a laundry. Poles and other gymnastic apparatus are erected in the boys' yard.
- As to improvements. The essential improvements are larger sick wards, as the inmates at my recent visit were in excess of the authorised number, and distinct provision for infectious

tious cases, as I at the same time observed a girl with the itch in a dormitory with a number of sick and infirm inmates.

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WIGTON.

THE site of this workhouse in a sanitary point of view is remarkably suitable; it is conveniently placed on some rising ground near the Wigton Railway Station, which is a short distance from the town; it is sanctioned to hold 255 inmates, and the area of the premises is four acres. The building is uniform and nearly square, of two stories, arranged for six classes with separate yards for each. A spacious fever and sick ward at the back was added in 1862, and to which from the centre of the main building, there is a covered passage dividing the male and female yards. On the right and left of the entrance to the main building there are proper receiving wards and baths, and in the main building day-rooms and dormitories for all classes, including male and female lunatics. The rooms are low but not overcrowded. The ventilation is very good and the light sufficient, but the water supply is uncertain, as, for washing purposes, it is dependent on a collection from the roofs of the buildings; when deficient it is procured from three wells on the premises, but the water from these sources is excessively hard. Water for drinking purposes must be carried a distance of 200 or 300 yards. The general sanitary state of the workhouse is good. In the fever or sick ward at the back, the upper story is appropriated to infectious cases, and the ground floor to the sick and infirm. There are separate entrances and separate provision for each sex, with baths, lavatories, and other conveniences, and the medical officer thinks the arrangements ample to secure the necessary separation. In this ward the rooms are 12 feet in height and have spacious passages for communication.

Building

The general appearance of the beds, bedding, and furniture is clean and satisfactory.

Furniture.

The classification is fully carried out, and the diet and clothing are of a good description. There is an abundance of employment for the men on the land adjoining the workhouse, and the women are engaged in domestic duties.

Inmates.

I believe the medical officer to be efficient and attentive in the discharge of his duties, but his salary is only 15 *l.* per annum, and he finds all medicines.

Medical attendance.

One female nurse attends to the male and female wards in the hospital. If infectious cases are brought in, a special nurse is hired; otherwise there are no paid nurses or attendants of any kind. There are no bells in the establishment, excepting one communicating between the hospital and the master's rooms.

Nursing.

There is a chaplain who attends the workhouse at least twice a week, but all the inmates have the option of attending their own churches and chapels on the Sabbath; the Roman Catholics and Dissenters are visited by their priest and ministers when their services are requested.

Chaplain.

The children in two schools at my recent visit were respectively 11 boys and 12 girls. Their number has latterly diminished, but the School Inspector reports more favourably of their progress, in which he is confirmed by the chaplain. The boys are industrially trained in the workhouse garden; the girls in sewing, knitting, repairing their own clothing, and other domestic duties.

School.

The water supply may be remedied in a short time through a water company, for which an Act has been recently obtained for Wigton. More ample lavatories are required for the lunatic and able-bodied wards. Bells are needed to communicate with the nurses in the hospital, and with the master and matron in the other parts of the workhouse. Although the nursing is satisfactory at present, the medical officer considers the propriety of having a casual female nurse to attend the male sick questionable, and for the lunatic wards, that the master should be empowered to hire a strong attendant or two, when necessary, to watch a doubtful case, as recently the old man in attendance was all but strangled by a dangerous lunatic before he could be removed to an asylum.

As to improvements.

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COUNTY OF DURHAM.

AUCKLAND.

Building. THIS workhouse, near the railway station on the outskirts of the rapidly increasing town of Bishop Auckland, is of recent erection, but to which considerable additions have since been made. It is a well-built edifice, and the sanitary condition is satisfactory. The area of the premises, including a garden in front and at the back, is upwards of an acre, and the accommodation is sanctioned for 184 inmates. The workhouse consists of three blocks of buildings, to which a fourth for infectious cases is about to be added. In the front portion, which is of two stories, on the ground-floor, right and left of the gateway, boys and girls' day-rooms, a school-room, apartments for a schoolmistress, a bath-room for children, Board-room for the Guardians, porter's lodge, and refractory wards are provided; and over the same, dormitories for boys and girls, with staircases for each sex, have been recently erected. At the back of this building there are yards for boys and girls, divided by the road to the main building, which is also of two stories. The officers' apartments, dining-hall, kitchen, and domestic offices are in the centre; right and left there are corridors on each floor, and rooms for the adults. In the yards at the back of the main building there are stone sheds on the male side, and laundry, wash-house, and bakery on the female side; and further in the rear a range of buildings of one story devoted to sick and infectious cases, and to inmates on their admission.

The accommodation for the sick in this building is limited, preventing their effectual separation from cases of infection, and there are no separate sick wards for children.

Furniture. The bedsteads are of iron, and for the males, and in the sick wards, they are single. For the females some of them are double. The bedding is very clean; the beds are stuffed with wheat and oat chaff, which is changed at regular intervals. There are two waterclosets in the main building, and privies with open pits in other parts of the premises, which are emptied, whitewashed, and disinfected with chloride of lime.

Inmates. The classification is fully carried out. The diet and clothing are good; employment is provided in stone-breaking and gardening for the men; and for females, household work and nursing.

Medical attendance. The medical officer is regular in his attendance, and supplies his own drugs.

Nursing. The nursing is not considered satisfactory by the medical officer, as the number of sick on his book always exceeds 20, and there are no paid nurses. No bells are hung in any of the sick wards.

Chaplain. There is a voluntary chaplain, who has a service every Sunday, and visits the sick and the school during the week. The inmates who are able attend their respective places of worship every Sunday morning, and are visited by their respective ministers when they desire it. The Roman Catholics are attended by their priest.

School. The children are under the care of a schoolmistress. Their number is about 40, including boys and girls. The School Inspector at his last visit reports, "The children passed a tolerable examination, but those of them who were present at my last visit have not made so much progress in arithmetic as they ought to have done since that period." In this mixed school the children are generally very young.

As to improvements. Plans have been prepared and approved by the Board, which will meet the defects mentioned as to the sick and infectious cases, leaving the question of nursing for future consideration.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Building. THE Guardians of this union a few years since wisely determined to sell their old workhouse and build the present edifice, which was opened for the reception of inmates in 1856. The authorised number is 164, but it has never amounted to 100. The area of the premises is four acres conveniently situated on the outside

outside of the village of Chester-le-Street, and is separated by a low wall and iron railings from the turnpike road between Newcastle and Durham. A short distance from the wall there is a range of buildings of one story, with a gateway in the centre, in which are a board room, waiting room, porter's lodge, receiving, refractory and vagrant wards, with suitable yards and baths. Between this and the main building there is a garden cultivated by the inmates. In the main building, which consists of two stories, the inmates are well classified. There is a passage running through the centre of the building both on the ground and first floors with doors into the rooms on both sides for the use of the officers, but the inmates ascend to their dormitories by six separate staircases; two for men, two for women, one for boys, and one for girls. On the ground floor there is a large dining hall in the centre of the building, and near to it a kitchen and store rooms for provisions. A good school-room is in the front of the main building. At the back of the main building and separated from it by two yards are the sick wards of two stories; two rooms for men and two for women, and at each end of the sick wards there are rooms of one story for infectious cases with distinct yards for these four divisions. The premises are walled round and well supplied with water and have water-closets for each ward. The ventilation, light, and sanitary condition are satisfactory.

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The beds, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are sufficient in Furniture.
supply, clean, and in good order.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment and recreation of the inmates are Inmates.
satisfactory, and the medical officer attentive. Medical attend-
ance.

There is provision for nurses in the sick and infectious wards, but no paid Nursing.
nurse has hitherto been requisite. The nursing is performed by the inmates. Bells are provided in the main building at the top of the different staircases, ringing outside the master's bedroom, to which the inmates at night have access. There is also a large bell ringing outside the sick wards with which the inmates have communication.

There is no paid chaplain. The inmates have the privilege of attending their Chaplain.
own places of worship on Sundays, and are visited when sick by their respective ministers.

The schoolmistress is a recent appointment. She appears to be a competent School.
instructress, having upwards of 20 boys and girls under her charge, whose education I believe to be progressive. The boys are occasionally occupied in the garden, and some of them are formed into a drum and fife band. The girls sew, knit, scour, and make their own beds.

This establishment, I consider, one of the best conducted in my district.

DARLINGTON.

The condition of these premises is unsatisfactory. The sick wards for the Building.
males are small and confined, and the provision for infectious cases in so populous a district is too limited. The dormitories for the males are in a very old building, alleged to have been formerly part of a bishop's palace, to which the parish workhouse of Darlington is an addition. The yards have doors between them, which from necessity are frequently unlocked. The day rooms for able-bodied men and boys in a detached building joining their respective yards are very small and uncomfortable, and the way to that for the boys is by a steep and narrow staircase. The vagrant wards at one end of this building are similarly objectionable. The day-room for the old men, and the dining-hall, not 10 feet in height, are a portion of the old palace; the dining-hall is frequently crowded; it adjoins a small scullery on a higher level, through which the inmates pass to the dining-hall from that part of the building formerly the parish workhouse, appropriated to day-rooms and dormitories for women, the school-room, and the occupation of the officers.

The premises are confined in area, and the day-rooms and dormitories are not sufficiently lofty or spacious. In the opinion of the medical officer the ventilation, light, and general sanitary state of the building are defective. There is an abundant supply of water in the yards, but not in the interior, and the arrange-

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ments for lavatories and waterclosets are defective. It will be collected from these details that the workhouse is most unsuitable for the reception of the authorised number, 115 inmates, and as the space in the hospitals cannot properly accommodate more than 20 in a union population of 30,000, a larger and more commodious establishment is urgently required. The hospital was intended for both sexes, but it is now appropriated exclusively to males, and the female hospital is a recent erection. The medical officer does not consider satisfactory provision is made for separating infectious cases from the other sick inmates, and there are no separate sick wards for children.

Furniture.

Single bedsteads are not generally provided, but the bedding and furniture are clean and in good condition.

Inmates.

The classification is very defective, being confined to a separation of the sexes; the diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.

Medical attendance.

The medical officer attends daily; he supplies his own drugs, cod liver oil and quinine excepted.

Nursing.

In the opinion of this officer the nursing is unsatisfactory. There is a paid male and female nurse, and arrangements are proposed for better attendance by increasing their number.

Chaplain.

A chaplain has not been appointed; all the inmates have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship on the Sabbath, and would be visited by ministers of their own persuasion, if requested.

School.

The school appears to be fairly conducted by the present schoolmistress. The number of children at my last visit were 16 boys and 11 girls. The School Inspector reports favourably; some of the boys are formed into a drum and fife band.

As to improvements.

The improvements most required are better accommodation for sick and infectious cases, and more complete classification, larger day-rooms, dining-hall, and vagrant wards. The Guardians are aware of these defects, but the great object with them has been to provide what is needful by additions to the present buildings in lieu of erecting a new workhouse, which I have always advised. Plans have been prepared, and are at present under their consideration; but the site of the workhouse premises is the property of the parish of Darlington, and not of the union, rendering the propriety of the proceeding questionable, unless it could be purchased and the area further extended to meet prospectively the necessities of this manufacturing and rapidly increasing district.

DURHAM.

Building.

THIS is a clean and comfortable establishment, which has been considerably enlarged to meet the increasing necessities of the union. The estimated accommodation, with recent additions, is 136. The site is elevated and on a sandy soil. The area of the premises, including the garden and field in which it is placed, is three acres. The buildings have a southern aspect, and are surrounded by a low wall and wooden palings. They consist of a front and back range, divided from each other by four yards, but joined in the centre, in which there are the apartments of the officers communicating internally with all the wards, excepting those of the men. In the front range, there are a board room, dining-hall, male and female receiving wards, and officers' apartments, and on the first floor, dormitories for boys and girls, which are separated by the officers' apartments. The range of buildings at the back on the ground floor has day rooms and sick rooms for both sexes, with dormitories above. There is a long corridor at the north side on the ground floor, with large windows looking into the garden and field, and in which there are refractory wards and a school-room above. On the south side of the premises there are two vagrant wards, an infectious ward, a fever ward, and two rooms for married couples; and on the east side a fever ward for men. The general arrangements appear satisfactory, except that sick wards for children are not provided, and the size of the school-room, used for both boys and girls, averaging 50, is too limited. The light and ventilation in some of the apartments are not considered by the medical officer so good as is desirable.

able. The water supply is abundant, and the sanitary condition of the work-house satisfactory.

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The furniture is in good condition, and single iron bedsteads are generally used. The rooms are very clean and comfortable; the master and matron, who have held their offices 17 years, are most attentive in the performance of their duties. The conveniences for washing and cleanliness are in good order. There are two large fixed and immovable baths for general use, as well as one for the vagrants, with an abundance of towels, one bath towel being allowed to every inmate on taking a bath once a week.

Furniture.

The classification, diet, and clothing are satisfactory. Employment and recreation are provided for the men and boys in the garden. The women and girls wash, bake, sew, knit, and make, as far as possible, their own clothing.

Inmates.

The medical attendance is regular.

Medical attend-
ance.

There is one paid nurse, who by day and night is assisted by the inmates.

Nursing.

A chaplain performs Divine service in the workhouse on the Sabbath, but dissenting inmates have an opportunity of attending their own minister, if they desire it.

Chaplain.

The school is well conducted under the supervision of an excellent school-mistress, and a brass band has been formed for the boys under the tuition of a paid musician.

School.

Excepting as to the size of the school-room and separate sick wards for children, the general arrangements of the house are in every respect creditable.

As to improve-
ments.

EASINGTON.

THIS small establishment is situated on a healthy site, near the village of Easington, about one mile and a half from the German Ocean. The arrangements are imperfect, although latterly improved, by which the accommodation is now alleged to be for 70 inmates; but this number has not been sanctioned. In the main building there are day-rooms and dormitories for the usual division of men, women, boys, and girls, and a yard for each class. Until a recent date there was only one staircase to the dormitories for each sex, but a day-room, laundry, and dormitories have lately been built for the women in the women's yard, and by which arrangement the former dormitories of the women are available for the girls. The rooms in this workhouse are low, and the dining-hall small. In the centre there are the apartments of the master and matron, and the lying-in wards; and in front of the premises there is a low range of buildings divided by a gateway. On the right of the gateway the board-room, female infectious and vagrant wards, and on the left the porter's lodge, male receiving ward, bath-room, male infectious ward, workroom, dormitory for old men and male vagrant wards. There are two day rooms on the ground floor adjoining the centre building appropriated to old and infirm women. Otherwise there are no wards exclusively for the sick, except the male infectious ward.

Building.

The medical officer reports the ventilation as imperfect, but that the light, water supply, and sewage are satisfactory; the correctness of the report as to the two latter appears doubtful, as at my last inspection the lavatories, of which there is one in each yard, were not all supplied with water, and the privies adjoining them were offensive.

The furniture, bedsteads, bedding, utensils, and conveniences for washing are in a satisfactory state, but there are only two movable baths besides the fixed bath near the male receiving ward.

Furniture.

The classification of the inmates is imperfect; the boys on going to bed use the men's staircase, and on going to school must pass through the men's yard. I hear no complaints as to the diet, clothing, or medical attendance, which I believe to be satisfactory.

Inmates.

Medical attend-
ance.

The nursing is performed by the inmates under the supervision of the matron. There are no bells, except that of the porter. The master and matron are the

Nursing.

Report of N. E. Hurst, Esq. only paid officers; a daughter acts as an assistant without pay or appointment; but as the master is also relieving officer, her regular appointment is desirable.

Chaplain. There is a voluntary chaplain, and all the inmates have the privilege of attending on the Sabbath their own places of worship.

School. The children, six boys and six girls, at my recent visit attended the National School. On the same occasion I brought under the notice of the Guardians the necessity of better sick wards, as recommended by the medical officer. A female receiving ward, a dead-house, and larger day-rooms for boys and girls are essential as the requirements of the union are increasing.

As to improvements.

GATESHEAD.

Building. THE situation of this workhouse is airy and elevated, being built on the top of a gentle rise, sloping from the building to the east, west, and south. The foundation is a rock. Three sides are surrounded by a wall, and the garden on the eastern or entrance side is separated from a public road by a low fence. The area of the premises is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The buildings have been erected at different periods. The main building, and small range of buildings in front, in 1836, to which the present infirmary was soon afterwards added. At a subsequent date, at each end of the building, provision was made for boys and girls. In 1860 a large hospital at the back of the premises was added. Recently a small fever or infectious ward was built, which is now set apart for cases of itch, and diseases of the skin, and during the past year, fever being very prevalent in the union, a spacious temporary fever hospital of wood, covered with slates, was erected. There is a carriage-way to the premises from the public road through the garden before mentioned, leaving, on the right, the temporary fever wards and a stone yard, and afterwards, through an iron gate, with a low wall and palisades on each side, the latter extending the entire front of the workhouse. After passing through the iron gate, which is under the control of a paid porter (a new appointment), on the right there is a female receiving ward, bath-room, female vagrant ward, girls' wash-house and laundry, and, detached, the small fever or infectious ward. On the left a porter's lodge, master's office, boys' school-room, two wards for infants, male receiving and vagrant wards. The receiving and vagrant wards open into the garden, the remainder into the boys' and girls' yards at the back. The rooms in this range of buildings have latterly been improved, but require more height, particularly the boys' school-room, which is frequently overcrowded; the cubical contents being 4,792 feet, and the average number of boys 42. After passing the porter's lodge, through the gateway in the centre of this low range of buildings, the girls' ward is on the right, which includes a school-room and dormitories, with schoolmistress's apartments. The rooms in this building are commodious, and have the advantage of excellent lavatories. Facing them, on the opposite side of the workhouse, there is the boys' ward. The building is not so large as that for the girls, but includes day-room, lavatories, and two large dormitories. Apartments for a schoolmaster are provided in the main building.

The main building is entered by a road from the gateway, which being walled on each side, divides the yards of the boys and the girls. It is of two stories, with corridors in the centre, and includes day-rooms, dormitories, dining-hall, lying-in ward and store-rooms. There are some objectionable cellars below, which, excepting as workshops, coal cellar, and larder, are not occupied. The classification is secured by a division in the centre of the building, in which there is a hall, with staircase, enabling the officers to reach the first floor, where, on one side are the male, and on the opposite the female dormitories. The dining-hall is too small for the general number of inmates; the day-rooms and dormitories are low, and some of them frequently overcrowded, although the space sanctioned for each inmate is on a reduced scale as compared with that of Dr. Todd. The kitchen and master's apartments are in the main building, the back of which looks into the male and female yards. In the former there is a workshop, and in the latter a laundry and wash-house, and a room for infirm women. At the bottom of these yards there is the infirmary of two stories for each sex. The rooms are very small, and have a confined appearance. There is a kitchen attached. In the garden at the back, and facing the south, a large and substantial hospital has been built to receive 86 inmates; it is of two stories, and the arrangements in this part

of the establishment are excellent. The accommodation of this workhouse, sanctioned by the Board, and estimated for additions by the medical officer, is as follows:—

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	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.	
Main building - - - - -	57	85	142	
	Boys.	Girls.		
Boys' and Girls' buildings - - - - -	56	37	93	
	Men.	Women.	Nurses.	
Hospital (erected in 1860) - - - - -	39	40	7	86
Infectious, or Skin and Itch wards - - - - -	4	4	3	11
Temporary Fever Hospital - - - - -	18	18	4	40
	TOTAL - - -			372

The medical officer states "the ventilation is good, and the rooms are well lighted; there are windows which open from each room into the corridors, and at the end of each corridor is a window or door, which causes a thorough current of air." The water supply, from two sources, is satisfactory. "The drainage is good, the natural inclination of the ground assisting in this respect. The drains are continually flushed, as the waste pipe of the water tanks (into which the 'well water' is pumped several times a day) communicates with the sewers."

With regard to the beds and bedding, the rugs and bed furniture throughout the building are of an inferior character, and the adult inmates sleep two in a bed. Attention does not appear to be sufficiently given by the officers to changing the straw with which the mattresses are stuffed, and the tick of them is not washed so often as is requisite. I have observed these defects particularly in the receiving and vagrant wards. In the hospital the beds are filled with flock, and emptied and picked occasionally. Single iron bedsteads, except in the main building, are provided. The only lavatories are those placed in the boys' and girls' wards, and the hospital. Waterclosets are also provided for the hospital. Furniture.

As regards classification with the children, it is fairly carried out. The diet is a generous one; but the clothing is of an inferior description. Employment is given to the men in breaking stones, picking oakum, and working in the garden, and to the women in washing and cleaning. Inmates.

The medical attendance is satisfactory; this officer supplies his own drugs, save quinine and cod-liver oil. A resident medical officer is unnecessary. Medical officer.

There are two paid female nurses in the hospital who perform night duty alternately when requisite. Two paid nurses are attached to the temporary fever hospital, and a pauper nurse superintends the skin and itch wards. Nursing.

There is no paid chaplain. The inmates, excepting able-bodied women, have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship. A clergyman of the Established Church attends voluntarily to perform Divine service on Wednesday evenings, and visits the sick when requested. Two religious services are held in the dining-hall on Sundays by Dissenting ministers, who visit the sick of their own creed, and the Roman Catholic inmates are visited by their priest. Chaplain.

The management of the girls' school is creditable; but the progress made by the boys is uncertain. The School Inspector reports—"The girls passed a creditable examination; the boys' school has deteriorated, owing to the frequent change of teachers that have lately taken place, but will, I hope, improve under the present schoolmaster." School.

Refractory wards are required, the necessity of which I have several times brought under notice, and the want of them induced the master on a recent occasion to confine an inmate in the dead-house. It is desirable the garden in front As to improvements.

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front of the workhouse premises should be walled in, and a porter's lodge erected, adjoining the public road, as the present infectious wards are in the garden outside the entrance gate, enabling the friends of the inmates at all times to visit them, and facilitating the dissemination of fever throughout the neighbourhood. As to further improvements, I regret my suggestion a few years since of an entirely new workhouse was not adopted. In matters of detail the medical officer considers "waterclosets are required for males and females, which could be built at the end of the corridors in the main building, and for boys and girls on the stair-head landing. At present no provision is made should an inmate require such a convenience at night." If the present temporary fever hospital is removed, a new infectious ward would be essential; but a new workhouse on a different site would best meet the requirements of the growing population of the union, and in which the produce of the sale of the present workhouse would materially assist.

HARTLEPOOL.

Building.

THIS is a new workhouse opened for the reception of inmates in September 1861, and authorised to accommodate 209 inmates, exclusive of 14 in the vagrant wards. The site occupies four acres, half of which is cultivated, and is surrounded by fields without any building near to it; the land is drained, and the premises are walled out from the road leading from Hartlepool to the village of Elwick; the largest number of inmates has been 107, and at present there is ample space for all classes. A paid porter lives in a room on one side of the gateway or arch at the entrance, joined to which, on each side, are receiving and vagrant wards, with baths and proper accommodation. The main building has a four-fold classification, is two stories high, with separate staircases and yards for each class. At the back of the main building, and separate from it, there are sick and infectious wards, with accommodation for 52, half of which are intended to be appropriated to each sex, with a further subdivision for sick or for infectious cases. These wards are two stories high, and have four distinct entrances and staircases. The walls are only white-washed; if they were plastered it might add to their comfort. There are no separate sick wards for children. I believe the ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse to be satisfactory.

Furniture.

Single iron bedsteads are provided, and the bedding, utensils, and other conveniences are clean and in good condition.

Inmates.

The classification is fairly carried out, and the diet and clothing are of a good description.

Medical attendance and nursing.

The medical duties are properly performed. A paid female nurse, who sleeps on the first floor, has the special care of the sick wards, and has the assistance of two male pauper nurses.

Chaplain.

There is a paid chaplain; but those who desire it have the option of attending their own minister or priest, or of being visited by them during illness.

School.

The school is conducted by a schoolmistress; the School Inspector reports favourably of their progress. The girls are taught to sew, and are sometimes employed in other domestic duties. The boys who are occupied in the garden have considerably increased in number, so that a schoolmaster may now be requisite.

As to improvement.

The plastering of the sick wards would probably conduce to the comfort of the inmates.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

Building.

UNTIL the year 1864 the old parish workhouse of Houghton, with additions, was considered by the Guardians ample for the requirements of the union. The rooms were small and low, and the classification limited to a separation of the sexes. Sick wards in a distinct building were then added, but from necessity, being used as receiving wards, vagrant wards, laundry, and general purposes, were insufficient for the growing necessities of the population. During several years the Guardians opposed the idea of a new workhouse on a new site, and I am not aware of any stronger instance than that of Houghton, in which a compulsory power

power for its enforcement would have been more advantageous. In lieu of it, and to preserve the fabric of the old house, in which every room for its size and height ought to have been condemned, the Guardians have at an expense of nearly 3,000 £, exclusive of furniture, endeavoured to carry out a fourfold classification, and which the Board were unwillingly obliged to adopt. It is difficult to define the present arrangements; the old workhouse, with considerable additions, is traversed by numerous passages in various directions; the old portion being devoted to women and girls, and the new to men and boys. To the dormitories of these classes there are separate staircases. The dining-hall is spacious, and the same may be said of the Board-room. There are four yards, one for each class; but through all of which carts and men going to and from the pump, which supplies a cistern at the top of the workhouse with water, must constantly pass, and through three of these yards the boys in going to and returning from school. The house has been recently painted throughout. The situation in the small market town of Houghton-le-Spring is not overcrowded by adjoining dwellings, but the latter shut out the premises from the public road, and with which the workhouse is connected by a narrow path or cart-way. The house is now authorised to admit 158 inmates, and as of that number a moiety has not been admitted, the accommodation may be said to be ample. There is sufficient provision for the sick; but in cases of infection, for males there is only one room, said to be for three, and there is no yard attached to it. The female infectious wards consist of two rooms, one over the other, with a distinct yard, and are part of the same building as the sick wards for males and females, each of which has distinct yards. Lavatories are required in the sick and infectious wards, in which are two fixed baths. There are no separate sick wards for children, and the questions of ventilation, light, and water supply, if the workhouse were full, might be matters for discussion. There are receiving and vagrant wards near the entrance, with a bath attached.

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The iron bedsteads recently purchased are good, but more are required, and some additional furniture. The bedding is in a satisfactory state. Furniture.

A fourfold classification is intended to be carried out. The diet is fair, and proper attention appears to be given to the clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates. The men pump the water for the house, and the women are occupied in the performance of domestic duties. Inmates.

The medical officer I believe to be attentive to his duties. The nursing in the sick wards is performed by two paid female nurses, but there is no accommodation for them in the sick wards. The only provision for night nursing is by pauper nurses, sleeping in the same room with the patients. There are no bells in the sick wards for communication during the night, which are desirable. Medical attendance and nursing.

A voluntary chaplain holds a service once a week in the dining-hall, at which all who think proper are present. Roman Catholics and Dissenters on making the request are attended by their own priest or minister. All the inmates have the privilege on the Sabbath of attending their respective places of worship. Chaplain.

The small number of children are sent to the National school; they are all very young; their industrial training is confined to domestic matters. School.

The improvements chiefly requisite are more space for the sick wards, with lavatories for the same; a larger male infectious ward, and bells for the sick wards. As to improvement.

LANCHESTER.

THIS is a small establishment, stated to be capable of accommodating 83 inmates. The site, inclusive of a small garden in front, comprises an area of nearly an acre near to the village of Lanchester, close to a railway embankment objectionably overlooking the premises. The arrangements of the house are unsatisfactory. The principal portion facing the garden is of two stories, in which are a dining-hall, dormitories for girls, receiving wards, lying-in wards, store-room, kitchen, officers' apartments, and refractory ward. There are two yards, one of which is sub-divided, by which means a small room for infirm women and a day-room for children, are in some measure distinct. At the back of these yards there are buildings of a single story, which include a laundry and very low dormitories and day-rooms for each sex. There is an infectious ward of two rooms.

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rooms on the second storey of the front building, with an external staircase, but for the adult sick, excepting two very small rooms, there is no other provision than their respective dormitories. There are separate sick wards for children, but they are on the same stair-head with the lying-in ward. The vagrant wards and yards near the porter's lodge at the entrance are suitable. The ventilation of the day-rooms and dormitories is imperfect; but the light, supply of water, and sanitary condition of the workhouse is stated to be satisfactory.

Furniture.

The furniture is of an inferior character. The bedsteads are of iron, but double, and many of them worthless. Excepting a shower bath, said to be out of repair, there is only one bath on the premises available for both sexes on their admission, which is in the laundry at the back of the house.

Inmates.

The classification of the inmates is limited to the sexes. I am not aware of any objection to the diet or clothing. Employment is provided for the males in the garden and in stone breaking. The women wash and repair the clothing of the inmates.

Medical attend-
ance.

The medical officer I believe to be regular in his attendance when required.

Nursing.

The nursing is performed by the inmates, and is considered by the medical officer satisfactory.

Chaplain.

The chaplain has a service in the dining-hall in the evening once a week. Those dissenting have the privilege of attending their own place of worship.

School.

The children attend the village school of Lanchester.

As to improve-
ments.

The Guardians have for sometime had under consideration the proper course to be taken in reference to enlargement, and various plans have been submitted for their adoption. The two adult sick wards are extremely small and low. At my recent visit they were occupied by four men and two women, and are the only provision for the sick unless it be the infectious ward. The improvements most required are larger sick wards, day-rooms, and dormitories for all classes, and a larger dining-hall.

SEDFIELD.

Building.

THIS workhouse was erected in 1861; the premises occupy an area of one and a-half acres, near the town of Sedgfield, and are separated from a public road by a wall and iron palisades. In the foreground, in a building of one story, there are a board-room, waiting-room, receiving and vagrant wards, divided in the centre by an arched entrance. The workhouse is calculated to receive 94 inmates, exclusive of two vagrant wards for 16 persons. The classification is fourfold, and there are yards for each class. In the men's sick wards provision is made for six inmates and a nurse's room, and in the women's sick wards, two large and airy rooms, there is accommodation for 12 inmates. There are no wards specially for infectious cases, which are sometimes detained in one of the receiving wards. To obviate this objection it is proposed, when necessary, to remove the occupants of the sick wards and place them amongst the ordinary inmates. This arrangement for the present appears practicable, as the number in this establishment has never amounted to 40, and as the female sick wards by recent additions are airy and spacious. The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the workhouse are good.

Furniture.

The house is fairly furnished with single iron bedsteads; the bedding is clean, the conveniences for washing, lavatories, and baths sufficient, and the water-closets in good order.

Inmates.

The classification is fairly carried out; the diet and clothing are good; employment and recreation is provided for the males in the garden, and for the females in domestic employment.

Medical attend-
ance. Nursing.

The medical officer attends when required. The nursing is performed by the female inmates. Bells have not been supplied to the sick wards, but the communication with the master is direct and of easy access.

Chaplain.

Religious services are performed in the workhouse by the rector of Sedgfield, or by his curates; but the inmates have the privilege of attending their own places of worship, and are visited by their respective ministers when they desire it.

The

The small number of children attend two different schools in the town of Sedgfield, and receive a fair education.

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School.

With an increase of population, the erection of proper infectious wards may become requisite.

As to improve-
ment.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

THE site of this establishment is rather flat, on the south bank of the Tyne, and on the sands, near which the river joins the German Ocean. It has the advantage of constant sea breezes, without any hindrance from adjacent buildings, rendering it, in a sanitary point of view, unobjectionable; but the premises are built without reference to regularity or uniformity. I am informed an opportunity offers of purchasing some land adjoining, which would enable the buildings to be arranged in the form of a square, and be a great improvement. Their general disposition might by this means be thoroughly remodelled, a descriptive account of which, without a plan for reference, is difficult. The house is a short distance from South Shields, and adjoins a public road leading to the mouth of the river. It is estimated to be capable of accommodating 240 inmates, inclusive of the receiving and vagrant wards, and may be divided as follows:—

Main building; female hospital; receiving and vagrant wards	163
Girls' ward	34
Fever ward	21
Male hospital	22
	240

All these buildings are of two stories; the front portion of the main building is the Board-room, waiting-room for paupers, and porter's lodge. On one side of the latter there are the vagrant wards. In the main building at the back, provision is made on the ground floor for day-rooms for men, women, and boys, with yards attached, and communicating by different staircases with dormitories above. Some of the infirm women sleep on the ground floor; the rooms are small and low on both stories. The height of the dining-hall does not exceed nine feet; the yards are above the level of the floors in the main building, which is most objectionable. In these yards there are six open cesspools, which should be removed. The size and height of the rooms in the female hospital are similar to the main building. The girls' ward is an improvement on the main building, as the rooms are more lofty. It includes on the ground floor a school-room for boys and girls; a wash-house and a laundry, with apartments for a schoolmistress, and over them dormitories for the girls.

In the hospital, or fever house, the rooms are small. On the ground floor they are supposed to be appropriated to males, and those above, to which there is an external staircase, to females. In the male hospital recently built, the rooms are larger and loftier, but the light on the ground floor is impeded, the glass in the windows being obscured, and the ventilation is imperfect, as the lower sashes are kept nailed in consequence of looking into the female yard, and on the opposite side into an open field, which should be purchased by the Guardians, and inclosed. At my recent visit the general appearance of the girls' ward and the new hospital, as to cleanliness, was by no means satisfactory.

There are no separate sick wards for children, and a separate provision at all times for infectious cases is uncertain.

The bedding is of an inferior description. Several of the old double iron bedsteads are worthless. There are conveniences for washing, and five fixed and two movable baths on the premises.

Furniture, &c.

The classification is imperfectly carried out. The boys' dormitory continues overcrowded, the inmates at my last visit being six in excess of the authorised number. The diet is fair, but the clothing requires attention: it is not kept in suits; that of the men is ragged and discreditable, and scarcely two are dressed alike. The clothing of the boys and girls is of a similar character. Oakum picking is the chief employment of the males, and of the females the usual domestic occupations and nursing.

Inmates.

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Medical attend-
ance.

Nursing.

Chaplain.

School.

As to improve-
ments.

The medical officer is attentive in the discharge of his duties: the expensive medicines, quinine and cod-liver oil, are provided by the Guardians. A resident medical officer is unnecessary.

There are three paid nurses, assisted by the inmates. The night nursing is considered satisfactory by the medical officer.

There is no chaplain. The usual privileges are accorded to the inmates of all denominations as to attendance on their own ministers. Religious services are held in the house twice a week by ministers of different denominations. The Roman Catholic children attend their own school on Sundays. The sick are visited by any minister they desire, on making it known to the master or matron.

The number of children under the care of the schoolmistress, 26 boys and 23 girls, render the appointment of a schoolmaster, and a separate school-room for the boys, desirable.

The plan of the premises now before the Board probably indicates the defective arrangements to which I have adverted, and the necessity for great improvements. Further, a drying-room is required adjacent to the laundry. The receiving wards should be in a different position. They are at present most objectionably placed, being in a portion of the female hospital with which they have ready access. The side of the entrance door is the most desirable position for them. The workhouse is deficient in waterclosets. The windows in the male hospital should be opened, and some flagging is necessary round some of the buildings, where the water stands in pools, and runs into the foundations.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Building.

THIS workhouse was opened in 1851, and is authorised to receive 197 inmates. Being built on a plot of land of three acres it occupies an airy position. The site on the outside of the town of Stockton is level and well drained. The main portion of the premises adjoins a public road, and is of two stories, in which there are day-rooms and dormitories for adults of both sexes. Attached to them there are suitable yards, that on the male side includes rooms for oakum picking, tailoring, and an open shed, near to which is an objectionable itch ward. In the female yard there are wash-houses and laundries. At each end of the main building there are low detached buildings, used as receiving, vagrant, and infectious wards, and the clothing of the inmates on their admission. Provision is made for the children at the back of the main building, separated from it by yards appropriated to them, and through which they pass for their meals to the dining-hall in the main building. On the ground floor of this building there are two schools, and apartments for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, with dormitories for the children over them. The male and female inmates have a hospital detached from the main building, in which the rooms are airy and lofty. There are no separate sick wards for children. The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary condition of the workhouse is considered to be satisfactory by the medical officer.

Furniture.

The house is generally provided with single iron bedsteads, the bedding and furniture is clean and of a good description. The lavatories and conveniences for washing are considered sufficient. There is a good supply of water, and the waterclosets are in good order. Privies and ashpits are attached to the four yards, which are regularly emptied.

Inmates.

The classification is fairly carried out. The diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.

Nursing and
medical attend-
ance.

The nursing is performed by the inmates, and is deemed unsatisfactory by the medical officer, who attends at the workhouse daily. There are no bells in the hospital for communication during the night, which are desirable, as well as a paid nurse.

Chaplain.

Religious services are held in the workhouse every Tuesday, by a clergyman of the Church of England, and the inmates of all persuasions have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship.

School.

The school is fairly managed; the School Inspector reports:—"The children passed a satisfactory examination, and the system of teaching the boys and girls together

together appears to work well. The accommodation afforded by the two schools is insufficient for the number of children, and it is very desirable new school rooms should be built or the present school room enlarged." The children are occasionally occupied in industrial pursuits; the boys in gardening, the girls in sewing, knitting, and household work. Some of the boys are formed into a drum-and-fife band.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

The townships in the Hartlepool Union were included in that of Stockton until 1859, but from their increase of population were formed into a distinct union. A further separation has been proposed by some parties for the same reason in regard to the present Middlesboro' district, and which, if carried out, would probably render the present workhouse for some years sufficient. In the meantime, additional space is chiefly required for children. The dormitories, calculated to accommodate 27 boys and 27 girls, have been overcrowded, but by the removal of internal walls, and the occupation by the children of the bed-rooms of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who being married sleep in one of their sitting rooms below, additional space is said to be afforded for nine boys and nine girls, giving a total of 72. This, however, has been insufficient, as at my visit in November the occupants of the dormitories were 45 boys and 48 girls, total 93, or an excess of 21, and occasioning the necessity of three children sleeping in the same bed, in violation of Article 111 of the General Consolidated Order.

Generally, and as
to improvements.

The Guardians are preparing to act on the emergency, and have obtained plans for suitable additions. Further, the space allotted for cases of infection and for vagrants is insufficient for a union with a population which is large, fluctuating, and daily increasing. The two rooms applicable for infectious cases are not fit for more than six inmates, and the two vagrant wards are used exclusively for males, the females being provided with a night's lodging in the town.

To obviate these objections it is proposed to build new schools in the garden at the back of the workhouse, and appropriate the present school buildings as an infirmary. The present hospital would be available as an infectious ward, but better vagrant wards would continue to be essential.

SUNDERLAND.

THE workhouse of this union was completed in 1856; and although of recent construction, and built to contain 500 inmates, additions have been made to it, and more are contemplated. The situation, on the west side of Sunderland, in the open country, and at some elevation, is well selected; and the area of the premises comprises nearly five acres. The house, which is approached by a good carriage way, and lies at a short distance from the main road, consists of three blocks of buildings, parallel to each other, and separated by yards or gardens. A fourth block, for the exclusive accommodation of the insane, has recently been erected at the back, and its immediate occupation is contemplated. In the first block, in the arch or gateway, is a porter's lodge, with receiving wards, refractory wards, and vagrant wards adjoining, for both sexes. A portion of the female vagrant wards have latterly been used for venereal cases, and the provision for female vagrants at present is limited. This block has in the centre two stories; the upper story was intended as a committee or board room, but it has been occupied as the girls' school room, and is now an infectious ward for girls with a skin disease, which is frequently prevalent. There is at present no separate accommodation for children in the hospital; but it is contemplated, after the removal of the insane, now occupying each end of the hospital, into the new insane wards. Girls with this complaint also occupy a cottage in the female insane yard. The second block is the main building of the workhouse, and of three stories, with corridors in the centre of each story, and rooms on each side. It is appropriated, with subdivisions, to all classes of inmates. The rooms are spacious and airy. The third block of buildings, the hospital, is calculated to contain 126 inmates; but on several occasions the rooms have been filled with more than the authorised number. This block is of two stories; in the centre there are corridors and rooms right and left, as in the main building. There are three subdivisions for each sex, shut off from each other by doors in the corridors, supposed to be locked, unless used by the medical officers or nurses. In the workhouse garden a temporary wooden fever hospital has been erected, covered with felt and slated, and

Building.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

in which there are beds for 22 inmates, with washhouse, laundry, and nurses' accommodation. The rooms are airy and well ventilated.

As regards the ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the workhouse generally, the medical officer considers the ventilation might be improved; the matter is at present under the consideration of the Guardians. The light, both by day and night, is satisfactory. There is a fair supply of water, and the general sanitary condition of the house has been improved, the drainage having undergone a thorough inspection, which has resulted in a better arrangement of the drains, and in the sinks and outlet pipes being properly trapped.

Furniture.

The workhouse is furnished with single iron bedsteads. The beds are stuffed with cocoa fibre, flock, or straw, the first and second being used for infirm and clean cases, and the last for dirty or infectious, when the straw is burnt previous to the beds being occupied by fresh patients. The bedding is sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and clean. The conveniences for washing are satisfactory, each ward having two ewers, one metal and the other earthenware; and two towels, changed when required. Baths are provided, with hot and cold water, and a watercloset is attached to each ward, all in good order and free from effluvia.

Inmates.

The classification in the main building is imperfect, as the girls occupy the boys' school-room, rendering it necessary for the boys to occupy their day-room as a school-room. The irregularity is caused by a number of infants requiring a nursery, for which the girls' school-room is thought most suitable. The School Inspector reports the present arrangements for the girls' school to be inconvenient. The dietary has been lately revised by a committee, in conjunction with the medical officers; the clothing appears to be clean, warm, and comfortable. The able-bodied and partially infirm males are suitably employed, according to their capacity. The women are occupied in sewing and other household employment. The inmates have access to a library of religious and general literature, and out-door exercise is taken when the weather permits. The insane are provided with draughts and dominoes for their amusement.

Medical attendance.

A resident medical officer is not considered necessary, the residence of the present officer being not more than half a mile from the workhouse, and who visits the house at least twice every day, attending on an average not less than three hours per diem. There is also a consulting medical officer, who is under an engagement to visit the house at least once during the week. The drugs are provided by the Guardians.

Nursing.

The nursing, both by night and day, is carried out satisfactorily by paid officers, viz., a day and night nurse for the general hospital; a male and female attendant on the insane; and also a day and night nurse for the fever hospital. The sick wards are supplied with proper communication by bells.

Chaplain.

There is no chaplain, but every Sunday evening a religious service is held in the dining-hall by Wesleyan ministers; and on Thursday afternoon by Dissenting ministers of different denominations. Roman Catholic priests visit weekly their own flock. At these services, all who think proper attend, and the master states, on request, he would send for any minister whose presence might be desired.

Schools.

The report of the School Inspector as to the schools is favourable. The girls have a washhouse and laundry for their exclusive use, and are taught to wash and iron by an industrial teacher. Various contrivances of a gymnastic character, calculated to promote health, are provided for their recreation. The boys, under proper supervision, are sometimes employed in the garden; they have been furnished with a model ship on a large scale, the training and exercises on which are invigorating, and highly useful in the event of a seafaring life; and those showing an aptitude for music are about being supplied with a set of musical instruments, so as to constitute a brass band.

As to improvements.

When the insane at present occupying each end of the hospital are removed into the new insane wards, the question of further accommodation will probably be met by building a permanent infectious hospital, or by a subscription to a proposed public infirmary, and ultimately by the erection of an establishment exclusively for children, by the Guardians, separately, or in combination with other unions.

TEESDALE.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

THE workhouse for this union is in an airy and elevated situation near the town of Barnard Castle. It is built on a small plot of ground, a portion of which is cultivated by the inmates. The accommodation is for 150 inmates, including sick and infectious wards in a detached building, and in which the provision for these classes is distinct. There are vagrant wards, but no separate sick wards for children. The light and water supply is good. In the original part of the building, where the rooms are low, the ventilation is imperfect, but by various contrivances it has been much improved.

Building.

The furniture, beds and bedding, are clean and in good condition. The utensils and conveniences for washing satisfactory. New waterclosets, self-acting, are provided for all, save in the children's yards, where objectionable privies still exist.

Furniture.

The classification is fairly carried out, with yards for men, women, boys and girls. Their diet and clothing are satisfactory, and provision is made for their employment and recreation.

Inmates.

The medical officer I believe to be diligent in the discharge of his duties.

Medical attendance.

The nursing is performed by the inmates, but the medical officer considers it inadequate for persons of unsound mind. There are no bells in the sick wards for communication at night.

Nursing.

There is no chaplain. The inmates are allowed to attend their own places of worship, and are visited, when they desire it, by their respective ministers.

Chaplain.

The children, averaging 24 in number, attend the National School in Barnard Castle.

School.

The Guardians have fairly carried out by recent expenditure the suggestions made for sanitary improvement.

As to improvements.

WEARDALE.

THE Guardians of this union being about to erect a new workhouse, it is unnecessary to refer to their present small and inconvenient building.

LANCASHIRE.

ULVERSTONE.

THIS is a large and commodious establishment, and calculated to afford accommodation for 350 inmates. The site is a short distance from a public road in the outskirts of the town of Ulverstone. There is a detached infectious ward, estimated to contain 24 inmates, at the back of the premises, which, in extent, exceeds an acre, and is surrounded by a wall and high fence. In the front there is a small, and at the back a larger, garden, in which the infectious ward has been built. The premises are in the form of a square, with two dining-halls, one for each sex, a kitchen, officers' apartments, and other domestic offices in the centre of four yards, which are appropriated to men, women, boys, and girls. In the front, or eastern end of the workhouse, on the ground floor, there are a porter's lodge, a receiving ward, bath-room, master's office, and store-rooms, which, by a road walled on each side, separating the male and female yards, have a direct communication with the centre buildings. Above the front buildings there are the Board-room of the Guardians, clerk's office, and paupers' waiting-room; and higher, in a third story, there are rooms appropriated to parties affected with itch, and other diseases of an offensive character. Communicating with each of the four yards on the ground floor there are day-rooms, dormitories, and sick-rooms for the old and infirm, school-rooms and day-rooms for boys, girls and infants; and over the same, dormitories and sick wards. There is a separate sick ward for children, and for infectious cases the provision is excellent. There are well-ventilated refractory wards, but no vagrants' wards. The light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the premises are good, and the waterclosets and drainage are in a satisfactory condition.

Building.

The dormitories are generally furnished with single iron bedsteads. The beds are filled with cocoa-nut fibre and chaff, which are emptied and picked once a

Furniture.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

year, or oftener if requisite. The bedding is clean, and the conveniences for washing are creditable and sufficient: two large fixed baths are attached to the boys and girls' wards, in which the children are washed weekly. For the adults the only bath is near the receiving ward at the entrance.

Inmates.

A fourfold classification, with proper subdivision for the old and infirm, is fairly carried out; the diet and clothing are wholesome and good. Employment and recreation are provided for the men in digging and planting the adjoining land, and in the management of some pigs, the styes of which are clean and inoffensive. The females are employed in household work, and in making and repairing the clothing of the inmates. There are a good laundry, washhouse, and drying yard.

Medical attendance.

Regular attendance is given by the medical officer, who informs me he provides all drugs and appliances, except materials for poultices and plasters.

Nursing.

A paid female nurse is employed when necessary. Bells are provided in the sick wards for communication during the night.

Chaplain.

A chaplain has two regular services weekly, and those dissenting have the privilege of attending their own ministers on the Sabbath, and may obtain his services on making a request to the master.

Schools.

I believe both schools to be efficiently managed, and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress to be intelligent officers. The boys are industrially trained in the garden, and generally two or more are engaged with a tailor or shoemaker on the premises. The girls wash and iron, sew, knit, and keep in order their own apartments.

As to improvement.

I am not aware of the necessity for improvement, unless it be the erection of vagrant wards, to obviate the practice of relieving vagrants in lodging-houses in the town.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK.

Building.

This house is conveniently placed near the railway station, a short distance from Alnwick. It is built of the stone of the district, and its site is suitable and healthy. The accommodation, exclusive of the infirm and infectious wards, is sanctioned for 120 inmates, and for all ordinary purposes is sufficient. The premises occupy an estimated area of two acres, and may be described as those at the lodge gate, or entrance, the main building, the infirmary, the infectious wards, and the schools. Those at the lodge gate include a porter's lodge, committee room, receiving wards and baths, vagrant and refractory wards. The officers' apartments and day-rooms for the adults are in the main building, over which there are the dormitories for adults and boys and girls; and joining the main building, there are a spacious dining hall, kitchen, laundry, and washhouse. The infirmary or hospital at the back is a detached building of two stories for both sexes; and an infectious ward, further at the back, has recently been built, which is adjacent to two small itch or foul wards. There is a separate kitchen and washhouse to the infirmary, rendering it an independent establishment. The school, a mixed one, is separated from the main building by walls and yards, and is under the care of a schoolmistress, who has apartments in the same building, but the boys and girls sleep in the main building, as before mentioned. The new infectious ward enables the Guardians effectually to separate the sick from infectious cases, but for children there is no distinct provision. The ventilation, light, water supply, drainage, and general sanitary state of the house are satisfactory.

Furniture.

The bedsteads and bedding are clean and good, the former generally double, and iron. There are six yards, four lavatories, two for the school and two for the main building, and seven waterclosets attached to the premises.

Inmates.

The classification is carried out, unless at night, when boys and girls sleep in the same portion of the main building as the adults, to which there is no separate staircase. The diet and clothing of the inmates are fair, and employment is provided for the males in stone-breaking, and for women in domestic duties.

The

The medical officer is attentive and regular, and supplies his own drugs.

Medical attend-
ance.
Nursing.

The sick are attended by a paid nurse; when night nursing is necessary, a proper person is procured from the town. There are no bells for communication at night in any of the sick wards.

There is a chaplain, who performs his duties gratuitously. The inmates dis-
sentsing have every privilege as to attendance at their own chapels, and when
they desire it, are visited by their respective ministers.

Chaplain.

The school is fairly managed. The number of children at my recent visit
under the care of a schoolmistress, were 14 boys (including one outdoor), and
16 girls.

School.

Some bell communication with the nurse's apartment, and a separate wash-
house for the patients' linen and bed clothes in the infectious wards, may be
advisable.

As to improve-
ment.

BELFORD, BELLINGHAM, HALTWHISTLE, and ROTHBURY.

THESE workhouses, all in outlying districts in Northumberland, being small,
and the number of inmates generally limited, do not appear to require special
notice. During the past year the inmates have not exceeded in Belford 26,
Bellingham 24, Haltwhistle 22, and Rothbury 15. The classification in them is
confined to a separation of the sexes. At Belford there is a paid porter, but with
this exception, the only paid officers are the master and matron. There are re-
ceiving and vagrant wards attached to each, which are available for sick and
infectious cases. Rothbury is the old parish workhouse, with additions. At
Bellingham, where it is badly built, a new house has been contemplated; and
at Belford and Haltwhistle I have urged better accommodation, particularly for
sick and infectious cases.

In each of these workhouses the inmates of all denominations are permitted to
attend their own places of worship, and are visited by ministers of their own
persuasion. The children, limited in number, go out to school.

The beds and bedding are clean, and at Haltwhistle, single iron bedsteads are
provided.

Any attempt to improve these workhouses, unless by compulsory measures,
would, I think, be futile, and from their small number of inmates, be considered
by the Guardians unnecessary.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

THIS is a large workhouse in an airy situation in the town of Berwick-upon-
Tweed. The main portion was originally an old sack manufactory, and it may
therefore be supposed the buildings are erected without reference to regularity or
uniformity. I felt it my duty for several years to urge the necessity of an entirely
new house; but the Guardians ultimately preferred to purchase some adjoining
property and enlarge and remodel their premises. The present accommodation
is for 223 inmates, and as they rarely exceed 90, it may be said to be ample.
The premises are entirely surrounded by walls, except where the buildings form
the boundary. There are receiving and vagrant wards, and porter's lodge near
the entrance. The men occupy an adjoining building, formerly used as an
infirmary, and at the end of which there is a large and spacious school for boys.
Provision for boys and girls, a long dining-hall, a convenient kitchen, school-
room for girls, officers' apartments and proper subdivisions are in the centre of
the house; the female dormitories and day-rooms are at the back of the
premises. The sick wards are excellent and detached, and the infectious wards
are separate and distinct. No special provision is made for children, as the
medical officer considers their small number can be accommodated in the ordinary
sick wards. The ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of
the workhouse are satisfactory.

Building.

The house is supplied with iron bedsteads, single and double. The bedding is
very clean. There are lavatories and basins in the different wards with a fair
supply of towels. Water-taps and waterclosets are in every yard.

Furniture.

Report of N. E. Hurst, Esq.	The classification is fully carried out. There are nine yards for the different classes. The diet and clothing are of a good description. Occupation is provided for the men in a garden near to the premises, and in stone breaking and oakum picking. The women are employed in sewing, knitting, and domestic duties.
Inmates.	
Medical attendance.	The medical officer attends frequently and regularly; he supplies all drugs except quinine and cod-liver oil.
Nursing.	There is a paid nurse. The medical officer considers the nursing fairly satisfactory. There are bells for communication with the master throughout the workhouse.
Chaplain.	There is no regular chaplain; but a clergyman of the Church of England has a Wednesday service in the boys' school-room. Another service is performed every Sunday evening by Dissenting ministers; and the inmates of all denominations are visited by their respective ministers, and have the privilege, when able, of attending their own places of worship.
Schools.	There are two schools under an efficient schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The number of indoor children is very small, but the children of outdoor paupers are admitted. The numbers in school at my recent visit were, five boys (indoor), two girls (indoor), and about 80 outdoor children.
As to improvements.	The medical officer writes to me, that for the sick wards there is not a good airing yard for those able to move out of doors. It is small and exposed to the north. There is no yard for those convalescing from infectious diseases, who, of course, cannot mix with the other patients.

CASTLE WARD.

Building.	THIS workhouse is a small establishment near the village of Ponteland, about eight miles north of Newcastle, with which by a turnpike road it has direct communication. The situation is good, and the general health of the inmates is satisfactory. The accommodation provided is fixed by the Board at 100, and as the number of inmates rarely exceed 60, it may be said to be ample. The provision for the sick is sufficient; but cases of fever are sent to the Fever Hospital at Newcastle. There are no separate sick wards for children. The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the workhouse are good.
Furniture.	The bedsteads and bedding are clean and comfortable, and the conveniences for washing sufficient.
Inmates.	The classification for men, women, boys, and girls is fairly carried out. The diet, clothing, medical attendance, and the employment and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.
Nursing.	The nursing is performed by pauper inmates, but is considered satisfactory by the medical officer. No bells are provided in the sick wards.
Chaplain.	There is no chaplain. The inmates have the privilege of attending their own place of worship, and they would be visited by their respective ministers when desired.
School.	The number of children is small; they are very young, and are instructed by the master of the workhouse.
As to improvements.	The wards erected for infectious cases have for some time been occupied as an infirmary. The Guardians contemplate the removal of the inmates, if necessary, to the ordinary wards, but the accommodation is insufficient. (<i>See Correspondence on the subject.</i>) The medical officer considers there ought to be a separate ward for children affected with infectious or contagious diseases, and a separate ward for imbeciles.

GLENDALE.

Building.	THIS is a small establishment in the market town of Wooler. Provision is imperfectly made for four classes, with yards for each, and for the master and matron
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matron in the centre. The rooms are limited in size, and low. The accommodation being found insufficient, three rooms of a better description have been built over the vagrant wards, and intended for sick wards; two of them are used by male adults, and the third by the boys. With this addition the accommodation is calculated to be for 77 inmates. There are no wards exclusively for the sick, but for the old and infirm there are two small rooms on the ground floor, opening into their respective yards; and for infectious cases there is a detached hospital, with two rooms, and one for a nurse. The lying-in ward is not distinct from the female sick ward, but a different arrangement is about to be carried out. The medical officer considers the ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition to be on the whole satisfactory, the situation of Wooler amongst the hills, with its small population, being necessarily healthy.

The bedsteads are of iron, and generally for two persons; the bedding is clean and in good condition. Furniture.

The classification of the inmates is fourfold, but imperfect. Their diet and clothing are fair, and their employment and recreation satisfactory. Inmates.

The medical officer is attentive.

Medical attend-
ance.
Nursing.

No paid nurse is appointed, and the medical officer informs me, when there have been acute cases in the house, especially infectious cases, there has been difficulty in procuring suitable nursing.

The inmates have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship every Sabbath, and on request would be attended by any particular minister. Chaplain.

The master acts as schoolmaster for both boys and girls. Their number, including some few out-door pauper children in Wooler, is very limited, 10 being the average. Their education is fairly conducted. School.

Improvement is not urgent, but the medical officer considers larger sick wards are desirable. As to improve-
ment.

HEXHAM.

THE workhouse for this union is on a slight eminence near the town of Hexham; it is of two stories, and suitable for the purpose, but the rooms are deficient in height. The premises adjoin a public road; their area is five acres, and about the same quantity of land is rented. The buildings are estimated to hold at least 300 inmates, but the average number does not exceed 170. At the entrance, or eastern end, and close to the public road, there is a porter's lodge, which has direct access to the yard for the men, and through the same to the master's apartments, at one corner. The dining-hall and domestic offices, the male day rooms and dormitories, nearly surround the yard. The female wards and laundry open into a yard parallel to the male yard. Shrubs and flowers are planted in the centre of both of them. Day rooms and dormitories formerly for children, but now occupied by the sick and infirm, with yards and every convenience, are to the west at the back of the dining-hall. Another entrance to the premises is a short distance from the porter's lodge, and near to which there are receiving and vagrant wards, with a bath-house, a stable and cow-shed, and a shoemaker's and tailor's shop. Detached from the same there is a fever or infectious ward of two stories, and for both sexes, in which the accommodation appears ample. In the middle of the garden, at the back of the premises, an entirely distinct building for the children has been erected. It includes school rooms, day rooms, dormitories, and playground for boys and girls, with apartments for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, but the children have their meals in the general dining-hall in the main building. Sick wards are provided, but not for infectious cases. The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the workhouse are satisfactory. Building.

The males, but not the females, have single beds. The bedding is clean and in good order. Lavatories are provided for the children; there are tubs in the different yards for the adults, and the bath house, which is supplied with hot and cold water. The premises have the advantage of waterclosets. Furniture.

With various subdivisions the classification is fairly carried out. The diet is good, and the clothing of a warm and uniform character. The men are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the adjoining land; the women are occupied in domestic duties. Inmates.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

Medical attend-
ance.

Nursing.

Chaplain.

I believe the medical officer is attentive; he finds his own drugs, excepting quinine, cod-liver oil, and linseed for poultices. His residence in the house is unnecessary.

There are no paid nurses; the paupers employed sleep in the sick wards, and there are bells for communication with the master by night.

No paid chaplain has been appointed, but the incumbent of Hexham and Dissenting ministers have services on two evenings during the week. The inmates are visited by their own ministers when required, and they have permission to attend their respective places of worship on the Sabbath.

School.

Excellent detached schools about three years since were erected; 33 boys and 29 girls were in attendance on the schoolmaster and schoolmistress at my recent visit. The children are generally young, but I believe their progress is satisfactory. The boys sometimes dig and plant the garden; the girls sew and knit, and the elder assist in milking and churning, for which purpose two cows are kept.

As to improve-
ment.

I have no improvements to suggest as to this building.

MORPETH.

THIS is a new workhouse in the course of erection; the plans have been approved by the Board, and the building, according to contract, is to be completed on the 25th June next; it occupies an airy position in the town of Morpeth, and the accommodation will be ample, as it is intended for 150 inmates, with a hospital for general purposes, fever and itch wards and vagrant wards detached from the main building.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Building.

THIS large and important workhouse is on the summit of a hill, a short distance from Newcastle; it is approached from the town by a turnpike-road, which passes in front, and is the southern boundary. The premises occupy about 28 acres, 16 of which are cultivated by the inmates, six are let, and the house and buildings occupy the remainder.

The sanitary position of the establishment is unquestionable; it may be said to consist of four divisions, built of stone at different periods. The original building, fenced by a wall and iron palisades from the turnpike-road, faces the south; the infirmary and lunatic ward are at the back, and spacious school rooms with day rooms, dormitories, and playground are to the west. There is a lodge occupied by a pauper, as porter, in a small garden between the turnpike road and the workhouse.

According to the scale suggested by Dr. Todd there is provision in the original building for 340; in the infirmary and two adjacent cottages, 84; in the lunatic wards, 41; and in the new schools, where not so liberal a scale has been adopted, 492; total, 957 inmates.

The original building, having two stories, and in the centre three, is in the form of a square, and the interior sub-divided, by which four yards for classification are obtained. The receiving wards, with baths and rooms for clothing, are in front, and on the sides of the entrance door a committee room and the master's office. On crossing a passage there is a spacious kitchen, and a few yards further the dining hall. The rooms are low; the height of the dining hall does not exceed nine feet, and with an alleged accommodation for 320 of all classes (including boys and girls) it is apparently during their meals not too spacious for the purpose. With this exception as to children, the building is devoted to adults, fairly classified, and who include female lunatics. The dormitories are on the second story surrounding the different yards. Store rooms for clothing and work rooms for the women, master and matron's bed room, and the lying-in ward, are in the portion of the building with three stories. In the infirmary at the back of the original building, but detached from it, there are 19 rooms of various sizes and proportions, more lofty than in the original building; it is of two stories and generally well filled with inmates. It was built for both sexes, but from the increasing number of the sick it is used exclusively for females; and provision is made for males as a temporary expedient in a part of the new school premises. Between the infirmary and the original building there are two small cottages, capable of containing 10 inmates, and which are generally occupied by cases of an offensive character, rendering their presence in the infirmary objectionable.

The

The lunatic wards at the north-west corner of the infirmary are devoted exclusively to males, and have latterly received approval from the Lunacy Commissioners. A bagatelle table is provided for amusement, the walls are supplied with prints, and the rooms are clean and comfortable. The Guardians have complied with all suggestions made for improvement as to baths, lavatories, and comforts for this afflicted class. The new school premises, of two stories, were completed in 1856; the rooms are much more spacious than in the original building or the infirmary. They form three sides of a square, and include dormitories, school-rooms, day-rooms, lavatories, and every convenience. In the centre are three yards for boys, girls, and infants. There are three lofty and spacious school-rooms; the children are under the care of a schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and infant schoolmistress and wardens, when not in school. In reference to the temporary male infirmary, that part which is so converted is a large boys' dormitory, and has no communication with the rest of the building, the door of connection having been bricked up to prevent it. With this dormitory a covered staircase from the yard, between the original building and the school premises, has direct access. The Board have sanctioned the proceeding in consequence of the dormitory not being at present required, and on account of the large outlay latterly incurred.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

Fever and infectious cases are sent to the public hospital in the town. No separate sick wards are provided for children.

The medical officer considers the ventilation, light, and air of the establishment satisfactory. The water supply is obtained partly from a well on the premises, and the remainder is supplied by the Whittle Dean Water Company.

In regard to the furniture, all the bedsteads are iron, and all for adults single, with a small exception for women with children. Each bed is provided with suitable clothing, and the lunatics have an extra blanket. The bedding and utensils are clean and in good condition. In two of the main squares there are lavatories; the inmates unable to walk have basins for their particular use, and there is a fair supply of towels and combs. Furniture.

The classification and the arrangement of all matters connected with the cleanliness and comfort of the inmates are creditable to the master and matron, who have held their offices 11 years. The diet and clothing are satisfactory, and the land adjoining the premises affords employment and recreation. There are oakum rooms and stone sheds for the men, and a joiners' shop in which repairs are made and work executed in connection with the premises. Sewing, repairing clothes, and household work in this large establishment afford an abundance of employment for the women. Inmates.

The medical officer attends daily, and, with the exception of cod-liver oil, he supplies his own drugs. In the temporary male infirmary the sick are attended by a male pauper nurse who sleeps in the same room, but under the supervision of a female paid nurse who sleeps in the female infirmary. This nurse can communicate with the master or matron during the night. There is a bell in the female infirmary and in the lying-in ward. Medical attendance and nursing.

A chaplain attends daily, preaching two sermons every Sabbath, and one on Christmas day. Those dissenting from the Established Church are allowed to attend their own places of worship, the minister or some officer of each chapel signing a card on each occasion testifying to such attendance. The children of dissenting parents have the same privilege under proper supervision. Chaplain.

The school inspector reports favourably of the boys' and infant schools, though he was not so well satisfied with the girls' school at his last visit. The chaplain examines the children every week. The boys are industrially trained on the land adjoining the workhouse, in classes, and some few are engaged with a tailor, shoemaker, joiner, and baker. The girls wash, iron, make their own under clothing, and perform other domestic duties. The schoolmaster has properly an assistant, the number of boys approaching 100; and for the same privilege the schoolmistress is an applicant. Schools.

The objectionable practice of employing pauper labour in responsible matters is practised to a great extent in this workhouse. Additional paid nurses and a paid porter are desirable, but the improvement most required is a general infirmary on the land adjacent to the premises. As to improvements.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.

Auxiliary work-
house.

In addition to the workhouse, there is an old building, used as an auxiliary establishment and vagrant ward in the town of Newcastle on the north bank of the Tyne, where upwards of 60 may be accommodated. Its central situation renders it convenient for temporary relief. Of the inmates, about half are generally tramps. Of the remainder, some are detained on account of their parents being in the public fever hospital or having recently left it, and some because recently deserted by their husbands or parents; when the building is crowded some are sent to the workhouse. The classification is secured by two large airy yards, three rooms, and a day-room for men, and three for women, and two tramp rooms. In nearly all there are fire-places; baths are provided. The bedding is clean and the rooms whitewashed. In case of necessity it is proposed to use this building as a cholera hospital. The same medical officer and chaplain attend to the inmates as at the workhouse, and the master and matron appear prompt and attentive in the discharge of their duties.

TYNEMOUTH.

Building.

THE sanitary position of this large workhouse is undoubtedly good, and although near to the town of North Shields, it is open on all sides and within a mile of the sea. The site of the premises is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, for which a small acknowledgment is paid, and occupies about four acres, on which at various periods the premises have been built, without regard to uniformity. Accommodation is provided for 332 inmates. A public road is the western boundary, adjoining which are stone yards, a porter's lodge, vagrant wards, male receiving ward, oakum, or work room for men, and male infirmary. In the centre of the premises there are a garden and the main buildings of three stories, in which provision is made for the day-rooms and dormitories of the able-bodied of each sex, officers' apartments, dining-hall for adults, and store-rooms. In a long range of buildings of two stories, opening into the female yard, there are a cooking house, washhouse, laundry, work rooms, and female receiving ward, and at the end of these buildings an infirmary for females. The sick and infectious wards, of two stories, are under the same roof, but have separate entrances. There are none specially for children. In a building near the sick and infectious wards, but separated by walls and yards, there is an infants' school, with dormitories and bath-room. This building communicates by a door at the back with the playground for the girls, joining which are school-rooms for boys and girls, with a dining-hall and dormitories above. There are two playgrounds attached to the schools, in each of which are gymnastic poles, and the girls have the advantage of a small laundry. The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary state of the workhouse are satisfactory, except with regard to the drainage, the outfall being scarcely sufficient to allow the drains to be well sluiced.

Furniture.

The house is furnished with single iron bedsteads; the bedding is clean and in good order; the schools and hospitals are supplied with lavatories, the latter with waterclosets. There are bath-rooms for males and females. The premises have an abundant supply of water.

Inmates.

The classification is fairly carried out by means of the different buildings before described, and there are excellent airing yards for all classes. The diet and clothing are good. Employment is provided for the men in the garden, together with oakum-picking and stone-breaking; the women are engaged in domestic duties, and make the female clothing without the aid of paid servants.

Medical attend-
ance.

The medical officer residing within a short distance of the workhouse, a resident practitioner is unnecessary. All drugs are supplied by him, excepting cod-liver oil, quinine, and iodide potassium.

Nursing.

There are two paid nurses, one for men, the other for women; and bells for use at night, when necessary.

There is no chaplain, but a clergyman of the Church of England has one full service every Thursday afternoon, at which from 30 to 40 adults and 100 children attend. Other services by different dissenting ministers are held in the workhouse. The sick are visited by their respective ministers. All the males and elderly females have the privilege of attending their own places of worship every Sunday morning.

The

The schools are managed by a schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and infant schoolmistress, who have apartments adjoining. At my recent visit there were 29 boys and 45 girls in school, and 36 in an infant school. The girls sew, knit, wash, and make their own clothing. The school inspector reports favourably.

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N. E. Hurst, Esq.
School,

The accommodation for the males being insufficient, additions are about to be carried out by building a new dining-hall and dormitories, according to plans approved by the Board, and by means of which the present dining-room will be available to increase the day-room accommodation for the men. It is desirable the female receiving ward should be nearer to the porter's lodge at the entrance, in lieu of its present central position.

As to improve-
ments.

WESTMORLAND.

EAST WARD AND WEST WARD.

A reference to these workhouses may be made jointly, as it would probably be a matter of general convenience if one establishment in a central position were provided for both unions. This measure has been under discussion in the district, as the workhouse for East Ward, at Kirkby Stephen, is an old and dilapidated building, in which, with the exception of new sick wards, the rooms are very low, and the classification and arrangements very imperfect, and as the Guardians for the West Ward Union have for some time contemplated the erection of a new workhouse, either separately or jointly with the Guardians of East Ward, in lieu of their present rented premises.

The inmates said to be capable of being accommodated in East Ward Workhouse are 172, and in West Ward 73, but which numbers are questionable.

As regards the East Ward Workhouse, the medical officer informs me the "water supply is sufficient, but the ventilation, light, and general sanitary state are not so good as they might be; that there is an infectious room, but not sufficiently isolated, and there are no separate sick wards for children."

East Ward
Workhouse.

The bedsteads and furniture are old, and of a worn-out character. There are no lavatories.

Furniture.

The classification is imperfect. The diet and clothing are satisfactory. Stone-breaking and household work afford employment to the inmates.

Inmates.

The medical officer attends regularly when necessary. There are two pauper nurses, but no bells in the sick wards.

Medical attend-
ance and nursing.

There is a chaplain, who is attentive; but every privilege is allowed to dissenting inmates as to attendance on their own ministers.

Chaplain.

The school is fairly managed by a schoolmistress, and includes several out-door children.

School.

In the West Ward Workhouse the provision for sick and infectious cases is deficient; the building is old and most unsuitable for the purpose. The remarks made in reference to the East Ward Workhouse, the furniture, classification, diet, clothing, medical attendance, and nursing, are applicable to the West Ward Workhouse, as well as the manner in which the duties of chaplain are performed, and the school conducted.

West Ward
Workhouse.

A new workhouse for the two unions, or for West Ward alone, in a more central part of the union is the only advisable proceeding.

KENDAL.

THE two workhouses of this union are rented by the Guardians, the Kendal Workhouse being the property of the Kendal Fell Trustees, and that at Milnthorpe of the parishes which formerly formed the Gilbert Incorporation of that name.

The workhouse at Kendal occupies a healthy situation in the outskirts of the town; and at Milnthorpe it is surrounded by fields in a rural district, eight miles distant from Kendal. Some garden ground is attached to both establishments, and a fair classification is attempted by placing the able-bodied men and the boys and girls in the Kendal Workhouse, and the old and infirm and able-bodied

Buildings.

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N. E. Hurst, Esq.

women and children under four years of age in that of Milnthorpe. There is abundant space at all times for the authorised number of inmates, viz., at Kendal, 335; Milnthorpe, 300; but a great portion of the building at Kendal has a dilapidated and comfortless appearance, and in both of them the day-rooms and dormitories are small, very low, and objectionably numerous, rendering it impossible to carry out any satisfactory improvement with the present premises. The provision for the sick is not very distinct from the ordinary inmates. I am informed the sanitary condition of both workhouses is satisfactory; but the water supply at Milnthorpe is insufficient, the cisterns not being sufficiently large. At Kendal there is one room for infectious cases, and an itch ward. At Milnthorpe, on the male side, there is an infectious ward; and the same on the female side, with a nursery and one small room for children; the position of the latter and the female infectious ward is sometimes described to be underground, and to which, with a northern aspect, the medical officer attributes a large amount of sickness amongst the children. A receiving ward and bath, with vagrant wards, baths, and yards, are in connection with both workhouses.

Furniture.

The furniture is old, but the bedsteads are single, and the bedding, particularly at Milnthorpe, very clean. There are lavatories and baths, but no water-closets.

Inmates.

Medical attendance.

The classification is carried out as before mentioned. I believe the inmates are well fed and well clothed, and the medical officers regular in their attendance.

Nursing.

At Kendal there are bells for night communication, but paupers act as nurses. At Milnthorpe there are two paid nurses.

Chaplain.

At Kendal a clergyman of the Church of England has an evening service on Sunday, but there is no regular chaplain; and on Wednesday evening there is a religious service by a layman. The inmates on Sunday have a general permission to attend their own places of worship. Similar arrangements are made at Milnthorpe; but the appointment of a chaplain is contemplated, as they are alleged to be attended with difficulty in that locality.

School.

The boys, averaging from 30 to 40, are under the tuition of a schoolmaster at Kendal, and their progress is satisfactory. A portion of them form a brass band, who are instructed by the master of the workhouse, and their performance is creditable. The girls go out to school; their number is small, as the Guardians prefer to place their orphan girls, at present 17, in the Orphan Home, near Kendal.

As to improvements.

The substitution of one large workhouse for the two establishments is desirable, but it is difficult to disturb the present arrangements, as the Board have sanctioned a lease of both workhouses, and as their accommodation is ample.

As regards the children at Milnthorpe, it will be observed, in the opinion of the medical officer, some better accommodation is essential.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

BAINBRIDGE (G. I.)

Building.

THIS workhouse, near the pastoral village of Bainbridge, at the head of Wensleydale, is centrally placed for all the townships. It is a stone building, constructed for the incorporation without reference to classification, but sufficiently commodious. On the first and second floors there are six bed-rooms for all classes. On the first floor the governor and matron have sleeping accommodation; and on the ground floor there is a kitchen and two large rooms. One is the dining hall, where all the inmates sit and associate; and the other was formerly used as a manufactory. The Guardians hold their meetings in an ante-room, which is the sitting room of the governor and his wife. There is a yard attached to the premises, with a row of privies accessible to the governor and to both sexes. The provision for the sick is amongst the ordinary inmates. There are no receiving, vagrant, or infectious wards.

Furniture.

The bedsteads are double, and the bedding I believe is sufficient.

Classification

Classification is not attempted beyond a separation of the sexes at night. The quality, and not the quantity, of food is mentioned in the dietary table; the governor in this respect acts discretionally. If possessed of clothes, the inmates wear them; if not, they are supplied by the townships to which they belong. Employment is found for those who are able in stone-breaking, and the proceeds of labour are paid to the guardian of the township at whose cost the pauper is maintained. The women and children are employed in household work.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.
Inmates.

There is no regularly appointed medical officer; when required, a medical man attends from Hawes or Askrigg; and there are no paid nurses.

Medical officer.

The incumbent of the parish attends voluntarily when an inmate requires his aid; and all who are able attend the parish church on Sundays.

Chaplain.

The children are sent to a school at Askrigg, distant a mile and a half. The girls are sometimes taught to sew and knit.

School.

The population of the incorporation is small and diminishing; but without a dissolution and the addition of some adjacent townships not in any union, permanent improvement cannot be anticipated.

Generally.

BEDALE.

This small workhouse has a fourfold classification for 100; but the inmates rarely exceed 30. It was erected for 24 townships, separated from the North-allerton Union, and if some townships in the Leyburn Union, and within a short distance of this workhouse, were added, it would be for the convenience of the poor. The premises, which are uniformly built, occupy a garden adjoining the public road leading to the market town of Bedale. In the centre there is an entrance hall, on the right a board-room, and on the left a laundry; opposite, on the right, are the doors of the men's and boys' day-rooms, and on the left, of the girls, with a passage leading to the kitchen and women's day-room. At each end of the building are receiving wards. On the first floor in the centre are the master's and matron's apartments. There are two staircases communicating right and left with dormitories and store-rooms properly subdivided. On the third story over the officers' apartments there are two rooms called foul wards, and at each end of the building there are male and female vagrant wards, with small yards. These yards are common to the receiving wards, and adjoining on the female side there is a washhouse and other outbuildings. Provision is made for infectious cases in a recently boarded room, which communicates with the male vagrant yard. For females of this class the foul wards at the top of the house might be available. The sick and infirm remain in the ordinary wards. The children, if sick, would probably be placed in a room appropriated to the females.

Building.

The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the house are satisfactory.

The furniture, bedding, and conveniences are clean and in good order. There are lavatories and waterclosets in each yard.

Furniture.

A fair classification is obtained by means of separate day-rooms, dormitories, and yards for men, women, boys, and girls. The male inmates break stones and work in the garden when able, and the women make and repair all the clothing of the inmates. The diet, clothing, and medical attendance are satisfactory.

Inmates.

Medical attend-
ance.

The nursing is performed by the paupers. There are two bells for communication during the night with the master's and matron's apartments.

Nursing.

The inmates are generally members of the Church of England, attending the service of the Church in Bedale every Sabbath, and once during the week. The sick are visited by the rector of the parish, who performs the duties of chaplain gratuitously.

Chaplain.

The children, averaging 10 in number, are sent to the national school.

School.

I am not aware of any improvement at present essential.

Generally.

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N. E. Hurst, Esq.

LEYBURN.

Building.

THIS is an old building, the property of the trustees of the poor of Leyburn, and originally four or five cottages, which have been built probably a century, and adapted, with additions, to the purposes of a union workhouse. It is said to accommodate 80 persons, but certainly not according to the scale at present in practice. The average number varies from 30 to 35. There are distinct dormitories, day-rooms, and yards for men, women, boys, and girls. There are two vagrant wards and two receiving wards. One room in the male apartments is set apart for the sick, and one on the ground floor as an infirmary; and there is a sick and a lying-in ward for females. The floors are flagged with the stone of the district, which gives them a very comfortless appearance, particularly in the male infirmary and female sick ward. There is a step from each yard down into the day-rooms, and from each day-room there is a staircase to the dormitory above. There are no rooms specially for infectious cases. The water is good; but the medical officer states the ventilation, air, and light, are not what they ought to be. The sanitary condition of the house, so far as circumstances admit, is tolerable. There are no waterclosets, and the privies in each yard in warm weather are offensive.

Furniture.

The house is supplied with single iron bedsteads; the bedding is clean. In the vagrant wards there are two bedsteads, hammock-like, with rugs, and in each a fire-place.

Nursing.

The nursing is performed by the inmates. There are no bells in the house.

Medical attendance.

The medical attendance is satisfactory.

Chaplain.

The inmates attend church or chapel, according to their religious persuasion; and the children are sent to an excellent school a few yards from the workhouse.

School.

As to improvements.

The appearance of the sick wards is discreditable; and nothing can be more confused and wretched than the two vagrant wards. The remedy for the defects of this establishment will be a new workhouse, as I am unable to suggest any really efficient mode of improving the present premises.

REETH.

Building.

THIS was formerly a private residence, which, with additions, has been adapted to the requirements of the union: its site, amongst the moors in the small town of Reeth, cannot be otherwise than healthy. The building is old, but in good condition, two stories in height, with a detached porter's lodge in a yard adjoining the outer gate. The house is said to accommodate 40, but the inmates rarely exceed 30. There is a separate room for female fever cases near the entrance, latterly erected over a laundry, and a room in the male yard which might be applicable for this purpose. In other respects the provision for the sick of all classes is amongst the ordinary inmates. A small receiving ward opens into the yard near the porter's lodge, and a dilapidated cottage in the small garden in front of the workhouse is used for vagrants. The ventilation, light, water supply, and sanitary condition of the premises are satisfactory.

Furniture.

The bed-rooms are supplied with single wooden bedsteads, in which the bedding is clean, warm, and comfortable. There is a washhouse in the female yard, but no other conveniences for washing excepting pails and tubs. There are no water-closets.

Inmates.

A four-fold classification is attempted, but it is imperfect. The diet and clothing are suitable. The able-bodied males are employed in stone breaking, the females in household work.

Medical attendance.

I believe the medical attendance is regular. Cod-liver oil and quinine are provided by the Guardians; the nursing is performed by the inmates.

Nursing.

Chaplain.

There is no chaplain, but the inmates, when able, walk to a church, distant one mile, and near to which the small number of children go to school. There are chapels in Reeth which the Dissenters have the privilege of attending if they think proper.

School.

The

The accommodation in this workhouse being ample, and the population of the district not increasing, the suggestion of any improvement, unless as to new vagrant wards, is unnecessary.

Report of
N. E. Hurst, Esq.
As to improve-
ments.

RICHMOND.

THIS building, originally the parochial establishment of Richmond, is authorised to contain 120 inmates; and as the population of the union is not increasing, and the number of inmates rarely exceed 70, it is sufficient for all present requirements. A four-fold classification, with distinct yards for men, women, boys, and girls, is carried out, and there are suitable receiving and vagrant wards, but the occupation of the dining-hall as a laundry is very objectionable. Provision is made for infectious cases in a distinct building in the workhouse garden. The situation of the workhouse is open and healthy; and the medical officer considers the ventilation, light, water supply, and the general sanitary state of the house to be satisfactory.

Building.

The furniture, beds and bedding are clean and in good condition; lavatories are provided for all, except the women, and the waterclosets are in good order.

Furniture.

The classification, diet, clothing, employment, and recreation of the inmates are satisfactory.

Inmates.

The medical officer is frequent and regular in his attendance; he supplies his own drugs, cod-liver oil and quinine excepted.

Medical attend-
ance.

There is a paid male nurse, which is considered sufficient by the medical officer. The female nursing is performed by the inmates; there are no separate sick wards for children, nor are there any bells on the premises, except one at the entrance door, where a pauper acts as porter.

Nursing.

There is a paid chaplain, and the inmates, not members of the Established Church, have the privilege of attending their respective places of worship on the Sabbath, and of being visited by their own ministers when they desire it.

Chaplain.

The school is fairly conducted by a schoolmistress; the average number of children is 14 boys and 10 girls; some of the children attend the Catholic schools in the vicinity.

School.

As the dormitories for the children occasionally contain more than the authorised number, it is proposed to build a room over the kitchen; but the question of a laundry, in lieu of the occupation of the dining-hall for the purpose, at the same time requires attention.

As to improve-
ment.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

SEDBERGH.

THIS small establishment is pleasantly situated amongst the mountains and hills of the West Riding, near the small town of Sedbergh. The internal arrangements are fairly carried out, and a four-fold classification obtained, with distinct yards for each of the four classes. The provision for the sick is sufficient, but there are no distinct wards for infectious cases. Two vagrant wards, with yards, close to the entrance gate, have recently been added.

Building.

The beds and bedding are clean and comfortable.

Furniture.

The diet, clothing, medical attendance, and nursing are satisfactory.

Diet, &c.
Medical attend-
ance. Nursing.

There is no chaplain. The inmates of all denominations have the privilege of attending their own places of worship twice on Sunday; those unable to do so are visited by the ministers of their own denominations, if they desire it.

Chaplain.

The children attend the national school in Sedbergh, and are not numerous.

School.

I am not aware of any improvements at present essential.

As to improve-
ments.

In compliance with your request I have given various details connected with every workhouse in the North of England. I have adverted to their defects;

Report of
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but it may be affirmed these pauper establishments are substantially in a satisfactory condition. I believe that complaints of inattention and neglect by the officials connected with them are seldom made, and when made are rarely supported; and that the Boards of Guardians, with whom I have been long associated, are public bodies to whom the care and necessities of the working classes in poverty and affliction may be safely entrusted.

The rate of wages being higher than in most parts of the country, and employment abundant, the inmates are generally confined to the infirm and aged; and these institutions may not inappropriately be termed almshouses and infirmaries, where the comforts of the destitute in sickness and old age are not overlooked. Scriptural texts may be observed on the walls in various parts of the buildings; Bibles and Testaments are supplied; and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board, notices are frequently suspended in the different wards with the view of securing prompt inquiry into all well-grounded complaints. Additional warmth is frequently obtained by lighting the establishment with gas, and the cubical contents of air are marked on the doors of the sick wards and dormitories to prevent overcrowding.

In my remarks as to the diet and sanitary measures, I have chiefly relied on the observations furnished to me by the medical officers, and, where satisfied with their accuracy, I have adopted them.

In no instance, in the North of England, are the workhouses overlooked or annoyed by the proximity of adjacent buildings. The clothing of the inmates is generally uniform and good, cleanliness and order predominate, and as much care as possible is taken to separate the children from the adults. In the larger workhouses gymnastic poles are provided for the boys, and laundries for the girls. Additional paid officers may sometimes be desirable, particularly nurses; but the inmates of the sick wards have, as a rule, every attention, and night conveniences and other contrivances where waterclosets are not available.

In reporting as to the employment of the inmates, it may be assumed, where there are gardens adjoining the workhouses, they are occupied in its cultivation, as well as in pumping water, oakum-picking, or stone-breaking; and where there are vagrant wards, with yards, that a similar occupation as a task of work is exacted.

As regards recreation, it may be described as occasional absences on visits to friends, and for which, to the infirm and parties of good character, I believe every license compatible with discipline is allowed by the masters of the different workhouses.

I regret it must be observed the appointment of a chaplain is exceptional, but the sequence is not necessary that the sick and infirm are deprived of spiritual consolation. Liberality in matters of conscience is the practice of the Guardians throughout my district. Clergymen of the Established Church have precedence, but no scruples are made to the admission of ministers of all creeds and denominations, inclusive of town missionaries and Scripture readers, where their services may be required. At the same time, where there is no chaplain, and the parents do not object, the attendance of the children on the Sabbath at the services of the church, under proper supervision, is required.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat the remarks in my report on workhouse inspection of the 22nd September last, that I believe the workhouses throughout my district to be generally well conducted, and the masters and matrons kind, considerate, and humane. Where there have been exceptions in the 16 years during which I have been connected with it, they have been reported to the Board; but comparatively speaking, the instances of neglect or oppression of the inmates have been few and far between, and I have reason to believe the satisfactory response I generally receive to my inquiries as to their comforts to be genuine.

I have, &c.

(signed) *N. Edward Hurst,*

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Inspector.

REPORT of *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, dated 17 January 1867.

Sir,

Bakewell, 17 January 1867.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the report on the workhouses of my district, which, on the 16th of October last, you desired me to lay before you in the course of the present month.

This district (which was committed to my charge in August last) contains 52 unions and townships under Boards of Guardians.

It extends over the counties of Derby and Lancaster; includes a considerable part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a small portion of the county of Chester.

It comprises, therefore, not only a large area, but an enormous population, chiefly engaged in manufactures and trades of various kinds, but some of the unions are peopled mainly by the agricultural classes.

In these 52 unions and townships, there are 71 workhouses (including distinct schools), besides various smaller establishments, temporarily or otherwise engaged, for children, sick persons, idiots, and others who cannot be immediately provided for in some of the ordinary workhouses. There are, in addition also, many separate places of refuge for vagrants, tramps, and casual poor.

These workhouses differ as much in *size* as they do in internal construction, convenience, and general fitness for the purposes for which they are used. So wide are these differences, that no general description of these establishments would convey an accurate knowledge of their respective excellences and defects, and in order therefore to place these important questions more fully before you, I attach to these general observations a report on the actual condition of each workhouse, as it appeared to me on the day on which it was inspected.

On referring to these detailed reports, it will be seen that this district contains by far the *largest* workhouse in England (Liverpool, for 3,500 inmates), and that the others diminish gradually in size until they reach the *smallest* in England (Golcar Workhouse, Huddersfield Union, for 22 inmates). The district also includes the only union in England (Todmorden Union, Lancashire) which is wholly unprovided with a workhouse of any kind.

In a few of these workhouses, and chiefly in the largest of them, is to be found a degree of excellence in all respects that may be equalled, but which I venture to say is not surpassed in any other of the districts into which the country is divided. This degree rapidly diminishes until the term "excellence" can no longer be fitly applied. *Very* good and moderately good workhouses are in considerable proportion, but the degree still declines until it reaches those buildings that are wholly unfit and unsuitable, and the full use of which (in one instance at least) is forbidden and the wards closed. Finally is to be mentioned the union which is unprovided with a workhouse of any kind, and where it is avowed that for this reason "*the Law cannot be administered*," and where also it is admitted that from the same circumstance, and in some instances, fatal consequences have ensued.

On referring further to these reports, the extent and population of each union will be seen. They show also the size of the workhouse; when it was built or enlarged, and the quantity of land attached to it, and in the occupation of the guardians.

Each report likewise gives some indication of the state of education in the schools; the approximate number of inmates not in communion with the Church of England; and of the arrangements that exist for affording religious consolation and instruction to all the classes which the workhouse contains. The reports further show under what system or plan (if any) relief is administered to vagrants: how frequently or how rarely the establishment is inspected by the "Visiting Committee"; and they for the most part conclude with some remarks

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

upon ventilation, water-supply, drainage; the beds, bedding, food, clothes, &c., of the inmates; the improvements required in the workhouse, and especially upon the arrangements made for the reception of cases of infectious and contagious disease, as well as on the medical attendance upon the sick, and the nursing and care which they require.

These latter questions, owing to the large proportion of workhouse inmates suffering from debility, infirmity, sickness and contagious and other disorders, are most important; to them, therefore, I have especially directed my attention.

I regret to be obliged to report to you that these questions are in a most unsatisfactory state in this district.

Looking generally to the accommodation which these workhouses afford, I have remarked that (with a few exceptions) where there are distinct "lunatic wards," the *best* wards, the *best* food, the greatest attention, cleanliness and care, are bestowed upon the lunatics, idiotic, and imbecile poor. That the *next best* accommodation and care are devoted to the healthy and ordinary inmates; whilst, as a rule (regard being had to the special wants of the sick), the *least* satisfactory arranged and constructed wards (and considering their great necessities), the *least* attention is paid to the poor who are suffering from disease.

There are, as I have said, exceptions to this unfortunate state of things. In a few, and again chiefly in the largest workhouses, may be found such hospital accommodation of all kinds as is rarely surpassed; whilst the nursing and attendance, being superintended and guided by benevolent persons of education, intellect, and refinement, cannot be excelled. But in many unions the accommodation for the sick is insufficient, the wards ill constructed and too small, the ventilation imperfect, the nursing and attendance inadequate and unskilful; whilst such a classification of cases as is essential to health, to decency, and to morality, cannot always be found. In some unions (few however in number) no provision for the sick exists beyond such as is available to the ordinary inmates of the workhouse, and no nursing or proper attendance can be said to prevail.

A perusal of the reports which I now submit to you will supply the facts and particular instances on which these statements are founded.

I cannot but add that an inspection of these workhouses, whilst showing me the exceptional excellence and admirable management of some of them, has convinced me of the serious defects of others, proves how much yet remains to be done before proper and sufficient places of refuge are provided for all who need the protection of a workhouse, and has deeply impressed me with the *urgent necessity* for providing complete hospitals and infirmaries, with efficient nursing and attendance, throughout the large portion of this district, in which great improvements in these respects are required.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Basil Cane,
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
President of the Poor Law Board.

CHESHIRE (PART OF).

Stockport Union.

STOCKPORT UNION.

Area	-	-	-	45,776 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 690 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	26,792	Workhouse erected 1840.
Land	-	-	-	4 A. 1 R. 5 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Wednesday the
19th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is ordinarily large enough, but it is defective internally as regards the classification of the inmates.—See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
I do not think it is.—See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are in fair order.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?
I believe that it is, but on this occasion I can only refer the Board to the last report of the Inspector of Schools. There is no chaplain, and therefore there is no record of the progress of the children.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
The dissenting ministers of various denominations visit the workhouse in rotation on Wednesdays and Sundays, and preach to the inmates, who voluntarily attend at the services they perform. About one-sixth part of the inmates are Roman Catholics. These inmates are visited by priests, who also instruct such of the children as are of their own persuasion.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
See the previous answer. There is no chaplain at this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are vagrant wards, and they are ordinarily sufficient in regard to size.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The task approved of is, that the able-bodied men shall either work at the pump or break stones for 3½ hours. An able-bodied boy is to break stones for 3¼ hours. Able-bodied girls and women are to do three hours' work at washing. These tasks are not enforced, and no work is now performed by vagrants.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
It appears to do so.
Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
None of the entries in the book are of a special character.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since it was inspected by my predecessor.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Stockport Union.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I cannot answer this question confidently on this occasion, but I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
The chaplain's report book is not kept; but there is no chaplain.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated by this report.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
I have not previously visited this union.
18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
There are no separate yards for the different classes of men and women. Old and infirm, and able-bodied of each sex have one yard only.
The windows generally are not constructed in such a manner as to admit of perfect ventilation. The sick wards do not admit of a classification of the cases; old and young, aged persons, able-bodied persons, and children are placed together in the same ward. In the same ward I observed a case of accident, a case of asthma, of scabies, of venereal disease, and of infirmity from age. One of the inmates of this ward was a boy of tender years.
There are no detached fever wards.
The insane, of whom there are a large number, have the ordinary house diet.
The old and infirm sleep together, two in a bed, a most objectionable arrangement.
The yards are out of repair, being worn in holes, in which the water stands. The covering of the yards is of a soft material, and this renders it difficult to keep the lower parts of the house in a cleanly state.
Subject to these remarks, I found the house generally in a creditable and satisfactory state.

STOCKPORT UNION.

Supplemental REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Friday
the 5th October 1866.

Date of last previous Visit, 19th September 1866.

THIS union is so large, and of so much importance, whilst the accommodation for the sick inmates of the workhouse is comparatively so scanty and of so unsatisfactory a character in many ways, that I was glad to avail myself of an opportunity of visiting it again to-day, and for looking more closely into the state of the sick and fever wards.

The Guardians, I find, passed various resolutions yesterday, relating to the matters referred to in my last report, and to which I had drawn their attention by an entry in the visitors' book.

They propose to provide all male adults with separate beds as soon as they can do so.

They have also under their consideration the question of improving the yards, and of covering them with asphalt.

As regards the more serious imperfections in this establishment (those which are to be found in the sick, infirm, and infectious wards), the Guardians have consulted the medical officer with the view to increase the number and size of the sick wards, and in order to improve the classification of cases, which at present is seriously defective.

I do

I do not think, however, that what the Guardians contemplate doing would be sufficient. Separate and detached fever wards, with convalescent wards, &c., are absolutely required. If such wards were erected, the present fever wards would be available for other cases of disease.

A better lying-in ward might then be provided, further classification could be set up, and with more effective ventilation, and the employment of night nurses, the general means for treating and managing the sick would be improved.

I have further advised the Guardians in accordance with the remarks contained in this report.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Stockport Union

Note.—The Guardians have recently resolved to build detached fever wards, &c,

DERBYSHIRE.

ASHBOURNE UNION.

Ashbourne Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	98,237 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 160 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	19,997	Workhouse erected 1849.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	4 acres.

REPORT on the above Union after a Visit on Thursday the 16th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously inspected this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It appears to be sufficiently large to accommodate such a number of persons as the Guardians think right to admit to it.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I should say it is generally large enough, but see No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There is only one, and it is seldom used to sleep in, as the medical officer is close at hand. It is not in more than moderately fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

There are six boys and three girls only in the school, and they are solely taught by a schoolmistress. I am unable at present to say whether the school is well managed, but I believe it is fairly managed.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There is one Roman Catholic who has just left the lunatic asylum. She can see a priest if she should wish to do so. There are three Dissenters who go out to chapel on Sundays, and also attend the services in the workhouse on week days.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. There is no paid chaplain; a clergyman officiates gratuitously.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There is accommodation for 10 men and 10 women.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No work is provided for women. The men work or not, as they please. If they work they break stones or pump water, and food (bread and porridge) is given in the morning. No food is given at night to male vagrants. Women are supplied night and morning with bread and porridge. When the male tramps are employed in the manner described, they must be brought into direct communication with the inmates; a most objectionable arrangement. The task of work has not been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and therefore a vagrant, I presume, could not be punished for refusing to perform it.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Ashbourne Union.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
They appear to do so.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
None of the answers are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The workhouse was visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy about a year ago.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has: present number, 56.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners hung up in the workhouse?
There is no extract from the Act of Parliament relating to the introduction of spirits, suspended as the Act requires.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?
Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
There is no paid chaplain, and therefore the chaplain's report is not kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I think they have.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
This is my first visit to this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Although the infirmary contains no patients at present, it should be kept in a cleanly, orderly, and proper state ready for their reception. It was not in that state on the occasion of my visit. It required a thorough cleansing throughout. It evidently had lately afforded shelter to the poultry. There are no convalescent yards attached to this building.

There is no nurse; there are, however, just now only a few inmates upon the medical officer's list. A bottle of "house medicine" is left in charge of one of the inmates, who dispenses a dose to any other inmate who asks for it. It is greatly sought after by them, so much as a "gallon" being often consumed in a week. The master thought the medicine efficacious; the medical officer deemed it harmless. I was told, however, that it was purgative in its effect.

The "lying-in ward" has not a proper bed to be used in confinements. The ordinary iron bedstead only has been provided.

There is no waterproof sheeting, nor air cushions, or water-bed.

The "dining table" in the women's infirm ward is much too small. I should say that it was about 3 feet long, and about 18 inches wide. The inmates of the ward are therefore either obliged to wait and take their turn at the table, or else eat their food upon their beds.

On turning to the workhouse medical officer's report, I observed that he did not order either wine, brandy, or other spirits; nor did he at the present time order either ale or porter for the infirm. On inquiry, I was informed that no stimulants of any kind had for many years past been provided and kept in store, even in the smallest quantities. A case of urgent necessity lately arose in the night, and a woman, who had been confined, might have lost her life had not the master been able to produce a small quantity of brandy of his own. During the month of March last the medical officer ordered half a pint of porter daily for a sick inmate; the only instance, I observed, in which such an order had been given. I understood that this small quantity was continued for a fortnight only, and was fetched daily from a public-house in the town of Ashbourne.

Many of the windows have been fastened up entirely; four panes of glass only being made to open in the centre of the window.

The wards are not well constructed for ventilation, and it is greatly impeded in some of them.

Some

Some of the beds in the able-bodied women's wards are so close as to touch together at the sides. Some of these beds should be removed, so that access may be more readily had to those that remain.

The "privy" in the male vagrant ward, and also one in the old men's yard, is out of repair. They require cleansing also. So, likewise, does the "privy" in the girls' yard, where the "soil" is in one place nearly up to the seat.

There is no supply of "disinfectants." They are highly needed for use in the last-named places, as well as for the drains and urinals.

The clothes of some of the old men were not sufficiently clean. One or two of the men's suits were very dirty and greasy. Some of the men, I was surprised to hear, had no clean or better clothes for Sunday wear. On that day, as well as on week days, they wore the working clothes referred to.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Ashbourne Union.

BAKEWELL UNION.

Bakewell Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	107,905 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 220 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	31,378	Workhouse erected 1841.
Land	-	-	-	-	3 A. 0 R. 35 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Friday the 17th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It appears to be so generally.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is no separate fever ward, or itch ward; but I am told that the provision which exists has hitherto been found quite sufficient for the union.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The female ward is in good order; but the male ward is at present used as an itch ward. It cannot, therefore, be said to be in a proper state.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

I believe that it is very fairly managed; the chaplain's reports are of a satisfactory character.

Insert a copy of an entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"I have this day inspected the schools. The numbers in the schools are at present small, but the condition of both boys' and girls' school continues to be satisfactory. —Edmund H. Wodehouse, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 30 Dissenters in the workhouse at this time, but they attend the workhouse chapel voluntarily.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. A chaplain has been appointed for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, which will accommodate six men and four women only. This is sufficient for those who apply at the workhouse, but at other parts of the union vagrants are provided with lodgings.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

They work or not, as they please. Vagrants are supplied with bread; if sick, other food is given.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Not "once in every week," but about once a month or once a fortnight.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Bakewell Union.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

There are no important entries of recent date.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 24th October 1864.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 74.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

I have not.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse was in a very clean, orderly, and proper state at the time of my visit. The establishment on the whole is a very pleasing one, and it is satisfactory to think that the poor have such accommodation provided for them.

Belper Union.

BELPER UNION.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	66,590 acres.		Workhouse Accommodation for 340 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	51,711		Workhouse erected 1840.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	2 A. 1 R. 8 P.		

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Saturday the 18th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It appears to be so generally in respect to size, and moderately well arranged internally. Owing to the construction of the windows, the ventilation generally is not so perfect as it should be.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The medical officer with whom I conferred, assured me that he was quite satisfied with the infirmary arrangements, and with the means placed at his disposal for the treatment of the sick. He could also, he said, readily obtain all he desired for them. Nevertheless, there are no detached fever or contagious wards, or wards for itch or venereal cases. Idiotic patients, and persons who are merely infirm from old age, are placed in this infirmary. It follows, therefore, that there is no classification of cases, such as may be looked for in a thoroughly well arranged infirmary.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The receiving wards are most inconveniently constructed. The ventilation is very defective, and they have neither bath nor watercloset attached to them. The residence of the medical officer being close at hand, alone renders these defects endurable.

5. Is

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Belper Union.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The schoolmaster and mistress have been here for a few months only.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

The reports of the chaplain on the state of the schools are of a generally favourable character, but as yet no decided opinion has been formed by myself as to the state of the schools.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are none at the present time.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are no vagrant wards at the workhouse. Vagrants are relieved at common lodging-houses in the town of Belper, and elsewhere in the Union.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Not "once at least in each week," but very nearly so.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the answers are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

There are 16 idiots in the workhouse at this time. The last recorded visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated October 1864.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 157.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally?

The schoolmaster and mistress have only been in office a few months.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The weekly summary of the workhouse medical officer's report book has not been kept up by the master, an omission I noticed to him.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they have.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The workhouse is certainly being brought into much better order by the present master and matron, who, I believe, have exerted themselves to do so. Minor improvements of various kinds are in progress, which will conduce much to the convenience of the establishment, and the comfort of the inmates. At present there are no means for a ready communication at night between the inmates and the officers, however urgent the circumstances may be. I have advised that this defect should be obviated as soon as possible.

New receiving wards, infectious and contagious wards, as well as vagrant wards, should be added to this workhouse. Without them, it cannot be considered complete.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Chapel-en-le-Frith
Union.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH UNION.

Area	- - - - -	63,248 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 100 Inmates.
Population	- - - - -	14,020	Workhouse erected 1840.
Land	- - - - -		1 A. 1 R. 33 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Thursday the 30th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I very much doubt whether it is adequate to the wants of the union. Internally the arrangements are very confined and imperfect. The classification is defective. (See No. 18.)

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is a good detached fever hospital, but the ordinary provision for the sick is far below such as is now to be found in the best contrived and well managed workhouses. (See No. 18.)

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

In moderately fair order only, and most inconveniently situate. Access is obtained to them through the main body of the house; so in fact paupers are brought into the centre of the premises before they are seen and examined by the medical officer; a most anomalous proceeding.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is neither schoolmaster nor mistress.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

The children, of whom there are 10 (seven boys and three girls), attend the national school.

When not at school, they are mainly under pauper superintendence.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are three Roman Catholics in the workhouse at the present time; they have been visited by a priest. The master would send for the priest specially, if he were asked to do so. There are no Dissenters in the workhouse at the present time.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. (See previous answer.)

There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are wards which are certainly sufficient for women, and perhaps large enough for the men. Internally the accommodation is adequate.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The women clean the wards; the men break stone when able to do so, but very few are able, consequently very few are employed.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

It does not. The last inspection took place on the 23rd of April. There is, however, very little to inspect, and the important questions the committee have to answer under the regulations, seem out of proportion to so humble and incomplete an establishment as this.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy occurred about two years ago.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has, I believe. The present number of inmates is 48 only.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are; but the extract from the Act of Parliament is not in a conspicuous place, a negligence which I noticed.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Chapel-en-le-Frith
Union.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I am unable to answer this question on the present occasion.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally?
Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The porter, who was a pauper inmate, who is old, and worn out, and who is entirely subordinate to the master, keeps a book. I cannot say that it is properly kept, and I doubt whether the egress and ingress of the master or matron is always recorded, as of course it should be.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe that they have.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

This is my first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

As regards this workhouse generally, I have to remark that it is to be regretted that a more perfect and complete establishment was not erected originally.

Owing to the cramped, confined, and ill arranged interior, the classification is nominal merely. It professes to separate men and women, boys and girls; but in fact the sexes are barely kept apart in the day time. One of the yards, which might have been used as an aid to classification, has long been set apart for the master's poultry. The children, when not at the school, are left to the care of pauper inmates.

There is no accommodation for the nurse; no provision for her apart from the pauper inmates. The drains are not effective, and none of them have traps.

I have taken some notice of these subjects, and will do more when I meet the Guardians, but many of these defects are difficult to remedy, I fear.

CHESTERFIELD UNION.

Chesterfield Union.

Area	94,825 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 320 Inmates.
Population	61,779	Workhouse erected 1840.
Land	3 A. 1 R. 15 P.	

REPORT of the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Wednesday the 29th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I much doubt whether this workhouse will contain 320 inmates, or nearly that number. If so, it would not be large enough for the wants of the union. The kitchen, the scullery, and offices are too small. The girls' school is much too small.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is a good detached fever hospital. There are no convalescent wards or yards. There is a tolerably well-arranged infirmary, but it is in a very unsatisfactory and badly managed state. (See No. 18.)

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Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Chesterfield Union.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
In moderately fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The chaplain's reports, however, are of rather an unsatisfactory character.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other's book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

"7th August 1866. Inspected the schools this day. The children in both schools passed a satisfactory examination.—*E. H. Wodehouse*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are six or seven Roman Catholics in the workhouse who are visited by a priest.

There are a few Dissenters who voluntarily attend chapel in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. (*See* previous answer.)

A chaplain has been appointed for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, and they are ordinarily sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No work is exacted. The tasks approved of in 1844 are no longer enforced.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the answers are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

Nil.

There are 11 female idiots in three small wards. I should say that they require more attention than the pauper attendant who I found in charge of them can afford.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 182.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are, but the extract from the Act of Parliament was not put up in a conspicuous place.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I am unable to answer this question on the present occasion.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The porter's book is not properly kept. There are no entries relating to the going in and out of the master, or of his relatives, visitors, and friends.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Many of the windows in this workhouse are not made to open. Four small panes in

in the centre only of the window are constructed so as to let in the air. They form a small window, in fact, in the centre of a large one. Such windows, I need hardly say, are unfavourable to effective ventilation.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

I found the hospital or infirmary in a very unsatisfactory state.

There was no proper supply of water in the water-closets.

Some of the beds were placed so near together as almost to touch.

The rain was dripping through the ventilators in the ceiling on to the floors, and in one instance on to a bed.

The chimney in one of the wards was smoking violently, and so as to be utterly destructive of all comfort in the ward.

Long wooden forms, without backs, are used instead of chairs, although some chairs are provided.

There are no proper dining tables in some of the wards. Table cloths are not used.

In one ward there were seven small children eating their dinners on the floor. They were in a dirty, neglected, and discreditable condition.

The medicines are not given by the nurse. The bottles, &c., are handed over to the patients themselves, who take the contents or not as they are inclined. There is therefore no security that the medicines, &c., are taken at all, or, if taken, that they are taken by the proper persons, at the proper times, and in the prescribed quantities.

There are no proper means for washing the persons of the sick in these wards.

There is only one towel allowed for use in each ward in a week.

There are no proper hand basins. The women use their *chamber utensils* for washing purposes.

Altogether this infirmary was in a disorderly, uncleanly, cheerless, and comfortless condition.

There is no stove for purifying and disinfecting clothes in this workhouse.

Note.—The Guardians have lately, and since my visit, resolved to build convalescent wards, &c.

DERBY UNION.

Derby Union.

Area - - - -	2,970 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 500 Inmates.
Population - - - -	51,049	Workhouse erected, 1839.
Land - - - -	2 A. 2 R. 37 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday the 15th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size internal arrangement?

I doubt much whether this workhouse, even when the alterations and additions in progress are completed, will be fully adequate for the wants of this union?

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There will be proper provision for the sick, and also for infectious cases arising in the workhouse when the new fever wards have been fitted up.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The receiving wards are being altered, and are so much affected by the building going on that they are not and cannot be expected to be in good order at the present time.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The schoolmaster and mistress have recently been changed.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

The school inspector visited the schools a short time ago, but did not apparently make a report. The reports of the chaplain are, however, of a satisfactory nature. Several of the children were absent from school owing to their having ophthalmia; and I observed many of them with weak eyes.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Derby Union.

There are about 15 Roman Catholic inmates and about 50 Dissenters in the work- at the present time. Those who wish to do so attend chapel out of the workhouse; they are also visited in the workhouse by priests and ministers of their respective religious persuasions.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. A chaplain has been appointed for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There is accommodation for 30 male and six female vagrants, which is considered to be sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The men break stone (the women are not employed), and in return are supplied with bread and porridge night and morning. Paupers of this class are admitted by orders of the police.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Not once "at least in each week," as required by the regulations, nor very frequently either, judging from the entries in the visitors' book. The committee, however, I was told, visited more frequently than formerly.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

No visit has been paid by a Commissioner in Lunacy since the present master was appointed, a year and-a-half ago.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 256.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?

I think that the appointments of the schoolmaster and mistress have not been finally agreed to; but as yet they have not been long enough in office to allow of their examination by the School Inspector.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

I have not.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

This is my first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The new hospital does not admit of complete classification of cases. The separation is merely limited to the sexes. The wards are occupied by cases of active disease, accidents, insane, and idiotic cases, and by cases of infirmity arising mainly from old age and natural decay. There is, however, a lying-in ward and fever wards; an itch ward is also being constructed.

It is much to be regretted that the Guardians, instead of expending a large sum in altering and enlarging this workhouse, did not resolve to build a new one entirely. The rapid increase of the town must, if it goes on, soon render the present house too small. Its originally faulty construction does not admit of effective classification; and thorough ventilation is hardly possible from the same cause.

GLOSSOP UNION.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Glossop Union.

Area - - - - -	38,759 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 144 Inmates.
Population - - - -	21,200	Workhouse erected, 1837.
Land - - - - -	10 A. 1 R. 33 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday the
20th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is more than adequate in size for such persons as the Guardians find it necessary to admit to it at the present time. The building, however, is ill-arranged, and is inconvenient in many respects.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
There is an infirmary, but there are no detached fever wards. (*See No. 18.*)
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are no receiving wards, properly so called. (*See No. 18.*)
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?—
There are only four boys and one girl in the school at the present time. They are under the sole charge of a schoolmistress. There being no chaplain, there is no record of their progress to which I could refer.
Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.
"15th February 1866: Inspected the school this day. The children passed a tolerable examination. They do not work their sums so accurately as they should. They will, I hope, improve under the new schoolmistress, whom I have examined.—
E. H. Wodehouse."
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are four Roman Catholic inmates; they go out to chapel on Sundays, if able to do so; they are also visited by priests at the workhouse.
Ministers of various denominations preach in turn at the workhouse on Sundays. A clergyman performs a service on Wednesdays; all attend who are willing and able to do so.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe that they are. (*See the previous answer.*)
There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are, and they are ordinarily large enough.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No task of work for this class of poor has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. No work is exacted, and no food is given to this class of inmates.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Not "once a week at least," as required by the regulations, but once a month, once in six weeks, or once in two months.
Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
None of the entries are of a special character.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
The last recorded visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 10th March 1865.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Glossop Union.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The pauper offence book has not been fully kept; I have noticed the omission.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are no detached fever wards. The sick are not classified. Infirm cases and cases of sickness occupy the same wards. There is no paid nurse. The female pauper attendant cannot read writing, and can read print only imperfectly; she ought not therefore to be entrusted with the duty of giving medicine, &c. to the sick. There are only 12 names upon the medical list, and several of them are merely entered in order that they may be supplied with tobacco. I found only one person in bed. Under such circumstances, as the total number of inmates of all classes is only 35, and as the schoolmistress acts also as assistant matron, I hesitate to recommend the immediate appointment of a nurse, but will suggest another remedy.

There are no receiving wards. The rooms so called form parts of the infirmary, and are permanently occupied by the sick and infirm. The male receiving ward (so called) is occupied by an epileptic patient and his attendant. The bed was in a wet, filthy, and offensive state.

There are double beds for men, and two men sleep together in the same bed, a highly objectionable practice, and one which should be put an end to as soon as possible.

Proper receiving wards should be built at this establishment, and fever wards be added to it.

HAYFIELD UNION.

Hayfield Union.

Area	-	-	-	10,096 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 87 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	10,976	Workhouse erected 1842.
Land	-	-	-	2 R. 32 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Friday the 31st August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I understand that it has been only at long intervals, and under extremely exceptional circumstances (such as the cotton famine) that this workhouse has been full of inmates. I suppose, therefore, small as it is, it is ordinarily large enough for the union. Its internal arrangements are, however, decidedly defective, (*See No. 18.*)

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I cannot think that they are. (*See No. 18.*)

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are now no receiving wards. Those wards have been altered lately, and have been appropriated to other uses. The "Male Ward" has been added to an infirm ward. The female ward was occupied to day by a "married couple," both being quite old people.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Hayfield Union.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no workhouse school. The children, who are very few in number, go to the National school.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There is one Roman Catholic, who attends chapel out of the workhouse.
There are five or six Dissenters.
A Dissenting minister preaches in the workhouse once a fortnight, and all the inmates attend upon him.
An "Independent" Scripture reader visits the workhouse once a week, and addresses *all* the inmates.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
The Church of England inmates go to church. All the children go to church. Those members who cannot go to church, ordinarily remain without religious consolation from a clergyman of the Church of England. *See, however, the former answer.*
If desired by an inmate, a clergyman is sent for.
There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are vagrant wards, although they are somewhat defective in the means for convenience and decency. No food is given, and no work is exacted.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The task of work approved of in 1845 has been discontinued.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
They appear to visit rarely. The last recorded inspections are dated 30th April and 25th June.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
The last visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy took place 24th October 1864.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
As regards the workhouse, I can say no changes have occurred.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
There is no porter's book, and no chaplain's report book, but then there is neither porter nor chaplain.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
The inmates do not always take their meals in the "dining hall," as is required by the Regulations. *See the other answers to this report.*
16. State whether the terms of the contract for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
I have not previously visited this union.
18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
There is no chaplain, schoolmaster, mistress, nurse, or porter. It is a very "domestic" establishment, and at this time contains only 41 inmates. These inmates are classified at night, so as to separate men, women, boys, and girls. The infirm have sleeping accommodation to themselves; by day, however, the classification may be said to extend no further than to an imperfect separation of the sexes. There was no one to-day confined to bed, and no one, that I could learn, was taking medicine.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Hayfield Union.

There are no detached and isolated fever or contagious wards. There are no receiving wards. There is no lying-in ward. Confinements take place in the old women's ward, and women are delivered in the ward which is at the same time occupied by old women.

There are no traps to the drains.

Nevertheless, it is right to say that the workhouse was in a cleanly, orderly, and, with the above exceptions, in a creditable state.

Note.—The Guardians have recently resolved to build detached fever wards, nurse's room, receiving ward, &c.

Shardlow Union.

SHARDLOW UNION.

Area	-	-	-	-	72,290 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 280 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	31,113.	Workhouse erected about 1795, Enlarged 1838-9.
Land about	-	-	-	-	3 Acres.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 28th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that the workhouse is generally large enough, ordinarily, to receive such poor as the Guardians think it desirable to admit to it under the regulations relating to relief; but internally the workhouse is defective. *See No. 18.*

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is no detached and isolated fever or infectious wards, and the provision for the sick is otherwise defective. *See No. 18.*

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in moderately fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The reports of the chaplain are of a favourable character.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"9th August 1866.—I have this day inspected the schools. The boys passed a creditable examination in all the subjects in which I examined them. There is a slight improvement in the girls' school, particularly in the arithmetic of the lower classes. I think a swing would form a useful addition to the girls' yard. *E. H. Wodehouse.*"

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exists for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are no Roman Catholic inmates at the present time.

There are 20 Wesleyan Methodists and five Baptists. They voluntarily attend the services performed by the chaplain. If they expressed a wish to go out to chapel on Sundays, they would be allowed to do so. The children of the school are taken to church on Sunday mornings. The chaplain performs service at the workhouse on Sunday afternoons, and visits also on another day of the week.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See previous answer.*

There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, and they are ordinarily large enough; but they are not internally complete, nor are they arranged with due regard to the classification of the house.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Work is prescribed. Oakum picking for women and stone breaking for men. The latter

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Shardlow Union.

latter task (the stone being of the hardest kind, Mountsorrel stone) can only be performed by the strongest men. A large proportion of male vagrants are not bodily robust, and are not considered equal to the task, consequently a large proportion of male vagrants are not regularly employed. When employed they work with, and are brought into communication with, the ordinary able-bodied male inmates, if there are any—a most objectionable practice.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Not “once at least in every week,” as required by the Regulations, but about once a fortnight. None of the duties are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee’s book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy took place two years ago.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations to the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all the appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

Not any.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Not any.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

There is no porter’s book kept; but there is no porter.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they have.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The classification in this workhouse is very defective. There is no effective separation of old, infirm, and able-bodied, either as regards the men or women. The drainage is bad. The privies are offensive, and require “disinfecting with fluid.”

There is no paid nurse, nor is there any sufficiently responsible attendance upon the sick, either by day or by night. The sick are left to take the medicines or not as they please, and according to their recollection of what they are told to take, if they should be unable to read the directions of the medical officer. The medical officer felt there was no security, either that his patients had the right medicines, at the proper times or in the prescribed quantities.

There is no waterproof sheeting or water-cushions, and for want of them a patient is threatened with bed-sores.

There are no proper and sufficient means for washing, and for the personal cleanliness of the patients; but I was told that further convenience in this respect would be provided.

There are no effective means by which the inmates of the sick wards can communicate with the officers at night, be the necessity for so doing ever so urgent.

All the beds for the sick are of straw.

The clothes of one or two of the male inmates are very dirty and greasy, and require changing.

The boys’ beds are very “thin,” and require to be attended to.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Ashton-under-Lyne
Union.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

Area	-	-	-	38,657 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 500 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	134,753	Workhouse erected 1850.
Land	-	-	-	5 A. 1 R. 34 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Monday, the
15th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally large enough in regard to size for the ordinary poor, but its internal arrangements are very defective. *See* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly insufficient. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The school is under the sole care of a schoolmistress. All the children, boys as well as girls, are young and small. There is no "industrial training," but none seems to be requisite. The demand for labour is so great, that the Guardians are obliged to refuse rather than seek places for the children. The coal mines and the factories employ the boys, and domestic service is readily obtained for the girls.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit by an Inspector of Schools.

"I have this day inspected the school. The children passed a fair examination. They read and spell well, but are not so accurate as they should be in arithmetic.—*E. H. Wodehouse.*"

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are about 35 Roman Catholic inmates; they attend chapel out of the workhouse when able to do so, and are also visited by priests.

There are between 60 and 70 Dissenters in the workhouse at this time. There is no chaplain, but the spiritual wants of the inmates are met by the plan "of the associated ministers for supplying the workhouse in the afternoon on the Lord's day," with "Divine Service."

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. *See* previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, and they are ordinarily sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. Nevertheless the men are required to pump water and pick oakum.

The women, when able, also pick oakum.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The committee visits weekly, I understand.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited the workhouse in July last. His report has already been submitted to the Poor Law Board.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Ashton-under-Lyne
Union.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number of inmates 388.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I do not doubt they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is very defective internally. The dining hall is on the first floor, a great defect, and one which increases the difficulty of keeping the house clean and in good order. Having to go up and down stairs, prevents some of the old people from attending, and renders it difficult for others to be present there at meal times. Hence a larger proportion of the food has to be carried to and consumed in the day-rooms. Under this arrangement also fewer inmates assemble for morning and evening prayers.

The kitchen and scullery combined in one room are much too small.

The girls' day-room is too small, and the girls' and boys' lavatories are dilapidated, dirty, unwholesome, and unsuitable places.

Some of the yards are much out of repair, and require either paving or being covered with asphalt.

There is no effectual separation between the boys and the men; both classes may communicate in their yards.

In the able-bodied men's wards, smoking tobacco is prevalent; the habit is not checked by the master.

There is a detached infirmary, but there are no detached wards for infectious and contagious cases.

The infirmary contains 47 male and 48 female cases of sickness. It contains also 31 male and 30 female lunatics, imbecile, and weak-minded patients.

These cases are all mixed together. The *convalescent* sick patients share the *lunatic* day-rooms. The strange habits and contortions of some of the last-named class, the disagreeable condition and appearance of others, and the knowledge of the nature of the place and of its inmates with whom the sick are obliged to associate must, I should think, have a depressing influence, and retard their recovery.

These wards are too full; most of the beds are too near together; some nearly touch each other.

In one of the male wards used as a sick ward, there are not more than 434 cubic feet of space for each bed.

The so called "fever wards" are used also as itch wards and venereal wards. The male ward now contains cases of the two former kinds, and lately all the three kinds of diseases named were to be found in this ward. They are most imperfectly ventilated. The male wards contain seven beds; the cubic space for each is 236 feet only.

One of the female lunatic wards contains patients who require a constant change of bed and bedding. This necessity has not been properly attended to. The beds were neither sufficiently sweet nor wholly dry.

One of the patients in a sick room was in a most improper state, and had been in that condition since the previous night. The nurse was not aware of it. As she admitted that she had plenty of assistance at command, and was duly supplied with all the means for decency and cleanliness, I held her fully responsible, admonished her for negligence, and warned her of the consequences of its recurrence.

There is no lying-in ward properly so called, devoted wholly to confinements.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Ashton-under-Lyne
Union.

Women are delivered in a ward used by other patients and confinements take place there, whilst the ward is occupied by cases of another kind.

On the whole, the infirmary is in a very unsatisfactory state. It requires re-arranging throughout internally. When the new hospital now building, is completed, I trust this will be done. In the meantime I have impressed upon the Guardians by an entry in the visitors' book, the necessity for their adopting every precaution for guarding against the consequences of imperfect classification, defective ventilation, and overcrowding in the wards.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL UNION.

Barton-upon-Ir-
well Union.

Area - - - - -	23,279 acres.	Workhouse accommodation for 232 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	39,038.	Workhouse erected, 1851.
Land - - - - -	3 A. 37 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 25th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
There is no room for the school children. I believe that it is not large enough during the winter season, even for adult inmates.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Generally adequate, but there are no detached fever wards or contagious wards.
See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
The children are sent to the Swinton schools.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are 14 Roman Catholics at the present time in the workhouse. Those who are able to do so attend a Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays, and at other times. A priest also visits them in the workhouse. There is one Dissenter who goes out to a dissenting place of worship.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe that they are. *See the previous answer.* There is a chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
They are, and they are ordinarily sufficient, but they are very badly ventilated.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. Nevertheless male vagrants are employed in stone-breaking if they require food; but, usually, neither food is given nor work exacted.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Not "once, at least, in every week," in accordance with the regulations; but the committee professes to visit once in 14 days.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?
A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for the last two years.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has. Present number of inmates, 165.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The workhouse has not been constructed in the manner best calculated to facilitate effective ventilation, but, as regards the main body of the building, no great fault can be found with it, except that it would have been better if less of it had been underground.

The old workhouse constitutes the infirmary. The rooms or wards are low, and do not admit of thorough ventilation. As already noted, there are no detached fever wards, or wards wholly separated from others for contagious cases. New wards of a better kind for these cases are urgently required.

The means of washing infected clothes apart from those of the other inmates are wanting; a want which I have noticed.

The workhouse and the entire establishment is, throughout, well painted; carefully lime-washed, scrupulously clean, and well ordered in every part. Its general condition does much credit to the officers who manage it.

Note.—The Guardians have since resolved to build new fever and infectious wards.

BLACKBURN UNION.

Blackburn Union.

Area	-	-	-	43,569 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 700 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	119,942.	Workhouse erected 1863.
Land	-	-	-	30 acres.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Monday, the 22nd October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that it is. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I do not consider that it is. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The school contains 19 girls and 15 boys only. They are all quite young, but although not fully prepared for service, they all readily obtain employment as soon as they are strong enough. The boys go to the factories and to the coal pits. The girls go out as domestic servants.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

Owing to the master absenting himself I was unable to obtain these numbers.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Blackburn Union.

The Roman Catholics go out to chapel when able to do so; they are also visited by priests in the workhouse. Dissenters of various denominations preach in the workhouse, and all the inmates who are willing to do so, attend upon those occasions.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. See the previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The task of work approved of by the Poor Law Board is, for men to perform one hour's work before breakfast, either on the workhouse farm or in breaking stones; women, to perform one hour's work before breakfast, in cleaning and washing the vagrant wards. The task now exacted is *three* hours' labour, however.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The committee, I was assured, attended at the workhouse once a week.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Nil.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are not.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not; but owing to the absence of the master I could only see a few of them.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is of modern construction, and seems to be internally well and commodiously arranged.

Ventilation in the main body of the house is effected by means of the windows in the wards, and by openings from the wards into the corridors. The floor of each corridor is freely perforated with gratings, and the air thus finds its way up or down from one corridor to another. There are, however, no other openings at the ends of the corridors than the windows, and those are closed. The upper corridor is lighted by skylights, which do not open to the air. As the windows at the end of this corridor are not open, the efficacy of the mode of ventilation adopted must be much diminished.

There is a detached infirmary with fever wards; one ward is set apart for children.

A nurse, under whose sole care the inmates are placed, has lately been appointed. She is assisted by pauper inmates, who act under her direction. There are about 80 sick cases in the infirmary, a much larger number than one nurse can personally attend to; she is, therefore, obliged to trust the giving of medicines to the pauper nurses in some cases, in others she depends upon the patients helping themselves. How this can be done with accuracy and regularity I cannot understand, for the medical officer leaves only *verbal* directions regarding the medicines, &c., for each patient. No written labels or directions are attached to the bottles. Not a bottle or pill box (I examined them all) was marked even with the name of the person for whom it was intended.

Most of the beds in these wards are too close together; some of them touch each other.

There

There is no "night nursing" unless the nurse is called up, and no other attendance is given at night beyond such as the pauper nurses may be willing to afford.

Ventilation is exceedingly imperfect throughout the whole infirmary.

There is no effectual classification of cases. Cases which in themselves are highly disagreeable are not separated from others; for example, in one ward is a poor woman suffering from cancer; she is reduced to a most distressing condition. Her disorder is so offensive that I could not remain near her; yet several other patients occupy this ward with her. The discomfort they experience must be extreme. All this is permitted to continue, although there are large and excellent wards in the workhouse which are unused.

There is no proper supply of water in the waterclosets, and these closets are so constructed that the foul air arising in them is drawn into the wards.

There are large wards near the entrance lodge which contain cases of "itch," "venereal disease," and "bad legs." The porter and his wife are supposed to look after these cases, but they appear for the most part to be left to themselves.

In the male ward were eight or ten men walking about almost naked. I was told "they were getting their dinners." The condition of the inmates of this ward was most distressing and painful to witness.

The accommodation for the sick is much too limited, and the nursing quite insufficient. The sick wards are being made somewhat larger, however, than they are at present.

The lunatic wards, and especially the men's day room, is too small and too confined.

Better kind of beds are requisite for certain cases. In the women's lunatic ward I found one of the beds mildewed and decayed owing to neglect.

Some of the able-bodied men sleep together two in each bed—a most objectionable custom.

There are great dissensions amongst the officers of this workhouse, and the management is therefore lax and disorganised. Almost all the male officers have brought charges against each other, chiefly of absence from duty, and drunkenness.

The master especially is charged with intoxication; an entry to that effect was made in the porter's book on the 19th instant. Although the master knew I was in the workhouse he did not appear. I sent repeatedly for him, and the reply was in each instance, that he could not be found. Under such circumstances I cannot but suspect that he was not sober enough to come before me. Of course this matter will be investigated, unless the immediate resignation of the master should render that course unnecessary as regards himself.

Note.—The master was removed from his office shortly after this report was made.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Blackburn Union.

BOLTON UNION.

Bolton Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	43,896 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 1,045 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	130,269.	Workhouse erected 1861.
Land	-	-	-	-	24 A. 2 R.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 31st October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is so. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

I believe the school to be fairly managed. The children are few in number, and quite young; they all readily obtain employment as soon as they are old and strong enough; the girls become "nurse girls," the boys go to the coal pits, factories, shops, and to other employments.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Bolton Union.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 80 or 90 Roman Catholic inmates at the present time; they are visited by priests, and on Sundays by ladies residing in the neighbourhood. There are about 50 Dissenters of various denominations. Dissenting ministers read prayers and preach at the workhouse on Sundays. A clergyman of the Church of England performs service on Sundays and Fridays, and visits at other times.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is a chaplain for this workhouse. See the previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No "task of work" has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

27 July 1866. "Examined the inmates classed as lunatics, idiots, and as of weak mind, and found them quiet, orderly, and personally in a satisfactory state; the wards and dormitories clean and well ventilated. I would call the attention of the medical officer to the case of T. Dodson, lately admitted."—*Robert Nairne*, Commissioner in Lunacy.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 546.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

See No. 18.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

See No. 18.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The workhouse is a large, commodious, and well-arranged building, capable of accommodating 1,000 inmates. The general plan partakes largely of that of the Chorlton Union, from which it was partly copied.

The classification upon the whole is complete. The wards are lofty and well proportioned, and are approached by separate flights of stairs, so that the separation of each class can be kept up and maintained.

Ventilation, as a whole, has been carefully attended to; and the means devised appear to act effectively, except in some of the smaller wards, where it can only be kept up by the windows, and in a few of the others occupied by aged women, where

where the openings into the shafts have been stopped up by paper which has been pasted over them.

The wards are heated by fires in grates in each ward, and a proper degree of warmth was perceptible in each.

There are no means by which the inmates can attract the notice of the officers at night, except by knocking at the doors of the wards. Those farthest off must knock at the ward nearest to them. The inmates of that ward must then knock at the next ward, and so on, until the knocking is brought up to the officers' bed rooms.

All the beds are of straw. The men sleep together, two in a bed—a custom which cannot be too strongly condemned, or too soon abolished.

The yards are only partly paved; they would be much improved, and the comfort of the inmates and the cleanliness of the lower wards promoted, if they were covered with "asphalte."

The dietary for the inmates has been temporarily modified, and (I was told) with the concurrence of the Poor Law Board. Owing to the "cattle plague," one of the weekly dinners of beef has been withheld, and potatoes given instead. This change is the cause of some dissatisfaction amongst the inmates.

The work provided for men is mat and matting making, for sale; weaving "drabbett," "sheeting," "calico," and "quilts," for use in the workhouse. They likewise work on the land, and "pick hair for the trade."

The pig-styes are badly placed, being near the kitchen, close to some of the work-rooms, in the centre of the buildings, and between the main body of the workhouse and the infirmary and lunatic wards.

The lunatic wards are contained in a distinct building. When examined by a Commissioner in Lunacy, in July last, these wards, as well as their inmates, were found to be in a satisfactory state. Generally, they were in proper order to-day. Nothing could exceed the apparent cleanliness of the sleeping rooms, and the beds and bedding. In some instances the cleanliness was superficial merely. I found, upon examining the "box beds," used by patients of a certain class, that although clean sheets had been put on, the bedding was wet with urine. On further examination it appeared that the urine had run through the bottom of the bedsteads on to the floors. Other of the beds were in places mildewed and decayed through neglect. This was the case in the men's as well as the women's wards.

There is a detached infirmary, and a fever ward has lately been added to each end of this building. The infirmary, including the fever wards, contain at this time 80 patients, about 40 of each sex. They are under the care of two paid nurses (a man and his wife). These nurses are assisted by pauper attendants in the wards. There is no night nurse or night nursing, except such as may be voluntarily afforded by these attendants, and by the nurses themselves, if called up at night.

The nurses always themselves give the patients such stimulants as are ordered. They usually, also, and for the most part, give the medicines in accordance with the medical officer's directions; but they sometimes trust this duty to the pauper attendants (who cannot read writing), and *they* sometimes trust the patients to help themselves to the dose prescribed.

There is but little classification of cases. Cases of fever and cases of itch are separated—the former entirely; the latter to the extent of being placed in a separate room. Cases of ordinary illness are to be found in the wards containing "venereal cases." Old and young, aged people, and children, and infants are mixed together; and when the disease is of the same nature, such as whooping cough and ophthalmia, two children are placed in the same bed.

The beds are all of straw, and some of them are too close together.

The medical officer readily obtains all he requires for the sick; he said he had only to make application, and the Guardians gave him anything he wanted. He does not reside in the workhouse, but visits frequently. The Guardians provide the drugs, &c. necessary for use in the infirmary.

The ventilation is good and effective, except in some of the smaller rooms. The waterclosets are badly constructed, and the foul air which arises within them is drawn into the wards.

There are no convalescent wards.

The state generally of the infirmary is not such as I should wish it to be, nor can I say that the nursing and attendance are sufficient. The sick are, however, so much better provided for in these respects than in some other workhouses in this district, that comparatively they are in a fair condition. I cannot immediately and with confidence point out what should be done; but I am inclined to think that the infirmary should be extended, and the nursing conducted under more intelligent superintendence.

I conferred with the visiting committee, but for the above reason I did not bring before them the subject of the management of the infirmary.

The committee, however, very readily agreed to recommend,—

That the men's bedsteads should be altered, so that each may have a separate bed.

That bells be put up, so that the inmates may communicate with the officers at night, if necessary.

That the yards should be covered with asphalte.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Bolton Union.

And they immediately gave such directions as would ensure the proper condition of the beds in the lunatic wards, and more attention to an old man whom I found in one of the infirm wards in a neglected state.

The Bolton Guardians will, I feel assured, promptly attend to these recommendations; and will likewise, I do not doubt, assent to any change that can be made in order to improve the condition of the sick.

Burnley Union.

BURNLEY UNION.

Area	- - - - -	54,126 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 205 Inmates.
Population	- - - - -	75,595.	Workhouse erected 1821.
Land	- - - - -	1 A. 16 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 5th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
I consider it to be wholly inadequate in all respects.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is wholly insufficient.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school or school-room. The children attend the National school in the town. They are conducted to and fro by the porter.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are a few Dissenters who go to chapel on Sundays.
Dissenting ministers of various denominations perform service at the workhouse, and all the inmates attend on these occasions, if they wish to do so.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
There is no chaplain. No clergyman comes unless sent for. See the previous answer.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are none at the workhouse.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
They do not appear to do so. The last entry is dated the 26th of April 1866.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
The last recorded visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 23rd October 1863.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I cannot answer this question on the present occasion.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

14. Have

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The medical officer's report book does not contain a complete list of the sick. I found several cases to-day in the sick ward under medical treatment; but as to which no report has been made. The lunatic "visitor's book" is not kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

See the previous answers relating to the defective state of this house, which seems to me unsuitable for its intended purposes in every way. I understand, however, that the Guardians mean to build another, and have selected a site for that purpose. It is not therefore necessary to enter into the particulars of the defects of the present establishment, which must be well known to the Poor Law Board. The redeeming points are cleanliness, as far as practicable, and a sufficient supply of food and clothing to the inmates.

It may be as well to mention, however, that there is no nurse for the sick men. A pauper professes to attend upon them, and stated that he gave them medicine according to the directions of the medical officer. He said he could read writing, but on my putting his capability to the test, he decided that a patient who was ordered "milk," was to be supplied with "beer." Of course it is not safe to trust this man to give medicines, if he is to be guided by what is written upon the labels.

Infirm men sleep two in a bed; a disgusting practice. In their ward are two cases, which are highly offensive from infirmity of nature, and of this the other men loudly complained to me.

All the beds for the sick are of straw.

There is no effective remedy for these evils but that which is to be taken, namely, the erection of a new workhouse. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay in doing so will arise, especially as the condition of the sick wards, particularly for "males," is lamentable in the extreme.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Burnley Union.

BURY UNION.

Bury Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	32,990 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 750 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1855.
Population	-	-	-	-	101,135.	
Land	-	-	-	-	13 A. 0 R. 17 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Saturday, the
13th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that it is so in both respects.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The school is under the sole charge of a mistress. The children are all quite small and young. As soon as the boys are old and strong enough, they find employment in the coal pits and factories. The girls all find places and employment as soon

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Bury Union.

as they are big enough. Applications are constantly made for children of both sexes by employers, and they would be engaged in larger numbers, and at less mature ages, if the Guardians would agree to part with them. Judging of the school by these circumstances, namely, the capability of the children to earn their living, it is well managed; but I do not attribute this state of things to the school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 40 Roman Catholic inmates, who go out to chapel if able, and when they wish to do so. There are a few Dissenters, who voluntarily attend at the services performed by the chaplain in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5. Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See* previous answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are sufficient in regard to size. *See*, however, No. 18.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work for vagrants has been approved by the Poor Law Board. No work is exacted by the Guardians, and no food is given.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They visit fortnightly.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited the workhouse on the 26th of July last. His report has already been forwarded to the Poor Law Board, and a correspondence with the Guardians has arisen out of it.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I am not aware of the number of inmates which this workhouse will contain; nor am I able to say whether that number has been fixed by the Board. At present it contains 360 inmates of both sexes, and all ages and classes.

I understand that it will accommodate 750.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The chaplain's report does not contain an account of the "progress" of the children as shown by his examination (if made), nor of the "general state" of the inmates.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are no detached wards for infectious and contagious cases. Cases of this character are placed in separate rooms in the infirmary. The infirmary itself is detached from the main building; it has four floors, two upper, and two ground floors. The ground floors are set apart for male and female lunatics, imbecile and idiotic persons. The upper floors are devoted to the sick. Each floor is divided down the centre by a passage, or "corridor"; the rooms or wards are placed on either side; there are windows on only one side of these rooms; there are openings into the roof through

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Bury Union.

through the ceilings, and openings into the "corridors" from each room; the upper corridor is lighted by skylights. At one end there is a window, and in the centre a door, with a closed fanlight above. At the opposite end of each corridor is the entrance at the head of the staircase. Waterclosets, urinals, lavatories, &c., are placed in different places, between, and side by side with the rooms. The lower corridor is lighted from the upper one by thick pieces of glass let into the floor.

Doubtless, under this arrangement, good and effectual ventilation is looked for. So long as the windows of the different rooms are kept open, no great want of fresh air will be felt, but when they are shut at night a very different state of things must arise.

The openings in the ceilings are then all closed.

The skylights in the upper corridors do not open, and were never made to open to the external air.

The door in the centre of the upper corridor, when shut, cuts off any current of air which might otherwise enter from the window at the end when open.

The entrance door of the passage at the other end of the corridor is of course shut up at night.

No air finds its way upwards and downwards between the upper and lower corridors, because the openings, instead of being covered with gratings, are covered with glass.

Under such circumstances, at night, ventilation must, I think, be very imperfect.

Added to this, the waterclosets, urinals, &c., are badly constructed. There is no "cross draft," and through the single window of each of these places, the foul air will enter the corridors quite as freely as it is carried off from them.

The waterclosets in the fever wards (Nos. 75, 76, 87, and 89) are in a still worse condition; they are merely close boxes without windows; light (which is "borrowed") can only be obtained when the doors of the closets are open.

None of the drains are "trapped."

The medical officer is satisfied with the ventilation of the infirmary, which he considers to be good and effective. Nevertheless, I made some suggestions to the Guardians in order to obviate the most palpable of these objections.

The sick in the upper wards amount in number at this time to 54.

The lower wards contain 50 imbecile or insane patients.

There is a male and female nurse who attend to the sick and insane in these wards. Each has, therefore, about 50 cases under care. They are assisted by pauper inmates, who act under superintendence and directions.

There is no "night nurse," or night nursing, beyond such as the pauper attendants please to afford. If the nurse is required at night, the attendants are expected to call her, and this they do by knocking on the floor of the lying-in room, below which she sleeps.

The paid nurses administer the medicines, and also give such stimulants as are (very sparingly) ordered by the medical officer.

The medical officer is fully satisfied with the nursing and attendance upon the sick in both wards.

All the sick, I observed, were placed upon the ordinary "house diet." The master and matron stated "that they supplied, or substituted, at their discretion, and in accordance with the patients' desire, beef tea, milk, arrow-root, gruel, &c."

Although this is not done under the immediate directions of the medical officer, he is aware of it, and approves of it. It is, however, a loose and unusual mode of dieting the sick.

The female sick wards contain many double beds, and *two sick women sleep together in the same bed*. In one bed thus occupied, one patient, according to the medical officer's report, had "*bronchitis*," and the other "*scabies*." The medical officer approves of this arrangement. I have, however, advised that all the sick patients should have a separate bed, and should sleep singly.

Some of the beds are too close together; some of them nearly touch each other.

All the imbeciles and lunatics are supplied with the ordinary "house diet;" subject to modification in particular cases, by order of the medical officer. The Commissioners in Lunacy consider this diet insufficient. They also consider that there is not sufficient attendance upon the insane patients. On the contrary, the Guardians, the medical officer, master, matron, and nurses, all are of opinion that the diet is ample, and the attendance all that is requisite.

The vagrants are locked up at night in detached wards by themselves. There are no means by which they can attract the notice of the officers, be the circumstances ever so urgent. I advised that these means should be supplied.

I found the workhouse in a very clean, orderly, and, subject to the foregoing remarks, generally in a satisfactory state.

Detached fever wards are requisite at this workhouse.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Caton
Incorporation.

CATON INCORPORATION.

Area	- - - -	53,262 acres.		Workhouse Accommodation for 100 Inmates.
Population	- - - -	9,312.		Workhouse erected (No information supplied).
Land (No information supplied).				

REPORT on the above Incorporation Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 5th December 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is none.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

There are five boys in the workhouse at this time who attend at the National school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There is one Roman Catholic inmate, who can go to chapel if he pleases to do so.

There are no Dissenters.

The rest of the inmates attend the parish church, when able to do so.

There is no chaplain, but a clergyman visits the workhouse on Wednesdays, and performs a service.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See the previous answer.* There is no chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are none.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

There is no committee.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Inspected this workhouse, and examined the insane and idiotic inmates. They were quiet. Sarah Pye is very weak, and seems to require more generous diet. Better arrangements should be made as to the bedding used by this woman.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.	Present number	-	-	-	-	-	Men	21
"	"	-	-	-	-	-	Women	10
"	"	-	-	-	-	-	Boys	5
"	"	-	-	-	-	-	Infants	1

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11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are not.

12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I do not think that any changes have occurred.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

Caton
Incorporation.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The following books, although required by the Regulations issued in 1850, are not kept, viz.:—"Pauper Offence Book," "Visiting Committee Book," "Workhouse Medical Officer's Report," "Master's Weekly Report," "Chaplain's Report" (there is no chaplain), "Porter's Book" (there is no porter), "The Inventory Book," "The Admission and Discharge Book," "Indoor Relief List," and "Abstract" of that Relief. None of the "Provision Accounts," and none of the "Clothing Accounts" are kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

I cannot say that any of the Regulations issued to this Incorporation are observed.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

Nil.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is wholly unsuitable for the reception, and proper care and management of the poor.

There are no vagrant wards, no receiving wards, insane wards, no schools; no infirmary, or even separate sick ward; there is no watercloset, bath, or lavatory.

The classification consists merely of a separation of the sexes indoors.

The premises are unenclosed.

With such imperfect accommodation but few persons can be taken care of in this workhouse.

The men sleep together, two in a bed.

There is no separate provision for the sick; and any inmate who is ill must remain in the ordinary sleeping wards with the healthy occupants.

The medical officer resides *six* miles from the workhouse.

At present there are only two men confined to their beds; there is no nurse, and these men are placed in charge of another pauper. *He is so deaf that the patients cannot make him hear.* They said they tried to communicate with him by calling upon the healthy inmates of the ward when any were there. But no other inmates are there in the daytime, and at night they probably are *asleep*.

There are no means for safely detaining a lunatic until he can be removed to an asylum, and no superintendence is provided for the insane. An insane woman who was lately temporarily placed in the workhouse *threw herself from a window and was killed*. Shortly previous to this occurrence a lunatic inmate destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

I am unable to suggest any alterations or improvements to this workhouse. I can make no other suggestion than that an entire new workhouse should be built forthwith; or, if that course be not taken, that the Incorporation should be dissolved, and the parishes comprised in it added to other unions, having workhouses fitted for the reception of the poor.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Chorley Union.

Chorley Work-
house.

CHORLEY UNION.—CHORLEY WORKHOUSE.

Area	-	-	-	52,213 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 170 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	41,678.	Workhouse erected (unknown).
Land (no information).					

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the
1st November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
The workhouse is large enough to contain such a number of persons as the Guardians now find it necessary to admit to it. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is wholly inadequate. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none. See No. 18.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school beyond what is described in No. 18.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There is one Roman Catholic inmate; she is visited by a priest. There are no Dissenters in the workhouse at present. The children and the other inmates who are able to do so, attend church on Sundays. The chaplain performs a service in the workhouse on a week day.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. See previous answer. There is a chaplain at this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are, but they are not very clean, and are not provided with requisite convenience.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No "task of work" has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, nevertheless, the men are required to wheel earth and work on the land. The women are not employed.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
They do not visit so frequently as the Regulations require. The committee inspect the workhouse about once a month. There are only three entries since the 23rd of May last; they are not of a special character.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
No Commissioner in Lunacy has visited this workhouse lately.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has. Present number 24.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

14. Have

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The chaplain's report book is not kept. The workhouse medical officer's report book has not been kept since the 29th September last.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

The Regulations are only partly observed in this workhouse. See No. 18.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is a very old and ill-arranged building, possessing but to a small extent the requisites provided in a modern workhouse. On the whole it is unsuitable for its purpose in all respects. It immediately adjoins a public road or street; the entrance is direct from this road, and the building abuts upon it. Many of the windows open also to the road. The premises are unenclosed, and communication between the public and the inmates cannot be restricted.

There are no receiving wards, and the inmates are therefore admitted without the preliminary separation and medical examination which the Regulations require.

There is no school room, nor schoolmaster or mistress.

At present there are only two girls and four boys, from seven to ten years of age. They are taught by and placed under the care of a pauper inmate, who receives additional rations for his services. The "fever ward" is now used as a school-room for these children.

There is no infirmary, although there is a sick ward. No one is at this time so ill as to lie a-bed. There is no nurse. When anyone is ill he is placed under the charge of a pauper inmate, who attends to the case.

The beds are all of straw. The wards are warmed by fires in open grates.

The water is said to be good, and the supply abundant.

There is no watercloset in the house.

The privies are of a defective kind.

Ventilation, in the true sense, hardly exists, except in one ward.

The men sleep together, two in a bed, a most objectionable custom.

The classification is very imperfect. Women and girls sleep in the same ward.

See also the report on the "Brindle Workhouse" of this union, and the remarks with which it concludes.

A new and properly constructed workhouse is urgently required for this union.

Note.—The Guardians have since resolved to build a new workhouse.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Chorley Union.
—
Chorley Work-
house.

CHORLEY UNION.—BRINDLE WORKHOUSE.

Workhouse Accommodation for 119 Inmates. † Workhouse built (unknown).

Land 15 Acres.

Chorley Union.
—
Brindle Work-
house.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the
6th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this union.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is wholly unfit in every way.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is none of a proper kind.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Chorley Union.
—
Brindle Work-
house.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school, school-room, or teachers. There are two little girls in the workhouse, who are to attend a neighbouring school, but who do not go there at present.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangement, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 12 Roman Catholic inmates at the present time; they are visited by priests in the workhouse, and those who are able to do so go out to chapel. Such of the other inmates as are well and strong enough, attend either the church or chapel on Sundays, as they please.

A Wesleyan minister visits the house on Sundays, and there is a Church of England service there on Wednesdays: all who please to do so attend these services.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are none.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The committee attend about once a month.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the entries are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

I was informed that no Commissioner in Lunacy had visited this workhouse for several years.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates to the workhouse, fixed by the Commisisoners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe it has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations relating to the management of a workhouse can only be partly carried out in such defective and dilapidated premises as these.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it is desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This ruinous old place is quite unfit for the purposes for which it is used.

There is no separate provision for the sick by means of an infirmary or properly-arranged sick wards.

There are no waterclosets. At night use is made of "buckets" placed in the wards.

The "privies" are in an abominable state.

There are no lavatories or proper means for washing provided for the men's ward.

A "tub" is placed in the yard, and is used for this purpose by the male inmates.

Some of the men sleep together two in a bed—an unhealthy and indecent custom.

In one of the rooms a bed, which was used by an inmate of uncleanly habits, was not in a proper state.

There are no means for keeping the floor dry beneath the bed.

There are 70 inmates at the present time; 30 of them are "weak-minded" and idiotic. One of them, Anne Hindle, screams, and makes such a noise at night that, although placed in a room by herself, she greatly disturbs the other inmates.

The men wear their own clothes as long as they will last; when worn out, the Guardians find others.

The medical officer resides at Chorley.

Owing to the absence of the master (who was attending a meeting of the Guardians) I could not obtain full particulars relating to the establishment.

The officers evidently do their best to keep it in a proper state, but any one who has any knowledge of what is requisite for health, comfort, decency, and propriety in an establishment of this kind, must feel astonished that the Guardians hesitate to build a proper workhouse, instead of continuing to use the two old buildings which they retain as habitations for the poor.

Note.—The Guardians have since resolved to build a new workhouse.

Report of
H. B. Cane, Esq.
Chorley Union.
Brindle Work-
house.

CHORLTON UNION.

Chorlton Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	11,549 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 1,576 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1855.
Population	-	-	-	-	169,569	
Land	-	-	-	-	61 Acres.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday, the 24th August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that ordinarily it is so, but there are internal defects and deficiencies. They are, however, being remedied in a great measure by the works in progress.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

When the buildings now in progress are completed it will be amply sufficient, if not superabundant, so long as the really destitute sick of the union are alone relieved in them.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in decidedly bad order at the present time. See No. 18.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There are 213 children (107 boys and 106 girls) in the school: 91 are being industriously taught. See the last report of the School Inspector. The chaplain's reports are of a favourable character.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

About one-third of the inmates are Roman Catholics. A priest attends at the workhouse, and visits the sick and infirm in their wards.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. See the former answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are relieved at the workhouse and at the union offices, and during the last week in the proportion of 29 at the former, and 141 at the latter place.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Report of
B. H. Cane, Esq.
Chorlton Union.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit has been paid by a Commissioner in Lunacy since the workhouse was last inspected. There are 104 weak-minded or idiotic inmates in the workhouse at this time, and they appear to be very well taken care of.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has. Present number 931.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe that vaccination is duly attended to.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

This is my first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

It would not be fair to remark upon the general state of this workhouse whilst the works are going on, and when so many improvements are in progress. Some of the wards were in excellent "order," some in disorder. In one at least the beds and wards at one o'clock in the day were in the same state as they were left when the inmates had risen in the morning. This is partly to be ascribed to the want of supervision, and I think the services of an assistant matron are wanted in this large establishment.

The classification of the women is not maintained.

There is no proper boundary wall to the workhouse premises.

I conferred with the resident medical officer, who has a very large number of cases in charge. He was fully satisfied with the means placed at his disposal for their care, and all things which he needed were readily supplied.

The sick, of whom I made full personal inquiry, in the absence of the officers, were satisfied with what was done for them, and neither they nor any other of the inmates had any complaints to offer.

The nursing is most efficient and satisfactory in every respect.

There are not sufficient means for cleansing, purifying, storing, and, when necessary, destroying paupers own clothes. Such clothes are now washed in the receiving wards, a most improper practice, and one which calls for the immediate intervention of the Guardians.

Note.—Since this report was made, the Guardians have provided remedies for some, and will immediately provide remedies for the other defects and irregularities to which I have specially referred. In this union it is only necessary to point out an improvement to ensure its adoption.

CLITHEROE UNION.—AIGHTON WORKHOUSE.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Clitheroe Union.
Aighton Work-
house.

Area	-	-	-	114,697 acres	Workhouse Accommodation for 100 Inmates
Population	-	-	-	20,476	(both Workhouses).
					Workhouse erected, 1820.
Land	-	-	-	-	1 A. 0 R. 34 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the
12th December 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is not so in either respect. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is not. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are in moderately fair order.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school. The children attend a national school. Those who are Roman Catholics attend a Catholic school.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are 14 Roman Catholic inmates. Those who are able to do so attend a chapel out of the workhouse. They are also visited by priests. There are a few Dissenters. Such of the inmates as please, and are able to do so, go to church on Sundays. A Dissenting minister performs a service at the workhouse on Sundays. A clergyman of the Church of England performs service in the workhouse on Sundays. All the inmates (except the Catholics) voluntarily attend these services.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. See the previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are none.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
They do not. The last recorded visits are dated November 1865 and September 1866.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this house in August last, but made no report in the visitors' book.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has. Present number, 31.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
They have, I believe.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Clitheroe Union.
—
Aighton Work-
house.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations for the management of the workhouse are, I believe, carried out as nearly as they can be under the circumstances, but I do not feel very confident on the point. See No. 18.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

These premises originally comprised a "manufactory" (hand-loom weaving), a "farm" and a "poor house." The weaving has been discontinued; the farm, barn, stables, &c., let off, and the remainder of the building is now used as a workhouse for certain classes of the poor of the union.

The "barn" is still connected with the workhouse premises by the "dead-house," and the receiving wards, and the farmer resides under the same roof as the master and matron.

The only classification is a separation of the sexes. The boys, when not in school, associate with the men, and the girls, with the women.

There are eight names on the medical list. There were only two or three inmates confined to their beds. There is a small detached building for sick women. There is no nurse.

There is no wine or beer in store, but the master has charge of a small quantity of whiskey.

The house generally is exceedingly clean throughout.

The beds are good, and the bedding sufficient.

The food, so far as I could judge, is good and plentiful, and the inmates made no complaints to me, although they had full opportunity for doing so, in the absence of the officers.

If the inmates are provided with but few of the comforts and conveniences of a modern well-constructed and properly managed workhouse, they are, on the other hand, but little subject to its restraints. They lead as much, or more, of a "cottage" than of a "workhouse" life, and doubtless they greatly prefer the condition in which they are at present maintained. What that condition actually is in all respects, I am not immediately prepared to say.

The premises are isolated and difficult of access; there are no residences near to them; they are six miles from the place where the Guardians assemble.

The medical officer resides *ten* miles off.

There is no chaplain.

The "visiting committee," instead of *weekly*, pay hardly any more than *annual* visits.

A Commissioner in Lunacy examines the weak-minded and idiotic, perhaps once *in two or three years*.

The children are *not* seen at the workhouse by an Inspector of Schools.

An officer of the Poor Law Board inspects the workhouse once in *six* months.

The only resident officers are the master and matron, who are man and wife, and almost everything seems to be committed to their charge. I do not say that these officers are untrustworthy, nor have I reason to suspect that they do not perform their duties faithfully and well; still I must remark that the union must be most exceptionally fortunate if it possesses officers to whom the care of the poor may be at all times safely entrusted, whilst subject to so little supervision and control, and if they fully deserve that entire and absolute confidence which is apparently reposed in them by the Guardians.

See also the report on the other workhouse of this union.

A new workhouse for this union is urgently required.

CLITHEROE UNION—BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND WORKHOUSE.

Workhouse Accommodation for 80 Inmates. Workhouse erected, 1790; altered, 1830.
Land - - - - - 3 R. 16 P.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Clitheroe Union.
Bolton-by-Bow-
land Workhouse.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the
12th December 1866.

1. Date of last previous visit?
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is quite inadequate. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
There is no proper accommodation of this kind. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There is one only, and it is not used at all times for its proper purpose. It is used as an itch ward occasionally, and such use of such a ward is most objectionable.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There are no children in this workhouse.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There is one Roman Catholic; he is visited by a priest.
There are a few Dissenters only; they attend a chapel on Sundays. Such of the inmates as are able to go out attend church on Sunday mornings, and some of them attend a Dissenting place of worship in the afternoon. A clergyman performs a service in the workhouse on Fridays. An Independent minister performs a service at the workhouse once a month, and nearly all the inmates are voluntarily present on those occasions.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. See the previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No task of work has been approved of, and none is exacted.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
They do not. There are only two entries of visits this year.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?
"I found the insane and imbecile patients in a cleanly and satisfactory state, and they are all free from excitement. The bedding is in good order." There are 15 insane at the present time. They have no other than house diet.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
Nil.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Clitheroe Union.

Bolton-by-Bow-
land Workhouse.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
Nil.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations can be only partly carried out in such unsuitable and incomplete premises as these.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse consists of some old, irregular, and dilapidated premises that were formerly used as "print works." Two adjacent cottages, of a humble character, have also been engaged. These buildings, with but little apparent alteration of any kind, have long been used for their present purpose. They form part of one side of a street or road in the village in which they are placed. The windows, of which there are many facing and opening into this road on the ground as well as on the upper floors, admit of easy intercourse between the inmates of the house and the public in general.

The entrance is from the road, and one step from it through a doorway places a visitor in the kitchen, into which the door opens. Anyone who is conveyed to the house, whatever may be his condition, is in the first instance brought into the *kitchen*.

The workhouse is set apart for the reception of the old and infirm, the idiotic and insane of both sexes.

The classification consists of a separation of the sexes, there being a further subdivision under which the male insane are kept in one of the cottages above referred to.

There is no infirmary, fever wards, foul wards, itch or contagious ward, or lying-in ward.

The inmates, when sick, are kept as far as possible in separate rooms, and if anyone dies, the body is deposited in a place which is also used as a "tool house."

There are 11 names on the medical list at this time.

"Extras" seem to be very seldom ordered for the sick.

There is no wine, beer, &c., in store; but should any be required, it is obtained from a neighbouring public-house.

There is no nurse.

The master and matron are the only resident officers.

The insane men are under the care of a pauper attendant. Their wards are comfortless, cheerless places, much below, in convenience and accommodation, those which may be found in some other workhouses in the county.

The beds are, for the most part, of straw; they are in a proper state, and the bedding is good and sufficient.

The inmates appear to be clean, well fed, and generally contented with their condition.

The wards are very clean, and are altogether kept in as good order as circumstances will permit.

I need hardly add that these premises are unsuitable for a workhouse, and that they afford but little of that accommodation which is essential to the proper care and management of the poor.

When in Clitheroe, I visited the board-room, where the Guardians hold their meetings, as well as the room in which the poor wait until their applications for relief are decided upon. This room is a "cellar," to which access can only be obtained, with considerable difficulty, by descending some ruinous stone steps. Aged and infirm people must feel great inconvenience in making use of this room, especially as in wet weather the steps become a watercourse for a surface drain. The room itself is, in my opinion, a very improper place for aged or sickly persons to wait in.

It must, however, be also stated that the Guardians provide comparatively but little better accommodation for themselves. The board-room is immediately over some stables and some cow-sheds, a circumstance that was quite perceptible on entering the room. A more incommodious and uncomfortable "board-room" I never visited in any union.

See also the report on the "Aighton workhouse."

A new workhouse is urgently required for this union.

THE FYLDE UNION.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

The Fylde Union.

Area	76,397 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 200 Inmates.
Population	25,682	Workhouse erected, 1844.
Land	- - -	3 A. 1 R. 29 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the
28th November 1866.

1. Date of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the Union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is a "mixed school" under a schoolmistress. When the boys are not in school they are placed in charge of one of the pauper inmates.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

"2nd February 1866. I have this day inspected the schools. The children passed a pretty fair examination.—E. H. Wodehouse."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 30 Roman Catholic inmates at this time; they go out to chapel if able to do so, and they are visited by priests in the workhouse.

There are 10 Dissenters, who go out to chapel when able to do so.

The other inmates are visited by a clergyman of the Church of England, who also performs a service in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. See previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. Nevertheless the men are sometimes employed in breaking stones.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

I understand they do. Nevertheless they rarely make any entries in the book.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse on the 9th of August last. His report has already been forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 104.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
The Fylde Union.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
The register of young persons sent to service is not kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the Union, since your last visit?
I have not previously visited this Union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse has not been constructed in such a manner as to afford full accommodation and proper classification by day as well as by night for all classes of inmates. Many of the wards are low, and some of them are neither well lighted nor well ventilated. The windows are for the most part too small for one purpose, and are not sufficiently near the ceiling for the other.

The boys' bedroom, owing to the uncleanly habits of some of the boys and to defective ventilation, is extremely offensive, and the atmosphere at night especially must be almost insupportable.

The privies are in a very bad and offensive state; their construction should be altered entirely.

The floors of the children's day-rooms and school-rooms should be of boards instead of stone.

The beds are chiefly of straw; they are in a fair state; the bedding sufficient and clean.

Owing to a want of room, the men sometimes sleep together two in a bed. Means have lately been adopted with the view to prevent the male idiots getting into each other's beds at night.

There is an infirmary, but it is not wholly distinct and isolated. There are two rooms, one at each end, termed fever wards, but they are not wholly detached from the other parts of the building, and, owing to the want of room, are sometimes used for the reception of other patients. For the same reason it has been necessary to place a patient on the landing from the stairs. The wards or rooms in this infirmary are small, ill ventilated and overcrowded. They are entirely deficient in comfort, and very defective as regards convenience. The inmates are at present in charge of pauper attendants, who are quite incompetent for the duties of a nurse.

A new and capacious infirmary is urgently required in this union. Separate and detached contagious wards should be built, and proper nursing and attendance should be provided.

Garstang Union.

GARSTANG UNION.

Area - - - - -	62,617 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 63 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	12,425	Workhouse erected, 1795.
Land - - - - -	2 R. 31 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Monday, the
26th November 1866.

1. Date of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is wholly inadequate in all respects. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is none. See No. 18.

4. Are

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school. The few children at present here go to a neighbouring school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are three Roman Catholic inmates at this time; they go out to chapel when able, and priests also visit at the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse, the inmates who are able to do so attend church on Sundays. The vicar of the parish in which the workhouse is situate visits and performs service on Fridays.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are none.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

About once a month. None of the entries are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse on the 8th of August last. His report has already been furnished to the Poor Law Board.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number:—Men, 25; women, 11; children, 4; total, 40.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are not wholly so.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

None have occurred at this workhouse.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The register of young persons sent to service is not kept. No chaplain's or porter's books are kept, but there is neither chaplain nor porter.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations, as indicated in this report, are only partly carried out at this workhouse.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is neither large enough nor suitable in any way for the wants of the union and the proper care and maintenance of the poor. It may be described as a large house by the side of the road, having two day-rooms and a number of small bed-rooms, each containing from three to four beds. There are rooms for the master and matron (the only resident officers), a few smaller rooms used as store-rooms, and a kitchen, washhouse, and scullery.

This house, it is said, will contain 67 persons.

The premises are wholly unenclosed. There are no yards or courts.

There is no out-door classification. Indoors the sexes merely are separated.

There are no receiving wards, school-rooms, vagrant wards, infirmary, or sick or infectious wards.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Garstang Union.

There are no water-closets, lavatories, or bath. The men who desire to wash themselves "go down to the brook," which bounds one part of the premises.

Of ventilation, in its proper sense, there is but little, although at times much fresh air is admitted to different parts of the house.

The inmates sleep, some on coir mattresses and some on straw or flock beds. Many of the former have become "thin" and hard from long use. The bedding is otherwise moderately sufficient, but some of the sheets are extremely ragged.

One of the bed-rooms, although the window was open, smelt most offensively. I was told that this room was occupied at night by three men with "bad legs," and that this was the cause of the stench of which I complained. It was evident, therefore, that there was great want of ventilation, care, and cleanliness. The state of this room, when occupied by these men and closed at night, must be overpoweringly bad.

There are six names only on the medical officer's list at the present time. There is no one so ill as to lie abed. Indeed severe cases of sickness, or infectious or contagious cases, could not be received and accommodated in these premises.

No wine, beer, or stimulants of any kind are kept at this workhouse; they are very rarely prescribed by the medical officer. One pint of wine and two pints of gin are all that he has found it necessary to order during this year, and these small quantities were sent for to a public-house at some distance from the workhouse. No "extras," or any other than ordinary house diet, have been ordered by the medical officer for many years past.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, it may be said that the master and matron discharge their duties to the best of their ability, and that, notwithstanding the extremely defective state of this establishment, the inmates are far from being discontented with their condition. The little restraint to which they are subject, light employment, good and sufficient food and good fires, seem thoroughly to satisfy them with the condition in which they are maintained.

A new workhouse is urgently required for this union.

Haslingden Union.

Haslingden Work-
house.

HASLINGDEN UNION.—HASLINGDEN WORKHOUSE.

Area	- - - -	26,681 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 80 Inmates (in both Workhouses).
Population	- - - -	69,781	Workhouse erected before 1790.
Land	- - - -	- - -	1 R. 14 P. 42 YDS.
Site for New Workhouse	- - - -	- - -	17 A. 2 R. 28 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday the 27th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is wholly inadequate in every respect. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is wholly insufficient. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school. There are three or four boys in the workhouse. Some go to a Dissenting and some to a Church of England school.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are three Roman Catholic inmates who go out to chapel.
The majority of the inmates are Dissenters, and go out to chapel. Those who belong to the Established Church go to church. Dissenting ministers preach in the workhouse on Sundays and on Wednesdays.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. See previous answer.
There is no chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are

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R. B. Cane, Esq
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Haslingden Work-
house.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

No vagrants are relieved at this workhouse. There are no vagrant wards.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The last entries of the committee are dated 8th March, 31st May, 26th July, and 20th September.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They are not of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 26th October 1863.

There are 12 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse at the present time.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has not. At the present time there are 82 inmates. See No. 18.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I presume the clothing accounts are not kept. There is no porter's book, nor is there any chaplain's report.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

I can only say that I believe that *some* of the regulations are observed, but that for the most part they are not carried out in this workhouse.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I made the following entry in the visitors' book:

"Inspected this workhouse.

"The rooms are low, close, ill-lighted, and almost without ventilation. Some of the men sleep together in the same bed, a practice which seems to be most objectionable.

"There is no classification. The boys sleep in the same room with the men.

"The beds are too numerous, and the house generally overcrowded; dangerously so, I should think, at the present time especially.

"There are no other than pauper nurses to attend upon the sick.

"There is no receiving ward.

"There is no bath attached to the premises; nor is there a water-closet in the whole house.

"There are no means at this time for separating the ordinary sick and infirm inmates from those who are suffering from fever. Itch cases, venereal cases, and cases of fever, are, I am told, necessarily mixed with other cases in the same ward. For these and for other reasons I have come to the conclusion that this house is unsuitable for the purposes for which it is now used. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to learn that the Guardians have selected a site for a new workhouse."

No "workhouse dress" is provided by the Guardians. The paupers wear their own clothes, and have no others given to them until they are worn out. No stock of clothes is kept at the workhouse.

Paupers when admitted are first placed in the kitchen. They are then taken to the wash-house, where they are washed in a tub.

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house.

All the linen, &c., is washed by the *male* inmates of the workhouse, and they also do the laundry work.

The men go out daily and perambulate the town.

I found several wet beds (from urine) in the wards. There are no means of drying them unless they are removed to the kitchen.

I consider this workhouse to be dangerously full; I saw the medical officer, who was of the same opinion. The Guardians have endeavoured to hire a house as a temporary fever ward, but they have not yet been able to procure one.

It is to be hoped that a new workhouse will be built without delay, as there are no other effectual means for rescuing the sick and infirm from the inconveniences and dangers to which they are now exposed.

See also the Report on the "New Church" Workhouse.

Haslingden Union.
New Church
Workhouse.

HASLINGDEN UNION.—NEW CHURCH WORKHOUSE.

Workhouse Accommodation for 70 Inmates. | Workhouse erected 1757.

Land - - - 31 p. 22½ YDS.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday the 28th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

The workhouse is set apart for the reception of women and girls. It is wholly inadequate in both respects.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly inadequate in all respects.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school. There are six children in the workhouse at this time, three girls and three boys, who attend the National School.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are four Roman Catholics; priests visit them in the workhouse. About half the inmates, 42 in number, are Dissenters. Dissenters of various denominations preach on Sundays. There are services twice a-week in the workhouse by a clergyman of the Church of England. All attend these services who please to do so.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. See the previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not relieved at this workhouse. There are no vagrant wards.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

There are four recorded visits since the workhouse was last inspected.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No Commissioner in Lunacy has visited this workhouse for two years.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 42.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

No change has occurred.

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R. B. Cane, Esq.
Haslingden Union.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

New Church
Workhouse.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

There is no chaplain nor any porter, therefore no porter's book or chaplain's report is kept. The clothing accounts must be imperfectly kept, I should think. *See* No. 18.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Some of the workhouse regulations are observed, but they are doubtless for the most part disregarded. In so "domestic" an establishment as this, and in so imperfect a building, it is hardly to be expected that the regulations can be carried out.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are, as far as vaccination may be necessary in this workhouse.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This house, which is of a very domestic character, partakes more of the nature of a private residence than of an establishment for the maintenance of the poor. It is very old; the rooms, which are very low, were originally constructed without any regard to ventilation. The house was probably built long before the term was in general use. The redeeming qualities are great cleanliness, good food, and such care as a master and matron can bestow upon the old and infirm women who are admitted to it. Some of them are of extreme old age; and doubtless, whilst sitting by large fires in close rooms, with the solace of tobacco, to the use of which almost all of them are addicted, they enjoy as much comfort as they can appreciate.

The Guardians do not provide clothes until those which belong to the inmates themselves are worn out.

See also the Report on the "Haslingden Workhouse" of this union.

LANCASTER UNION.

Lancaster Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	57,141 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 350 Inmates. Workhouse Erected, 1841.
Population	-	-	-	-	24,004	
Land	-	-	-	-	7 A. 1 R. 7 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Wednesday the 5th December 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally so.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Not fully so. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There is one only in use at the present time. It is in fair order, but these wards are inconveniently placed.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school at this workhouse. The children attend the National School.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church

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of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 10 Roman Catholic inmates, who go out to chapel, if able. Priests visit them also at the workhouse.

There are six Dissenters who go out to chapel on Sunday, if they please, and when able. The remainder of the inmates go out to Church, when able.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. See previous answer.

There is no paid chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the Resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient. Ventilation in the men's ward is imperfect.

The tasks of work approved of in June 1849 are—

Men.—Four hours at stone-breaking, or such other kind of work as the Guardians may provide.

Women.—Four hours' work cleaning the vagrant wards and utensils, and making the vagrants' beds, or such other kind of work as the Guardians may provide.

It is stated that these tasks are exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the entries in the book require special notice.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse on the 6th of August last. The Board have already been furnished with a copy of his report.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The workhouse medical report book is imperfectly kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

I have not.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse, to which alone this report refers, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is well situate on a high, healthy, and open spot. Its general state is satisfactory, although internally it is unavoidably out of order owing to repairs and alterations now in progress, and which, when completed, will add much to the comfort and convenience of the establishment.

Classification can be fairly maintained, and the means of ventilation are, with some exceptions, sufficient.

The beds and bedding are good, and generally in a cleanly and proper state.

There is an abundant supply of good water.

The

The infirmary, which is detached, is not large enough to afford a full classification of cases. There are no distinct fever wards, itch wards, or foul wards. It is to be borne in mind, however, that there is a fever hospital as well as an infirmary in Lancaster, supported by subscription, and that the assistance given by these institutions relieves the union from many cases for which it would otherwise have to provide.

There is no paid nurse. I have advised the Guardians to appoint one. The assistant matron superintends at the infirmary, but her services are not sufficient, and the nursing is not such as I believe the Guardians wish to establish.

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R. B. Cane, Esq.
Lancaster Union.

LEIGH UNION.

Leigh Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	23,610 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 406 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	87,700	Workhouse Erected 1851.
Land	-	-	-	-	21 A. 0 R. 34 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Thursday the 6th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally so, I believe; but *see* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I do not think it is wholly so. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The "women's" is in fair order. The "men's" is at this time partly occupied as a store room, and is not, therefore, in proper order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is a "mixed school" under the charge of a schoolmaster. The last report of the Inspector of Schools (11th September 1865), is of a satisfactory nature. There is, however, no chaplain, and therefore no such record of the "progress" of the children as that officer is required to keep.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements (if any), exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are many Roman Catholics, amounting nearly to one-third of the whole number of inmates. They go out to chapel on Sunday, if able, and are also visited by priests at the workhouse. There are many Dissenters of various denominations. About half of the inmates belong to the Established Church. The inmates who are able to do so attend church on Sundays. Clergymen attend when sent for. There is no service on Sunday. There is no religious instruction or consolation afforded in the workhouse on Sunday. There is a religious service on Tuesday. Churchmen, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, preach in turn. Any one attends who pleases, but no one is compelled to do so against his inclination.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are vagrant wards, which are generally sufficient, but they are defective in the means for convenience and decency. These defects are to be remedied, I am told. Work is exacted. Oakum picking is the chief task. Sometimes the men are set to work pumping water, a very objectionable arrangement, as they are thus brought into communication with the other inmates of the workhouse.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The last entries in the book are dated 8th February, 29th March, 5th April, 17th May,

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R. B. Cane, Esq.

Leigh Union.

May, 14th June, 5th July, 19th July, 26th July, and 9th August. None are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 22nd October 1863.

The lunatic and idiotic inmates have the ordinary diet of the workhouse.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 193.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

There is no porter's book and no chaplain's report book; but there is neither chaplain nor porter. The medical officer's report book does not contain a complete list of the sick on whom he is in attendance.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in other parts of this report, except that some of the inmates are not clothed in the workhouse dress, and smoking seems to be permitted in the wards.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I believe that they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There is no boundary wall or fence to the workhouse premises, and on three sides intercourse with the inmates may be quite easily carried on. Any improper articles may be conveyed to the infirmary, which is exposed to the garden and the fields.

The yards are in a bad state. In some there are holes in which the water stands; others are grown over with weeds. The want of pavement of some kind renders it more difficult to keep the lower part of the house in a cleanly state. The yard of the female lunatics' ward is partly given up to the nurses' poultry, and is otherwise in an improper condition.

There are no dining tables in the infirm men's halls. There is no place on which the inmates can place their plates when eating, and they, therefore, dine off their knees. No knives or forks are provided; the want of them must be most inconveniently felt, especially when meat is provided for dinner.

There are many "double beds" for men, and at times many of the men sleep together two in a bed; a most objectionable and indecent custom.

There is a detached fever ward. At present it is not in a thoroughly cleanly and satisfactory state. The water-closets are not supplied with water. The privy in the girls' ward is attached to the outside of one of the wards. It is highly offensive occasionally to the inmates of the fever wards. There are two fever cases in the ward at the present time. They have only a pauper attendant at night, and they are then locked in together, and cannot communicate with the nurse, however urgent the necessity may be. There is no distinct itch ward. Itch cases are sometimes treated in the fever wards.

In the infirmary there is no classification of cases. Sick cases, idiots, insane, and cases of infirmity from old age are associated together. The sexes merely are divided, and women and girls, and boys and men, occupy the same wards with each other.

There is an insufficient supply of water to the water-closets. The quantity depends upon the amount of rain; and even now two of the closets are without water at all. There are no proper dining tables. There are no sufficient means of washing the patients. There are not enough towels and washing basins. *Some of the inmates make use of chamber utensils for washing purposes.*

The

The traps to the drains are in several places out of order.

The workhouse is, in other respects, generally in a fair state, and, although I gave the inmates full opportunity for making complaints in the absence of the officers, no complaints were made to me.

I have brought these questions under the notice of the Guardians, who appointed a committee to report on what was requisite; and to advise the Guardians on the steps to be taken to remedy the evils and irregularities which I pointed out to them.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Leigh Union.

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

Area	-	-	-	-	2,220 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 3,500 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	269,742	Workhouse erected 1845-1855.
Land	-	-	-	-	9 acres.	

Liverpool
Workhouse.

REPORT on the above Workhouse after a Visit on Tuesday the 13th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visits ?
6th and 8th of October 1866.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement ?
It is not large enough. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient ?
See Reports of the visits of 6th and 8th of October.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state ?
They are.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed ?
Boys and girls are kept and taught at the separate school at Kirkdale. See report of the visit on the 24th of September.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion ?
About 1,700 of the inmates are Roman Catholics. The remainder of the present number of inmates are Dissenters and members of the Church of England, in proportions of which no exact statement could be readily furnished to me. There is a church on the workhouse premises. The inmates are visited by priests and ministers of all denominations, and full communication exists between them for the purposes referred to in this question.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse ?
I believe they are. See the previous answer. There is a chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient ? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 and 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed ?
There are, but they are not large enough, and are now being altered and enlarged. There are not proper means for drying the clothes of vagrants in wet weather; a serious defect. The task of work approved of by the Poor Law Board is duly exacted, and men and women who are able to do so grind corn at a mill.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse ? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners ?
The workhouse is, I believe, regularly visited.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
The lunatics are kept at a separate establishment.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit ?
The workhouse will nominally accommodate 3,500 inmates. The number in the house this day is 3,274.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse ?
They are.

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R. B. Cane, Esq.

Liverpool
Workhouse.

12. Have all appointments of new officers and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

I have not.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited the wards of this workhouse specially referred to in this report.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Having previously visited the hospital, the sick wards, lying-in ward, itch, fever, and cholera wards, my inspection to-day was limited to the ordinary wards and offices of the workhouse.

This house is situated at "Brownlow Hill," in Liverpool, and, although in a comparatively open part of the town, it is surrounded with buildings. There is no ground attached to it, and there is no outlet for the inmates but the yards appropriated for each class of poor. All classes are to be found here; the principal numbers, however, consist of men, some few of whom are regarded as able-bodied, old and infirm men, aged and infirm women, able-bodied women, women with infants, and girls.

The inmates are, as far as possible, thus divided and classified.

There seems to be a very complete separation of girls from the able-bodied and other inmates; and the wards in which they are placed, under the superintendence of a mistress, who instructs them and teaches them such household work as will fit them for service, is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory departments in this establishment.

The small wards set apart for aged women of good conduct and character, and who reside three or four together in each ward, with great apparent comfort, and as their dispositions, religion, country, and general habits induce them to associate, is a distinction peculiar to this workhouse. This subdivision of aged women, and the condition in which they are thus placed, is highly gratifying.

The other inmates occupy day-rooms, work-rooms, and sleeping wards, which are large, well proportioned, and of good height, although the dormitories nearest the roof do not fully answer this description.

The ventilation throughout is fair, but it may be improved by means similar in kind to those recommended for adoption in the hospital and other parts of the house.

The beds and bedding are good in kind and in a proper state. Clean clothes are duly supplied to the inmates.

There is a good and plentiful supply of water, and the wards are properly warmed by fires in open grates.

The offices and necessary work of the house give employment to the men who are capable of labour.

A large number of able-bodied women are employed in picking oakum: washing, laundry work, scrubbing and cleaning, engage many others, whilst the less strong are occupied in mending clothes, looking after infants, &c.

Upon the whole, and in so far as it was possible for me to form an opinion on a single visit to so enormous an establishment, I may report that it is generally in a satisfactory condition.

It, however, does not contain all the poor for whom it is necessary to provide in-door relief. Besides the school, several smaller houses, of a more domestic character, containing together from 400 to 500 persons, are in possession of the vestry.

The pressure which has compelled the use of these houses for imbecile persons and others, shows the defects as regards size, as well as in the means for classification of this workhouse.

No one would seriously propose to increase the extent of this house, even if it were possible to do so; and should the demand for workhouse accommodation increase, the vestry will probably find themselves obliged to provide that accommodation elsewhere.

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Liverpool Work-
house.

REPORT on the above Workhouse, after Visits on the
6th and 8th October 1866.

DATE of last previous visit?— I have not previously visited this workhouse. My inspection on the 6th instant was confined to the sick wards, fever wards, and cholera wards, and to such of the infirm wards as contain cases under the immediate attention of the medical officers.

There are male and female wards, for medical cases, surgical cases, and for cases of "infirmity," of "itch," venereal disease, &c.

There are "lying-in wards," fever wards for both sexes, and wards set apart for cases of cholera affecting men and women.

Some of the wards contain boys and girls only, but there is no effective classification as regards age, and youthful and quite young persons are to be seen in the wards with adult inmates.

On the "men's side," the nursing is wholly performed by paid and "skilled" nurses, under a lady superintendent. On the "women's" side there is a staff of paid nurses, but the assistance of pauper attendants is allowed.

There are three resident assistant medical officers and two chief officers. The drugs, &c., are provided by the Guardians. Great care and attention appear to be paid to the sick, who seem to be fully supplied with everything that is essential to their condition. The cleanliness, neatness, and order of the wards cannot be excelled.

In most of these wards, however, the beds are too close together.

Many of the wards are seriously defective in regard to ventilation; some of them may be described as being in this respect in a bad, and some in a *very* bad state.

The same remarks apply to the corridors, staircases, waterclosets, urinals, bath rooms, &c. The "traps" to the drains, too, seem to be out of order. Until these serious evils are effectually remedied, these wards cannot be in a satisfactory condition. The necessity for remedying these defects being strong and urgent, I proceeded to Liverpool again on the 8th instant, and made the following recommendations for the consideration of the vestry:

1. That ventilation, by means of "through" or "cross" currents of air, should be established in every ward as far as practicable.
2. That windows should be inserted in the walls of the "corridors," so that *light* may be admitted to the present dark passages, and *air* into and through the wards, into which the windows should open.
3. That the "gratings" in the floors of the "corridors" should be increased in number and much increased in size.
4. That the "skylights" should be improved in construction, and all of them made to open so as to afford free communication with the open air.
5. That the present small and narrow windows in the staircases should be replaced by others of much larger size, and constructed so as to open to the air.
6. The "blank windows" in some of the wards should be made into real windows.
7. That the construction of the water closets, baths, urinals, and lavatories, should be altered so that they may be purified and kept clear of foul air, by means of "cross drafts," so contrived as to carry *away* the vitiated atmosphere, instead of its being conveyed directly *into* the wards.
8. Other changes of a minor, though essential character, such as raising low, enlarging small windows, &c. &c.

LIVERPOOL PARISH.—KIRKDALE SCHOOLS.

Liverpool Parish.
Kirkdale Schools.

Accommodation for 1,250.

REPORT on the above Parish, after a Visit on Monday the
24th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited these schools.

2. Is the school generally adequate to the wants of the parish, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not so in either respect. It is about to be altered and enlarged in accordance with plans which have been submitted to, and approved of by the Poor Law Board.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Liverpool Parish.
Kirkdale Schools.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient ?

It is not, and owing to the want of proper accommodation one of the lesser wards in the main building is now used as an itch ward.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state ?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed ?

I can only refer the Board to the last report of the inspector of schools. I have myself been unable yet to form any opinion on this subject.

6. What is the number of inmates in the school not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion ?

There are about 800 Roman Catholic children in the schools at the present time. They are visited and instructed by priests.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the schools ?

I believe they are. There is a chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the schools, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed ?

Vagrants are not relieved here.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the schools? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners ?

Not so frequently as the regulations require. The last recorded visits are dated 19th February, 6th May, 26th May, 28th June, and 16th July.

The sedulous attention which has been given to matters connected with "cholera" and other disorders in Liverpool, has temporarily prevented more frequent attendance by the Guardians at the schools.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit ?

It has not, and it is at present exceeded. Present number 1,250.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse ?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners ?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally ? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept ?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners ?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit ?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I am unable to report that this school is in a satisfactory state.

The want of space has rendered it necessary to fit up portions of the day-rooms as sleeping rooms, and a large number of beds occupy, to a considerable extent, the places in which it was intended that the boys and girls should take exercise in wet or severe weather. The same deficiency has led to the use of one of the lesser wards, in the main body of the building, as an itch ward. There are no receiving wards, a serious defect.

The sleeping wards have not been constructed in a manner well-calculated to afford good ventilation, and the defect is sensible at the present time to any one who passes through these wards. A strong ammoniacal smell is perceptible, showing that ventilation is not good; this condition partly arises from the wards being too full; the beds are

are in some of the wards so close together as almost to touch; some of the bedsteads are constructed to hold *three* children; they are only separated by a thin partition; these bedsteads are also to be found in the infirmary, where they are likewise used.

The close, disagreeable, and unwholesome atmosphere of some of the sleeping wards is aggravated by "wet beds," of which I found a considerable number; these beds are not removed and changed daily, as they should be; they are allowed to remain on the bedsteads; it is supposed that in the course of the day they become dry and fit for use, a result which I am satisfied does not take place, and therefore these beds are rarely, if ever, in a proper state; the floor beneath some of the beds was saturated with urine; the master stated that he could not remove these beds from the wards, because he had no place to dry them in; the yards and other parts of the premises are in an untidy and slovenly state.

Note.—When the new and additional buildings now in progress are completed, these defects will doubtless be fully remedied.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Liverpool Parish.
Kirkdale Schools.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.—BRIDGE STREET WORKHOUSE.

Area	-	-	-	-	1,480 Acres.	{	Workhouse accommodation for 1,644 Inmates (in this Workhouse).
Population	-	-	-	-	185,410		
Workhouse erected 1796, and enlarged 1843; Fever Wards, 1851.							
Site	-	-	-	-	5 Acres.		

Manchester
Township.
Bridge Street
Workhouse.

REPORT on the above Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday and Wednesday, 21st and 22nd of August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

This workhouse alone is not adequate, but, taken in conjunction with the other establishments at Swinton and Crumpsall, sufficient accommodation, I believe, exists.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I believe they are when combined with the other establishments, but I cannot upon a single visit decide upon this matter.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The children are kept in a separate establishment at Swinton.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

On the 31st of March last (the last return accessible to me immediately) the proportions were as follow:—Church of England 809, Catholics 522, Dissenters 34. About the same relative proportions now exist. There is a Roman Catholic chaplain, and special arrangements are made for religious services being held in the workhouse of the nature of which, I believe, the Board are aware.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76., duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See previous answer. There is a chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements, for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not admitted to this workhouse; but to another establishment adjacent to it.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They appear to do so.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They do not.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit by Commissioners in Lunacy is dated 22nd February 1866.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Manchester
Township.
Bridge Street
Workhouse.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has. Present number, 1,240.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of its fitness.

I am unable on this occasion to return a decided answer to this inquiry. The master has, I believe, been dismissed, a fact of which the Board is aware.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

I believe that prayers have not been read of an evening in accordance with the regulations. I do not observe that the chaplain's report contains a monthly account of the "moral and religious state" of the inmates.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, and in the case of young children in the house, I am told vaccination is attended to.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse assumes largely the character of an infirmary and hospital, with a fever hospital, venereal wards, foul wards, and wards for cases of special infirmity, arising from paralysis, &c., attached to it.

There is a resident medical officer. As many as 674 patients are on his list at this time. The drugs, which are of the very best quality, are found by the Guardians. Some idea of the extent of the dispensary may be formed when it is stated that 1,000 bottles of medicine, and other things in proportion, are made up and supplied to the inmates weekly. I saw and conferred with the medical officer, who assured me that he had everything that he required for the use of the sick, and that he only had to make application to the Guardians for anything he wanted, when it was immediately supplied.

The following is a list of officers, nurses, &c., especially attending upon the sick:—

1 Superintendent Medical Officer. Non-resident.	1 Assistant in Reception Wards.
1 Resident - ditto ditto.	1 Night Nurse, Men's Medical and Surgical Wards.
1 Apothecary - - - - Non-resident.	1 Night Nurse, Women's ditto ditto.
1 Nurse Men's Surgical Ward.	2 Day Nurses, ditto ditto ditto.
1 " Men's Medical "	2 Nurses Lunatic Wards, Male and Female.
1 " Lying-in "	1 Nurse, Old Men's Helpless Ward.
1 " Fever Hospital. "	1 Day Nurse, Infirm Women's Ward.
1 " Night "	1 Night Nurse, ditto ditto.
1 " South Wing.	

Nearly all the beds, even for the sick, are of straw, though of course other beds are provided for particular cases.

In visiting the sick wards, I specially and in the absence of the officer who withdrew at my request, inquired of each patient in a condition to understand and reply to my questions, whether he or she had any complaint to make either in regard to their food, their bed, their clothes, or their attendance, and whether generally they were contented and satisfied with what was done for them. The answers to my inquiries were (with hardly any modification) satisfactory in these respects. I found that the sick were duly supplied with the diet, wine, beer, spirits, &c., ordered for them by the medical officer. Not only were they generally contented and satisfied, but I am happy to add that many of them expressed gratitude for the care and attention bestowed upon them.

All the other inmates had the fullest opportunity for making complaints to me. As a body they seemed to be fully satisfied with their condition and with what is done for them. There is, however, much dissatisfaction in regard to a portion of the diet. The pudding is considered hard and indigestible, and it is said to be absolutely rejected and wasted by a large number of the inmates. The rice as a meal is distasteful to many, whilst the

the pea-soup disagrees with some of the aged poor. The old women especially complain that their tea is not good of the kind, and that it is too weak. I tasted it myself, and consider that it may well be improved in strength and flavour.

I found the workhouse generally in fair order throughout, but some of the beds are too near together.

Ventilation is especially defective in the Magdalen wards, and I am inclined to think that one of the old women's ward is too full. The master will supply me with further information on this point, however. Many counterpanes in the sick ward require washing, and there is not a sufficient supply of towels, &c., in those wards.

Prayers have not lately been read in the evening, and the chaplain's report book does not contain a report of the moral and religious state of the inmates of the workhouse.

Note.—The Guardians have now revised the dietary, and have taken other means for correcting the irregularities referred to. No pains or expenses are spared by the Guardians, and no defect that becomes known to them is left without a remedy.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Manchester
Township.

Bridge Street
Workhouse.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.—CRUMPSALL WORKHOUSE.

Manchester
Township.

Crumpsall Work-
house.

Workhouse Accommodation for 1,963 Inmates. | Workhouse erected, 1858.

Land - - - - 58 Acres.

REPORT on the above Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 22nd August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Combined with the other establishments it is so. The internal arrangements of this house are of modern, and of the most complete, effective, and satisfactory kind.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

They appear to be fully sufficient in all respects.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?

"19th June 1866. Inspected the school this day. I found no material alteration in their conduct since my last visit, requiring special notice. I think the girls should make a portion of their own clothes as well as mend them (which is all that they do at present), especially during the summer months when they have more time on their hands. I do not think that they can be taught needlework efficiently while employed merely in mending their clothes. They might also with advantage be taught to knit, as is the case in most workhouses.—E. H. Wodehouse."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

About one-third of the inmates are Roman Catholics. A priest attends, and service is performed in the workhouse. There are a few Dissenters only who attend chapel in the workhouse voluntarily.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. See the former answer. There is a chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not admitted to this workhouse.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They do; but none of the entries are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

Commissioners in Lunacy visited the 25th of February last. They merely recorded their visit.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Manchester
Township.
Crumpsall Work-
house.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Present number, 787.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe that they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
I have not.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?
No.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?
I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
This is my first visit.
18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
On the whole, this is the most complete as well as one of the best managed work-houses that I have ever inspected. It is in thoroughly excellent order throughout, and generally in such a state as to reflect the highest credit on all concerned in its management and care.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.—SWINTON SCHOOLS.

Manchester
Township.
Swinton Schools.

Accommodation for 1,092 Children.		Built 1846.
Land - - -	-	22 Acres.

REPORT on the above Schools, after a Visit on Thursday, the 23rd August 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited these schools.
2. Is the school generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is fully so.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See the last School Inspector's Report (9th of November 1865).
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
One-third are Roman Catholics. They are visited and instructed by a priest. There are no Dissenters at present.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
See the previous answer. There is a chaplain.

8. Are

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No vagrants are admitted here.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Nil.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has: Present number—Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	275
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
							485

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

No extract from the Act relating to the introduction of spirits is suspended. No tables of rising, working, and going to rest are suspended.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No; but I did not see the chaplain's book.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I am assured that vaccination is properly attended to.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

Nil.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I believe the school to be an admirably well-managed establishment in every respect. It was in excellent order throughout.

OLDHAM UNION.

Oldham Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	16,872 acres.	Workhouse accommodation for 600 inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	111,276	Workhouse erected 1848.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	9 A. 3 R. 5 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday, the 26th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is ordinarily large enough for the healthy, and with the exception of ventilation, its internal arrangements are good. See No. 18.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Oldham Union.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is extremely defective. *See No. 18.*
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See the last report of the Inspector of Schools. See also No. 18.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
About one-fifth of the inmates are Roman Catholics; about half the remainder are Dissenters, and the rest belong to the Church of England.
All the inmates who are able to do so, go either to church or chapel out of the workhouse on Sundays. A clergyman of the Church of England voluntarily performs a service in the workhouse on Sundays. "Town missionaries" visit the workhouse daily.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
They are, and they are ordinarily sufficient. No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board; no work is exacted, and no food is given to male vagrants.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
I was assured that the committee visit regularly every week. The book, however, contains only two entries of a later date than February last.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy visited on the 1st of March last. I believe his report has already been submitted to the Poor Law Board.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has. Present number 448.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are; but no copy of a dietary table is suspended. *See No. 18.*
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
See No. 18.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated by this report; but this report relates only to the workhouse and the relief of the indoor poor.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
My first visit.
18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
The ventilation of this workhouse is very imperfect, and the defect is immediately perceptible to the senses upon entering the wards.
Many of the wards are close, dark, and gloomy.
None of the skylights are made to open; they are all firmly closed so as to exclude the air.
The waterclosets are so imperfectly constructed that much of the foul air arising from them is drawn into the wards.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Oldham Union.

It would be perfectly easy, at a moderate expense, to render the ventilation of this workhouse generally effective, and the wards airy, light, and comparatively cheerful.

Additional windows should be constructed, others should be heightened, and made to open at the top; the skylights should be altered, so that they may admit a current of air. Openings by means of gratings should be made in the floors of the passages or "corridors;" windows, and other openings, should be constructed in the walls of the sleeping wards so as to give light and admit air into and out of the corridors.

The male lunatic ward is much too confined, and its ventilation is especially bad. A new ward for this class is being built, however; it is greatly needed.

The female lunatic ward affords much better accommodation, but the ventilation of this ward is also very defective.

The children of both sexes are all quite young and small. They readily obtain employment, as soon as they are old and strong enough; the boys go to the coal pits and factories; the girls become "nurse girls" and domestic servants. When not in school, these children, boys as well as girls, are partly under pauper superintendence.

The men sleep together two in a bed, a most objectionable custom, and one that I hope to see entirely done away with very soon in this district.

Smoking tobacco by women as well as by men is prevalent in most of the wards here, as in many other workhouses in this district.

A woman who had been blind from her birth, complained to me, though with much apparent hesitation and reluctance, that the pauper superintendent of the ward, of which she was an inmate, abused, swore at, and ill-treated the infirm women under her care; I inquired into the complaint, and came to the conclusion that it was well founded. The other inmates of the ward whom I questioned assured me that the superintendent ill-used them constantly; they seemed quite in fear of her. After consulting with the master and matron, it was arranged that this woman should be immediately superseded and removed from the ward, and her place filled by some one else.

There is a detached infirmary at this workhouse, and there are also detached wards called "fever wards"; there are no convalescent wards in either of these places.

The number of sick and others requiring medical attendance at this time is *eighty*. Some of these cases, owing to the want of room, are placed in the ordinary sleeping wards, occupied by healthy persons in the main building.

There is one paid female nurse (herself formerly a pauper), but she attends exclusively to the female patients.

The male patients are under the sole care of a pauper attendant.

There is no "night nursing," unless either of these persons should be called up at night.

The nursing, attendance, and general management of the sick in these wards is insufficient and unsatisfactory. Efficient nurses are urgently required, and they should be superintended and guided by a person of superior intelligence.

The ventilation of these wards is most imperfect, indeed it can scarcely be said that there are any other means of obtaining air, but by opening windows. These windows are low down, and many of them close to the heads of the patients when in bed.

All the waterclosets are constructed so as to increase the impurity of the air.

There is no proper classification of cases, and old and young, cases of infirmity, of accident, chronic cases, cases of active disease and convalescent patients are mixed together, and occupy the same ward.

The sick are not always supplied with separate beds; in one ward *two old men were in the same bed together*.

In another ward I found together a girl 13 years old afflicted by a "urinary complaint," a woman with "itch," a child four years old with "whooping cough," a middle-aged woman with "venereal disease," and an aged woman who, from infirmity, was unavoidably of extremely offensive habits.

Into these wards was lately sent a case of cholera, which shortly afterwards terminated fatally.

The convalescent patients from the fever wards are sent to the infirmary, and they mix with the other patients there.

There are no proper dining tables for those who are able to sit up and take their food. Consequently, they are obliged to place their plates upon the beds, their knees, their seats, and on the tops of the night stools. Tables and table linen are much required.

The medical officer does not make a complete list and report of all the cases on which he is attending; I do not doubt that he will do so in future, now that his attention has been called to the subject.

When the male lunatic ward now building is completed the male sick will probably be transferred to the present male lunatic ward; that ward will require very considerable alteration before it can be really fit for such a purpose, and even then I much doubt whether sufficient accommodation will be gained.

The female infirmary requires much internal alteration; but the true remedy would only be found in the erection of a new and complete hospital. The present infirmaries might then be used as convalescent wards, and for the care of particular cases of infirmity.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Ormskirk Union.

ORMSKIRK UNION.

Area - - - - -	111,968 acres.	Workhouse accommodation for 167 inmates.
Population - - - - -	46,252	Workhouse erected 1852-53.
Land - - - - -	9 A. 3 R. 3 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the
27th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally so, but there is not full accommodation for infirm men and for the insane. *See No. 18.*

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It would be fairly adequate if those cases which are not of active sickness or disease were withdrawn from it. *See No. 18.*

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are not, for one is used as a clothing store, the other as a tailor's work-room.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The school is under the sole charge of a schoolmistress. She does not reside in the workhouse, and only attends there at certain hours of the day. When she is not at the workhouse the children are looked after by pauper inmates.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 10 Roman Catholic inmates. They would be permitted to attend chapel out of the workhouse if they expressed a desire to do so. Priests visit them when sent for. The children go to church on Sundays, and so do such of the other inmates as are able and are desirous of doing so.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See previous answer.* There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The committee visit very rarely, judging from the book, which contains one set of entries only since the workhouse was last inspected.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

There are 16 lunatics or idiotic inmates at this time. A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for more than three years.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The total number has not been exceeded, but some of the wards have been, and are still, too full. *See No. 18.*

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are not. There is no extract from the Act of Parliament suspended in the wards.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?
Nil.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Ormskirk Union.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations as to "admission of paupers" are not properly attended to, and the master has hitherto assumed the responsibility of deciding whether the newly admitted person is suffering from or is affected by any disease, and to this extent has superseded the medical officer.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse, although small, is a very well and conveniently arranged building, and upon the whole is more complete than many of a larger size. It is intended for the reception of all classes. The wards for the infirm men are too small. There should be wards for imbeciles. Several of these are now kept in the infirmary, where their presence is objectionable, and where they occupy beds and other places that should be exclusively reserved for the sick.

The numbers of inmates that may be kept in each ward have evidently been fixed under a misapprehension. The cubic space may be sufficient for each person, but the area space is so small that a sufficient number of beds cannot be placed in the wards for the number of inmates allowed to occupy them.

Some of the smaller wards are allowed to contain four persons at night, but as there is a door and fireplace in each ward there is room for two beds only in them.

Some of the day-rooms have been erroneously regarded as sleeping rooms.

The ventilation of this workhouse can be made effective if the means provided for the purpose are used.

The water supply is abundant, and the water of good quality.

The beds, which are of straw, are in a good state; the bedding clean and abundant.

The privies are not sufficiently secluded; decency requires their construction to be altered.

There are 26 names upon the medical officer's list.

There is no paid nurse. The pauper attendants are manifestly incompetent to perform the duties entrusted to them.

A paralytic patient (James Henting) is noisy, turbulent, and violent; he roams about and disturbs the whole of the male side of the infirmary. There can be neither rest nor comfort for the other patients whilst this man remains in the wards.

Alice Wright, another inmate, is mischievous and refractory, and the master goes in fear of Thomas Smith. This man has been imprisoned for felony; he has been confined also in the county asylum. When in the workhouse, a year ago, he attempted to set fire to the premises, broke into the stores, and behaved otherwise in an outrageous manner. The master is in dread of a similar outbreak from this man.

PRESCOT UNION.

Prescot Union.

Area	-	-	-	56,859 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 350 inmates.
Population	-	-	-	73,127.	Workhouse erected 1843.
Land	-	-	-	5 A. 0 R. 22 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the
27th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not so in either respect.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Prescot Union.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not so at the present time.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none at the present time.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit by an Inspector of Schools.

"30th October 1866.—I have this day inspected the school. The children passed a pretty fair examination, but the numbers are large for one teacher, and I think it would be far better to appoint a schoolmistress to teach the girls separately instead of having a sewing mistress. The room is also very small, and affords only 100 cubic feet a head if the average attendance is put at 56.—E. H. Wodehouse, Inspector of Schools."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are about 30 Roman Catholic inmates. They go to chapel if able to do so. There are a few Dissenters, who voluntarily attend the services performed by the chaplain in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. See previous answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are, but they are not conveniently situated. No work is exacted, and food is only given in exceptional cases. Vagrants sleep upon bare boards. No bedding or covering of any kind is given to them.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Judging from the entries in the book the committee visit but rarely. The entries made since the last inspection are dated 19th February, 3rd May and 3rd September. None of the answers are of great importance.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Nil.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 238.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians?

This workhouse, which contains all classes of poor, is at present in a state of much unavoidable confusion caused by alterations in, and additions now being made to it.

An

An excellent infirmary has been built, and will soon be ready for occupation. When the sick are removed to it the Guardians will, I believe, proceed to carry out various other improvements which cannot be dispensed with.

The girls' day-room is ill ventilated, and much too small for the number of children who use it.

The lavatories are not in a proper condition; indeed they can hardly be available during winter and in bad weather.

The "privies" are all in a most improper and offensive state.

The supply of water is very limited. Hot water cannot be had for general use in the wards.

The yards should all be covered with asphalt.

The sick are at present placed in various wards in different parts of the house. There are 61 cases on the medical officer's list. There is a paid nurse, but partly from the sick being separated so widely in various wards, she is unable to attend to them all. Much of the duty of a nurse is therefore delegated to the pauper attendants stationed in the wards. They are clearly incompetent to perform what is entrusted to them, and of this the neglected state of some of the beds and wards afforded evident proof.

Some of the men sleep together two in a bed, but I hope so objectionable a practice will cease as soon as the infirmary is completed.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.

PRESTON UNION.—PRESTON WORKHOUSE.

Preston Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	68,035 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation, 480.
Population	-	-	-	-	95,754.	Workhouse erected —
Land	-	-	-	-	—	—

Preston Work-
house.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Monday, the 5th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is wholly unfit. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is entirely unsuitable and insufficient. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There is one only. See No. 18.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is an infant school containing boys and girls. They are under the sole charge of a schoolmistress for instruction. When not in school the children are, for the most part, under pauper superintendence.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

See copy report annexed marked A.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are about 80 Roman Catholic inmates at the present time. A service is celebrated every Sunday in the workhouse. A priest also visits three or four times a week besides. There are about 70 or 80 Dissenters who attend a Wesleyan service in the dining-hall on Sunday afternoon. Dissenting ministers also visit the wards on a week day. Scripture readers attend on Sundays and on other days. No clergyman attends to perform Divine service either on Sunday or any other day. A clergyman rarely comes unless sent for.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards detached, but they are dilapidated places, without proper convenience. There are no means by which the inmates of these wards can attract notice at night under urgent circumstances.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Preston Work-
house.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They visit every Friday, I understand, but there is only one set of entries in the book since the house was inspected in February last.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner visited about two months ago, but does not seem to have made any record of his opinion.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number, 381. But *see* No. 18.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not, except as regards the workhouse medical officer's report book, which has not been kept with sufficient detail, and with sufficient care.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The dietary now observed does not correspond with the table suspended in the workhouse. The master thinks that the dietary has not been strictly observed for the last eight years.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is old, ill arranged, and unsuitable in every respect for the purposes for which it is used, namely, the reception of all classes of poor.

The classification is nominal merely, almost all the inmates meet together in the yard in the centre of the building.

Ventilation, in the proper sense of the term, can hardly be said to exist in any of the wards.

The wards are for the most part dark, low, close, gloomy, and unhealthy; they are dangerously crowded with inmates, especially in the infirm and sick wards.

Many of the infirm people, men as well as women, *are sleeping together two in a bed.*

The sick have not all of them a separate bed to lie upon.

In the "*venereal ward*" the patients affected with *syphilis* are sleeping together *two in a bed.*

Two women, owing to a want of room, have lately been placed together in the *same bed* in the *lying-in ward*, both having just been confined.

Four patients, *two men and two boys*, were lately sleeping together in the *same bed* in the "*itch ward.*"

Six men occupied two beds in this ward to-day, *three* in each bed. The man lying in the middle of the bed had his feet to the top of the bed, and his head came out at the bottom of it. The feet of the other two men were placed so as to be close to the head of the man who was lying between them.

In the midst of this ward, and in full view of the others, boys and men, an adult patient was standing upright without a fragment of clothes upon him, whilst a pauper attendant painted him over with a brush dipped in an application for his disease.

The "*itch ward*" is at all times the most disagreeable to enter of any. The peculiar remedy prescribed, the nature of the treatment observed, and the use in such ward of the refuse bedding and linen of the house, necessarily render it the most offensive of all.

all. But the close and stifling atmosphere of this ward in the Preston workhouse, its crowded state, the sight of these men lying "head and heels" together, with the utter want of decency described, rendered a visit to it one of the most distressing and repulsive that I ever made to any workhouse.

There is no waterproof sheeting nor air cushions for the sick.

There are no waterclosets, or any other convenience at night, except some *buckets* placed in the wards for the use of the ordinary inmates.

The wards were (the matron said) swarming with bugs.

The male inmates are not furnished with clothes by the Guardians; they wear their own garments as long as they will last; some of them were without stockings, and some had no shoes.

There is but one receiving ward; it contains no bed, and is common alike to men, women, and children.

All that can be said in favour of this workhouse is, that it is kept as clean as circumstances will permit. The sick and infirm are looked after and attended to by a male and female nurse, who do as well as they can.

The Guardians find the drugs that are required, and medical attendance is reasonably well supplied, although the names of the patients as well as the requisite directions are not always attached to the medicines.

The beds, which are of straw and chaff, without mattresses, are in a cleanly state.

The only effectual remedy for these evils is an entire new workhouse, with full and proper accommodation of all kinds; this remedy the Guardians have determined upon. A new workhouse has been begun, but its erection has been sadly delayed by "strikes" amongst the workpeople employed in building.

I am satisfied that it must be the earnest desire of the Guardians to complete the workhouse, and provide proper accommodation for the poor of the union with the least possible delay. In the meantime, I have urged upon the Board of Guardians the necessity for their palliating those evils as far as possible, and I have advised them to give out-relief to the destitute and infirm, when in their power to do so, rather than crowd them into wards that are not fit to receive them.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Preston Work-
house.

Copy School Inspector's Report A.

"24th April 1866.—I have this day inspected the school. Making every allowance for the many difficulties in the way of keeping up a good infant-school in a house which affords such poor accommodation, and where the children are not effectually separated from the inmates, I still cannot say that I am satisfied with the state of the school. Only five children can be said to be able to read, and there seems to me to be a want of method in the manner in which they are instructed. All girls over six at the latest should begin to learn the use of the needle; only one girl is at present being taught to sew.—E. H. Wodehouse, H. M. Inspector of Union Schools."

At a visit which I made to this workhouse on the 14th of January instant, I found that another and much better "male itch and venereal ward" had been provided. Names and directions were attached to the medicines. "Cards" relating to the cases were suspended over the patients' beds, &c. The workhouse was, however, still more crowded than on the former occasion; *then* there were 381 inmates, *now* the number had risen to 441. All the healthy and ordinary inmates were sleeping two in a bed. There was hardly a bed to spare. The crowding in the sick wards had also much increased. There was no spare bed; they were all full, and some were over-full. The "lying-in ward" contained six beds. They were all occupied. If another case should be admitted, then the woman most advanced towards recovery would be removed to the able-bodied women's ward (already full) so as to make room for the new case in the lying-in ward, and this process would continue so long as the necessity lasted.

The practice of putting two sick people in the same bed was still prevalent and had increased.

Amongst the male sick cases I found the following thus placed together:—

1 Man with itch	-	-	In the same bed.	2 Men both with itch	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Boy with itch	-	-	In the same bed.				
1 Case of syphilis	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Blind and infirm	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Case of ulcer	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Case of bronchitis	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Case of debility	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Case of ulcer	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Of paralysis	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Case of debility	-	-	In the same bed.

In the women's sick ward I observed:—

1 Case of rheumatism	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Case phthisis	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Of diabetes	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Syphilis	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Case "Bright's Disease"	-	-	In the same bed.	2 Cases of syphilis	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Syphilis	-	-	In the same bed.				
1 Case of bad leg	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Case of itch and debility	-	-	In the same bed.
1 Debility	-	-	In the same bed.	1 Of ulcers	-	-	In the same bed.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Preston Work-
house.

A man in the able-bodied men's day-room, and associated with 25 or 30 other men, was nursing a child in his arms convalescent from fever.
Even those unfortunate bedridden and distressing cases in which from age, paralysis, &c., all control over the natural functions had been lost, were not kept apart, so that at least their miserable condition might not be aggravated by each other's infirmity. Two helpless aged women in this state were occupying the same bed together.

PRESTON UNION.—“HOUSE OF RECOVERY.”

Preston Union.
House of Recovery.

Workhouse erected	-	-	-	1829		Workhouse Accommodation for 50 inmates.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	3 acres.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Monday, the 5th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
This workhouse is, in fact, the fever and small-pox hospital for the union. *See No. 18.*
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none, and none are required.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are eight or nine Roman Catholics in the house at the present time, who are visited by a priest. None of the patients now in the hospital are Dissenters. A clergyman of the Church of England rarely, as I am informed, visits this establishment.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are no vagrant wards. Vagrants are not relieved here.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
I understand that the committee visit regularly once a week, but the visitors' book was not at the workhouse, and I could not see it.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Nil.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
The master was absent, and the visitors' book was not at the workhouse, so that I could not obtain such information as would enable me immediately to answer this question.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are not.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
House of Recovery.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not; but, in the absence of the master, I could not see the books, and therefore I cannot confidently answer this question.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The workhouse being exclusively for the sick, the regulations apply to a limited extent only. Many of the regulations are inapplicable to this establishment.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

No persons are vaccinated here.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is the hospital for fever cases, and cases of small-pox; although, owing to the want of accommodation elsewhere, cases of accident are sometimes admitted to it.

The water is said to be good and abundant.

The wards are lofty, well lighted, and by means of the windows and doors they can be well and effectually ventilated.

This establishment will, it is calculated, contain 50 patients; but, although the cubical space may be sufficient for the number, the area space for each bed is too contracted.

The "day rooms" for the convalescent patients are much too small, too small even for the number of patients that made use of them to-day.

The waterclosets are badly constructed, the foul air arising in them is drawn into the wards.

The offices are "cramped," and some of them badly placed, being underground, dark, damp, and difficult of access.

Neither the kitchen, scullery, wash-house, drying rooms, nor pantries, are large enough; drugs, clothing, and food, seemed hardly separated from each other.

There is no proper place in which the beds used by patients who have died, and by others, can be cleaned and changed.

There is no proper "dead house." The dead are placed in a room which might be advantageously used for other purposes.

The house is under the charge of a master and matron.

The sick of *both* sexes are, as regards nursing, dependent upon *one female* nurse, who is assisted by pauper servants.

There is no night nursing beyond what the pauper servants (who sleep in the wards) may be willing to afford, unless the nurse should be called up by them. This nursing is, I think, insufficient. There ought to be another nurse, and, looking to the nature of the cases (fever and small-pox), there should be *night* nursing by responsible officers.

Medical attendance is afforded by six medical officers, and doubtless it is unremitting and sufficient.

The drugs, &c., are provided by the Guardians.

The food seemed to be of the best quality, and the wine and other stimulants were, I am assured, fully supplied.

The beds and bedding were good and sufficient; the whole establishment seemed to be exceedingly clean, and, subject to the foregoing remarks, generally in an orderly and satisfactory state.

PRESTON UNION.—PENWORTHAM WORKHOUSE.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Preston Union.

Penwortham
Workhouse.

Workhouse erected - - - - 1796. | Workhouse Accommodation for 86 inmates.
Land - - - - 1 A. 1 R. 29 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the
6th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is not so, although sufficient for the number admitted to it.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
There is none.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See No. 18.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
See No. 18.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Vagrants are not relieved here.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
The Committee rarely attend, but Guardians frequently visit the schools. The last set of entries is dated October 1864.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Nil.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
No.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
No.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is an old building, adjoining the road, with a moderately-sized garden.

There is water of good quality, and of ample supply.

It is set apart for the reception of pauper girls only, of whom 86 are allowed to be maintained in it at one time. At present there are 67. Their ages vary from 4 to 13 years. Twenty of them are Roman Catholics, and are visited by priests at the school. The remainder belong to the Church of England, and attend church on Sundays.

The girls are under the sole care of a matron, who is also the schoolmistress. She is assisted by 10 pauper servants—seven women and three old men.

The reports of the inspector of schools are of a favourable character.

The children readily obtain employment as soon as they are old and strong enough, and they keep their places when they leave the school.

They appear to be clean, well clothed, well fed, contented, and cheerful.

The house and the wards are perfectly clean.

The food is sufficient in quantity and good of its kind.

The beds and bedding, clean and comfortable.

The ventilation is good.

Upon the whole, this establishment is in a satisfactory state, and its management does much credit to the matron who has charge of it.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Preston Union.

Penwortham
Workhouse.

PRESTON UNION.—RIBCHESTER WORKHOUSE.

Population. *See* Preston.

Area. *See* Preston.

Land - - - - - 17 acres.

Workhouse for 145.

Built 1823.

Preston Union.

Ribchester Work-
house.

REPORT on the above Workhouse of the Union, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 7th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this union.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is quite inadequate in both respects. *See* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

Children are not admitted to this workhouse.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 39 Roman Catholics, 4 Dissenters, and 92 members of the Church of England in the workhouse. The Catholics go to chapel at Ribchester on Sundays; the other inmates attend Longridge church. The vicar of Ribchester visits the workhouse, and also performs service there on Thursdays. Priests visit the Roman Catholic inmates.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See* the previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, but they are far from being such as should be provided.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, nevertheless those vagrants who are able to work are required to break stones for three or four hours.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Preston Union.

Ribchester Work-
house.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse ?

They do not visit weekly "at least," but about once a month.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners ?

None of the answers require the Board's interference.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"9th August 1866. I have inspected the lunatic wards, and personally examined the inmates, and I can report favourably of their condition. All were free from excitement, and their clothing and bedding in a very creditable state. The rooms are in good order. I shall report more at length to the Poor Law Board."

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit ?

The maximum number for the whole house has been observed, but the numbers to be admitted to the wards have been, and in some instances are now, exceeded. See No. 18.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse ?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners ?

None have occurred at this workhouse.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally ? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept ?

Nil.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners ?

Not further than is indicated by the other answers in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit ?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is an old building, and it does not accord in any way with the plan and arrangements of a modern workhouse. It is placed close to the high road ; it is open, airy, and agreeably situated. It is unenclosed except by a hedge.

There is good water and a plentiful supply.

The drains are not trapped.

This workhouse is set apart for male adult paupers. There are a few women only, and they are employed in domestic work.

The house at present contains—

Able-bodied men	-	-	-	-	-	22
Ditto - women	-	-	-	-	-	4
Insane men	-	-	-	-	-	43
Old and infirm men	-	-	-	-	-	60

129 inmates.

They are under the charge of a master and matron, and a male and female superintendent of lunatics. These are the only resident officers.

The men who are strong enough cultivate the land ; others do the washing and laundry work of the house.

There is no bath except in the lunatic wards.

The inmates on admission are not separated and medically examined, in accordance with the regulations. There are no receiving wards fit for these purposes.

The "lunatic wards" are by far the best in the establishment. Ventilation can be effectively kept up in them.

The waterclosets are badly constructed, being in the wards ; the foul air arising in them finds its way into the wards, and is very offensive.

The beds and bedding in these wards are clean and in a proper state.

Bedsteads

Bedsteads of a better description are required for lunatics of a certain class, so that the floors may be kept dry beneath the beds.

Beds of a better kind are required for those who are subject to fits, so that they may not fall out on the floors and injure themselves.

The diet is ample, being the same as is provided for the inmates of the county asylum.

The wards occupied by the other classes of inmates are low, some of them ill-lighted and some ill-ventilated. Tolerably good ventilation can be kept up generally, in the daytime, when windows and doors are open.

The beds are of chaff, and straw mattresses are provided; they are perfectly clean, and the bedding is also quite clean and in good condition.

The men, however, are permitted to sleep together two in a bed. This most objectionable custom has led to overcrowding in many of the wards.

The number of *beds* does not exceed the number fixed by the regulations, but the object of those regulations is defeated by the beds being occupied by *two* persons at the same time.

For example, the undermentioned wards are thus made use of:—

Ward.	Limit: Beds.	Number Sleeping at Night.
No. 33 - - - -	3 - - - -	6
34 - - - -	3 - - - -	4
35 - - - -	6 - - - -	10
38 - - - -	4 - - - -	8
39 - - - -	4 - - - -	6
40 - - - -	4 - - - -	8
41 - - - -	4 - - - -	8
42 - - - -	4 - - - -	7
43 - - - -	5 - - - -	7
TOTAL - - 37		TOTAL - - 64

There are two wards set apart for sick cases. They are not in good repair; the rain finds its way through the roof into one of the wards. They are overcrowded. They are not large enough for more than *eleven* inmates. They are occupied by 13.

There is a male pauper nurse to attend to the sick. He gives the medicines, &c., and probably does as well as he can; he reads writing with facility, but then there are no labels on the bottles, &c., or written or printed directions showing to whom the medicines are to be given or applied, at what times, and in what quantities.

The Guardians provide the drugs, &c., required for the sick.

The medical officer resides two miles from the workhouse; his attendance, it is said, can be readily procured when specially required.

The master and matron evidently exert themselves to keep the establishment in a proper state, and they appear to succeed in so far as circumstances will allow.

PRESTON UNION—WALTON-LE-DALE WORKHOUSE.

Population. See Preston.	Workhouse for 124.
Area. See Preston.	Built 1796.
Land - - - -	1 acre.

Preston Union.

Walton-le-Dale Workhouse.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 6th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this union.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is not suitable. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
There is none. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See No. 18.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Walton-le-Dale
Workhouse.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

See No. 18.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are none. Vagrants are not relieved here.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not once at least in every week, as required by the regulations, but once a month only.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Nil.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that none have occurred.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No, I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations are only partially observed in this establishment.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I was assured that as regards this school they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is an old, ill-arranged building adjoining the road, with only a small garden in front of it. It is the boys' school of the union. It is allowed to contain 124 inmates at one time.

At present there are 76 boys in it; their ages vary from 6 to 14 years.

They are under the care of a master and matron, and schoolmaster.

The work of the house is done by 10 pauper women and three pauper men, who occupy wards on the premises.

Nineteen of the boys are Roman Catholics; they go to chapel on Sundays. The rest belong to the Church of England, go to church on Sundays, and are visited and examined by the curate on Tuesdays. There is no chaplain.

The school is said to be well managed, and the boys fairly taught; they are all young and small; they obtain employments of various kinds at an early age, and generally retain the places got for them.

There is no sick ward and no nurse; provision of this kind is rarely required.

The school-room is lofty and can be well ventilated, but ventilation is imperfect in other parts of the building.

The establishments, however, seem to be kept in as cleanly and orderly a state as the construction of the house and the imperfect condition of the premises will allow.

It is useless to suggest improvements, especially as a new workhouse is now being built.

PRESTON UNION.—WOOD-PLUMPTON WORKHOUSE.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Wood-Plumpton
Workhouse.

Population. *See* Preston.
Area. *See* Preston.

Workhouse for 72.
Built 1824.

Land - - - 9 A. 2 R. 6 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the
6th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this union.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is not so. *See* No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is not. *See* No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no school. Children are not admitted to this workhouse.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are 14 Roman Catholic inmates at this time; they attend a Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays if able to do so. All the other inmates are Dissenters, but they attend both church and dissenting chapels. A clergyman of the Church of England visits the workhouse about once a month.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. *See* the previous answer. There is no chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Vagrants are not relieved here.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
The committee visit about once a month.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
There are no lunatics, idiots, or weak-minded inmates.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
I believe it has. Present number, 58.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
No change of officers has taken place at this workhouse since it was last inspected.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
No.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
The regulations can only be partly carried out in this workhouse. *See* No. 18.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Preston Union.
Wood-Plumpton
Workhouse.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I presume that none of the inmates require to be vaccinated.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is old, ill-arranged, and unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used.

It is, however, placed in an airy and apparently healthy situation, but it has the disadvantage of being hardly separated from the high road.

The water is said to be good, and the supply plentiful.

There are no receiving wards, consequently the inmates on admission cannot be separated from the others until they have been medically examined, cleansed, and clothed. A newly-admitted person undergoes a washing in a tub in the laundry or wash-house.

Ventilation is imperfect, especially so in some of the rooms.

Some of them evidently do not afford space enough for those who occupy them.

Some of the men sleep together two in a bed.

There is one so-called "sick ward," which, however, is quite a small room. There were two men in it, the only two who were ill, and in bed. Other beds were in the room, which was very close, ill-lighted, and badly ventilated.

The beds, which seem to be exceedingly clean, are of chaff, with proper and sufficient covering besides.

The men wear their own clothes as long as they will last.

The house contains 55 men and three women.

The men work on the land, and wash the clothes; the women are employed in household work.

The medical officer resides at a distance of five or six miles from the workhouse; he visits weekly, and as often as sent for besides. Such drugs as he may require are provided by the Guardians.

The master and matron evidently exert themselves, and are successful in their endeavours to keep the wards clean, and the whole of the premises in as good order as possible.

The inmates seem to be contented, and had no complaints to make.

Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to know that the Guardians are building a new workhouse for this union.

Prestwich Union.

PRESTWICH UNION.

Area - - - - -	11,148 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 100 inmates.
Population - - - - -	58,578	Workhouse erected, 1819.
Land - - - - -	8 acres.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the
12th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not adequate in either respect. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly inadequate. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in proper order at the present time, but they are not always exclusively used for their intended purposes. See No. 18.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school at this workhouse. Children who are likely to be permanently chargeable are sent to the Swinton schools. Those who are temporary inmates are sent daily to school on Kersall Moor.

6. What

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Prestwich Union.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are two Roman Catholics in this workhouse at the present time; one is "bed fasted" (bedridden), the other is weak-minded. Either can see a priest if he should desire to do so. There are three Dissenters in the workhouse, and they voluntarily attend the services performed by the chaplain.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. See the previous answer. There is a chaplain at this workhouse. Service is performed on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards at this workhouse. The vagrant wards are at the Guardians' office at Manchester. They are very small, and are not fitted up for the reception of vagrants. In fact, they are used for domestic purposes by the office-keeper and his wife.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not "once at least in every week," as required by the regulations, but they appear to do so fortnightly. None of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy is dated 20th October 1863. There are 12 idiotic or weak-minded inmates in the house. All the inmates of this class have the ordinary house diet, unless they are attacked by some other than mental disorders.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe it has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

I cannot answer this question on the present occasion.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The medical officer's book is not properly kept. It does not contain a complete list of the sick. Only such cases are entered as have to be supplied with extras or other than the ordinary diet of the house.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There is no school; no lunatic or idiot wards; no lying-in-ward.

The classification of this workhouse is most defective. It amounts, in fact, to little more than an imperfect separation of the sexes.

The offices, kitchen, scullery, laundry, stores, &c., are wholly inadequate.

The yards are small and confined.

The accommodation for the sick and infirm is insufficient and defective in various ways.

There are no convalescent wards and no convalescent yards.

Owing to the want of room, a case of ordinary sickness is now placed in the fever ward,

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Prestwich Union.

ward, and for the same reason out-relief is given in sickness in some cases, which could be better cared for and attended to in the workhouse.

The principal sick wards, one for men and the other for women, are full, and are in fact over-crowded at this time. The sick occupying these wards have less than 500 cubic feet of space for each case.

There is no classification of cases. The sexes only are separated. These wards are occupied by cases of active disease, cases of infirmity and of accident, and by idiots and insane persons and others subject to fits, who "want taking care of." Men and boys, women and children, old and young, are found in the same ward.

The beds are mostly of straw, although there are a few flock beds.

One patient was suffering from bed sores; he was, however, attended by the medical officer, I was told, and a proper air cushion was to be procured for him.

There is no paid nurse. A pauper inmate attends upon the patients in each ward, neither of them can read writing. The "woman" is told by the porter how to give the medicines, &c. The man states that there is generally a patient in the ward who can read, and he asks him what are the directions on the bottles, &c. Of course there is no security that the right medicine is given to the right patient, or that it is given at the proper time and in the correct quantities.

The medical officer's report does not contain a complete list of the sick on whom he is attending. I found several cases in the wards which were not inserted in the list.

There is no "disinfecting stove," and no proper means for purifying and cleansing the clothes of newly admitted inmates. Such clothes are washed in the wash-house with the ordinary clothes of the workhouse—a dangerous practice.

There is no lying-in ward. "Confinements" take place in the women's receiving ward. There is no proper bed for midwifery cases in this or any other ward.

The "dead-house" is partly under ground, and forms a part of the lower offices.

On the other hand, the workhouse is as clean as possible; the bedding and bed-clothes clean; the inmates cleanly and decently clad, and apparently well fed, and generally contented. No one had any complaint to make, although all who could understand my inquiries, had full opportunity of doing so.

The Guardians have determined to build a new workhouse, which is the only effective remedy for most of the imperfections referred to in this report.

Note.—Since this report was made, an efficient nurse has been appointed, and the number of inmates in some of the wards has been reduced.

Rochdale Union.

ROCHDALE UNION.—SPOTLAND WORKHOUSE.

Spotland
Workhouse.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	40,340 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 163 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	91,754.	Workhouse erected (unknown).
Land	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 yards.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the 13th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Taken in conjunction with the three other workhouses, it may be so.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not fully so. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are no receiving wards, but one, so called, is used as a porter's or gatekeeper's lodge, and for other purposes.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school here. The children, when old enough, are sent to the Marland workhouse.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 12 Roman Catholics; they go out to chapel, if able; they are also visited by

by priests. Ministers of any persuasion who think it right, attend to preach at the workhouse. About half the inmates are Dissenters. All the inmates, and even some of the Roman Catholics attend voluntarily at the services performed here by Dissenters.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Rochdale Union.
—
Spotland
Workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. *See* previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards here. Vagrants are relieved at the Wardleworth Workhouse in this union, in the town of Rochdale, and at lodging-houses in that town.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The committee does not visit "once at least in every week." Their visits are paid quarterly.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited the workhouse on the 27th July last, but I did not observe that he made any report or entry in the visitor's book, beyond recording his visit.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe it has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I am unable to answer this question immediately.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No porter's book is kept; nor is there any chaplain's report. There is neither chaplain nor porter. I do not see how the clothing accounts can be properly kept, as no workhouse dress is provided.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

That most objectionable custom of placing two men to sleep together in the same bed prevails in this workhouse.

No "workhouse dress" is provided by the Guardians. Inmates wear their own clothes as long as they will last. Other garments are then from time to time given to them at the cost of the union.

Smoking in the wards by women as well as men seems to be a common practice.

The regulations relating to the "Admission of Paupers" is not acted upon. The master undertakes to decide whether a recently admitted inmate is, or is not, free from infectious disease, and passes him to the wards of the house, in the exercise of his own judgment and discretion. There is no "Female receiving ward;" women are first received into the able-bodied women's day room.

The dead bodies of such persons as die in the workhouse are deposited in an underground room, which may be described as a "cellar." A proper "dead house" is about to be built, I believe.

Report of
H. B. Cane, Esq.
Rochdale Union.
Spotland
Workhouse.

The insane and idiotic inmates, have no special diet provided for them. In this respect they are treated as ordinary inmates of the house.

There is a paid nurse, but I doubt whether she can attend to the men as well as the women. The medicines for the men are entrusted to the care of, and are administered by, two male pauper inmates. They cannot read writing, and therefore they ought not to be allowed to undertake this duty.

The medical officer's report does not contain a complete list of the sick and infirm on whom he is attending.

Rochdale Union.

ROCHDALE UNION.—WARDLEWORTH WORKHOUSE.

Wardleworth
Workhouse.

Workhouse Accommodation for 52 In-
mates.

Workhouse erected - - - (unknown).

Land - - - - - 300 or 400 yards.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Thursday the 13th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Alone it is not. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
No, it is not. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are none.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?
There is no school here. There is one girl in the workhouse at this time, who is old enough to be instructed. She goes to a Sunday-school on Sundays. On the other days she is taught, it is said, by a pauper inmate of the workhouse.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
Services are performed at the workhouse on Sundays by Dissenting Ministers. Dissenters and Members of the Church of England attend voluntarily. There is a Roman Catholic, who goes out to chapel.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
There is no chaplain. See the previous answer.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are vagrant wards, but they are not adequate, as the surplus numbers are relieved at lodging-houses in the town. The men, if able to do so, "pound sand." The women, if able, clean the wards.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
Not "once at least in every week," but once a quarter only.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy visited lately, but seems to have made no report in the visitors' book.
No extra diet is provided for inmates of this class.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.

12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

So far as I am aware, they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not; but there is no porter and no chaplain, and the books relating to these officers' duties are therefore not kept. I do not see how the clothing accounts can be properly kept. See No. 18.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse mainly consists of the Board-room and offices of the Guardians, and of vagrant wards for the union. Nevertheless, it contains at this time a few inmates of both sexes and all ages.

There are eight idiotic or insane persons, one man and seven women. They have the ordinary house diet.

The men here occasionally occupy "double beds," and sleep together in the same bed, a practice which prevails more or less in the other workhouses of this union.

A nurse has been very recently appointed to attend upon the sick.

A "tallow melter's" premises, close to the sick wards, are complained of as a nuisance by the inmates. The stench made the medical officer "sick" a few nights ago, and he said he would "report it," a course it is hoped he will take.

To show how little this place is kept up with regularity, and how little like an ordinary workhouse it is, I may state that I observed an old man, who said his age was 81, nursing an infant.

No "workhouse dress" is provided. Inmates wear their own clothes, and no others are given so long as they last.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Rochdale Union.
Wardleworth
Workhouse.

ROCHDALE UNION.—MARLAND WORKHOUSE.

Rochdale Union.
Marland
Workhouse.

Workhouse Accommodation for (number not fixed) Inmates. | Workhouse erected in 1863.

Land - - - - - 13,238 yards.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Thursday the 13th of September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Taken together with the other three workhouses, there may be sufficient room ordinarily for most of the classes; still there are no school-rooms and no good day-rooms for children. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There are excellent fever wards, but not proper accommodation for the nurses. This, however, is to be provided. As for the ordinary sick wards and the treatment and attendance upon the inmates, See No. 18.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
—
Rochdale Union.

Marland
Workhouse.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are not yet fitted up for the reception of inmates, and are not in a proper state. One was used as a shoemakers' shop.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools?
There is no school-room, or master or mistress; the children attend at a neighbouring school out of the workhouse. There is no "industrial education." The children, who looked quite healthy and clean, are all young and small in size. No special instruction seems requisite to fit them for service. Such is the demand for labour, that they readily obtain employment as soon as they are old and strong enough to be sent out.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There is one Roman Catholic inmate. He goes out to chapel on Sundays. Service is performed in the workhouse by dissenting ministers on Sundays, and all the inmates attend there. Scripture readers visit during the week. A clergyman would be sent for if an inmate desired to see one.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. *See* previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Vagrants are not admitted here; they are relieved at another workhouse in the town of Rochdale.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
Not "once at least in every week" as required by the regulations. They visit once a quarter only. None of the entries are of a special kind.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse on the 27th of July last. His report has already been forwarded to the Poor Law Board.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
I believe that the number has not yet been fixed by the Poor Law Board.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I cannot answer this question on the present occasion.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness?
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
The porter's book is not kept, nor is the chaplain's report made. There is, however, neither chaplain nor porter. The clothing accounts are, I presume, imperfectly kept.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated by the other answers to these enquiries.
I infer that the regulations as to the admission of inmates are not fully carried out here. *See* No. 18.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is a new and, by comparison with the others, a very superior workhouse. Under an efficient master and matron it may be brought into a creditable and satisfactory state. No doubt it will be improved when some contemplated alterations are carried out.

The following "Notice" appears in the dining-hall:—"Rules to be observed by the inmates of this house, 9th July 1824. The inmates shall not steal, swear, beg, get drunk, or disobey the governess, nor shall be absent without leave, but be at home each night at eight o'clock. Meal times shall be attended to, or be without."

Of course these rules are now obsolete.

No workhouse dress is provided by the Guardians. The inmates wear their own clothes as long as they last, and it is only when they are no longer wearable that others are given to them. The variety in the kinds of old clothes worn by the men and women detracts from the general appearance of the inmates, and prevents the neatness and outward decency which prevails in other places where the inmates are properly and well clothed at the cost of the union. This custom is objectionable on other grounds; poor persons may intentionally enter in rags and leave the house directly they are well clothed. If a man remains sometime in the workhouse, his own clothes are worn out; when he leaves he must be clad in the workhouse clothes. Thus he presents himself to the public as a pauper, although he has ceased to be one; his position is thereby damaged and his prospects of employment injured.

The drains at the workhouse are not all of them "trapped" as they should be.

"Double beds" for men are, I regret to say, to be found also in this workhouse, although at this time (there being plenty of room) the men sleep singly. Two male idiots, however, were, until quite recently, placed in the same bed at night.

There is a paid female nurse in the fever wards and another for the sick and infirm wards, in the main body of the workhouse. The medicines, &c., for the sick and infirm men are entrusted to a pauper nurse. He assured me he could read writing with spectacles; he had none, however; "he borrowed a pair, when he wanted them, from one or the other." A pair of spectacles having been procured, I found he could not read writing with, any more than he could without them. Of course, under such circumstances, there is no security that the medicines are given to the right patient, at the proper times, or in the correct quantities.

There are not proper and sufficient means for washing the persons of the sick confined to their rooms and to their beds. There is no proper dining-table in the sick women's wards; their meals are therefore eaten "off their knees" or off their beds.

There is no effective classification of cases; active cases of disease are mixed with cases of infirmity from age, &c. The sick are not all kept in the proper wards. I found a girl 17 years old, and under treatment for venereal disease, in the able-bodied women's day room, with mothers and children.

The medical officer's report book does not contain a complete list of the cases on which he is attending. Several names of patients, I found, were omitted. Of course there was no written statement of the nature of these cases, nor any directions for their diet, &c. The Guardians, moreover, could not know accurately what was the number or the nature of the cases of illness in the wards.

I have reason to fear that the proper diet and stimulants are not always regularly supplied to the sick. I found that some of the patients were only furnished with the ordinary "house diet," instead of the full diet and daily allowance of meat directed to be given by the medical officer.

In one instance I found that the wine which had for some time past been ordered for a sick man, apparently in the last stage of consumption, had never been given or supplied to him. Nevertheless, credit was taken in the book for this wine, as having been taken from the stores.

ROCHDALE UNION.—HOLLINGWORTH WORKHOUSE.

Workhouse Accommodation for 57 Inmates | Workhouse erected - - (Unknown)
Land - - - - 20 A. 1 R. 32 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Thursday the
13th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

35.

3 G 3

Alone,

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Rochdale Union.

Marland
Workhouse.

Rochdale Union.

Hollingworth
Workhouse.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Rochdale Union.

Hollingworth
Workhouse.

Alone, it is wholly inadequate. Taken as an auxiliary establishment it may be used with advantage for certain cases. The general question can only be considered in connection with the reports on the other workhouses of this union.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly insufficient alone. See the previous answer, and also the remarks in No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no school here. I, however, found three children, a girl and two boys, in the workhouse; they "are to go to school" in the neighbourhood, but do not do so yet.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

Owing to the absence of the master I could not ascertain their numbers. Wesleyan Methodist ministers preach in the workhouse on Sundays, and all the inmates, including one Roman Catholic, voluntarily attend.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer; there is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are none; vagrants are relieved at Rochdale.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The regulations require the committee to visit "once at least in every week;" the visits are paid about once a quarter only.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited this workhouse on the 27th of July last; his report has already been submitted to the Poor Law Board.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has; present number 68.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers and changes in salaries and districts since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

None have occurred at this workhouse.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The only resident officers are the master and matron. I presume the defects, if any, in the master's books, have been noticed by the auditor; the clothing accounts are, I suppose, imperfectly kept, and must necessarily be so.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations are perhaps adhered to as well as they conveniently can be in so small an establishment as this. See No. 18.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This

This old and ill-constructed building, although of use, does not afford the accommodation and arrangements now to be found in every proper workhouse establishment.

It contains at this time, 44 men, 12 women, and 3 children, 59 inmates in all; 15 of these are imbecile or idiotic persons.

If this workhouse be continued, its use should, I think, be limited to one class alone. At present there are inmates of various kinds, and proper classification of cases is quite out of the question; for example, there is no lying-in ward, and yet a young girl was lately admitted and confined, to the great inconvenience of the matron, the other inmates, and herself also.

There is no special diet for the insane and idiots; they are supplied with house diet only.

Smoking is the general habit throughout the house.

The men for the most part sleep together, two in the same bed, an indecent and unwholesome practice which cannot be too speedily put an end to.

There is no paid nurse, and the male pauper who has charge of the medicines for the men cannot read writing. He cannot, therefore, be safely entrusted with the duty of giving medicine, &c.

There are no proper means for washing the persons of those who are too infirm to go out of doors to the "lavatories;" they all use their chamber utensils for washing purposes.

The sleeping wards are overcrowded, and the day-rooms of the men much too small.

To show how little discipline or control is kept up here, I may state that, having to seek the man who drove my carriage at a neighbouring public-house, I found some of the pauper inmates of the workhouse in the tap-room.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Rochdale Union.

Hollingsworth
Workhouse.

SALFORD UNION.

Salford Union.

Area	-	-	-	4,830 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 796 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1850.
Population	-	-	-	105,335	
Land	-	-	-	7 A. 0 R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Friday the 21st September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

The workhouse is generally large enough, but it is defective in certain respects.
See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Generally so, but *see No. 18.*

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit by an inspector of schools.

"21 June 1866, inspected the schools; I found the boys' school in its usual satisfactory state; the girls passed a tolerable examination, but are inaccurate in arithmetic.—*E. H. Wodehouse*, Inspector of Union Schools."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

At the present time there are 120 Roman Catholic inmates; they are visited by priests. There are 200 Dissenters; they attend the services performed by Dissenting ministers in the dining hall. The remainder of the inmates, 313 in number, belong to the Church of England, and attend service performed by the chaplain in the workhouse chapel, if able to do so.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See previous answer.*

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Salford Union.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are large enough.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 57. s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board; nevertheless the vagrants are required to pick oakum, and otherwise to labour.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

A portion of the workhouse is visited every week by the committee; the entries in the book, which are rarely made, are not of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book or other report book by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited the workhouse in March last; his report has been already forwarded to the Board.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse fixed by the Commissioners been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act and the Regulations of the Commissioners hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally; if so, state your opinion of its fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

I have not.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse has been enlarged and greatly improved in its accommodation, especially for the sick and infirm; the fever wards are not wholly detached; they are yet unprovided with a bath, and not in so complete a state as they will be soon, I hope.

There is a resident medical officer, and, although the number of paid nurses is small, there seems to be full provision for nursing and attending to the sick by day.

The lunatic wards are in especially good order, and the comfort of the inmates seems to be very well attended to; they have no special dietary but they are ordered "extras" by the medical officer whenever he considers it necessary to do so.

Owing to the enlargement of the workhouse, the original kitchen, scullery, store-rooms, &c., and other offices are now much too small.

The Guardians evidently spare neither pains nor expense to render this establishment thoroughly efficient in every respect.

TODMORDEN UNION.

(No Workhouse.)

Area - - - - 26,920 acres. | Population - - - - 31,113.

REPORT on the above Union, after a Visit on Wednesday, the
12th September 1866.

DATE of last previous visit.—I have not previously visited this union.

This union was formed nearly 30 years ago. It has never possessed a workhouse; the Guardians have always steadily refused to provide one, and have uniformly rejected the advice given by the inspectors of the district for the time being, as they have also such direct recommendations as may have been made to them by the Poor Law Board.

I have, in my turn, conferred with the Guardians on this question. Notice was given to all the Guardians that the subject would be brought under their consideration on the 12th instant; I attended their meeting on that day; 12 Guardians (three *ex officio* and nine elected) were assembled on that occasion. After the business of the day was over, I advised the Guardians to build a workhouse, and after I had urged the matter on their attention, it was moved—

“That it was inexpedient to provide a workhouse for the Todmorden Union.”—
The motion was seconded.

No amendment was made.

The motion was put by the chairman. Six Guardians held up their hands for it and six remained passive. The chairman then declared that the motion was carried.

Notwithstanding this decision, a member of the Board expressed his great dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs in the union, and said that the Guardians were “not in a position to administer the law,” or to overcome the evils which the law was intended to eradicate.” “Relief in aid of wages was now given; applications were constantly made by able-bodied persons, who were in or could obtain full employment, for assistance from the rates, which assistance was too often given; and that such were the evils resulting therefrom that men now purposely abstained from working full time because it was much easier to obtain what was equal to a day’s pay from the union than to earn it by daily labour.”

Other Guardians stated that “there were things going on in that union which were a disgrace alike to humanity and christianity; that the ‘parish houses’ used by the poor were a disgrace to the union, and that three poor persons had lately *died* from sheer neglect, and had *perished* entirely through the Guardians not being in a position to afford them the nursing and the care which they required.”

It was said, moreover, that so far from the aged poor being able to “live” upon the 2 s. 6 d. a week which was allowed by the Guardians, and which allowance was alleged as an economical ground for not building a workhouse, they were actually “starving” upon that allowance.

Another of the Guardians bore direct testimony to the truth of these statements, and no one present ventured to say that they were unfounded.

I then expressed my regret that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, and my hope that, after such statements had been made, the meeting would not separate without showing some disposition to provide a remedy, and prevent the occurrence of cases of hardship and cruelty, which were a disgrace to the union in which they occurred.

Ultimately, a Guardian moved a resolution to the effect, that a committee be appointed to consider what course should be adopted for the more effectual relief of the poor; and this motion was unanimously carried.

Note.—I believe that nothing has been done with the intent to provide a remedy for the evils which are admitted to prevail.—R. B. C.—1 January 1867.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Toxteth Park
Union.

TOXTETH PARK UNION.

Area - - - - -	3,768 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 700 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	69,284.	Workhouse erected 1859.
Land - - - - -	12 acres.	

REPORT on the above Workhouse, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 14th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously inspected this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools?
"25th April 1866.—Inspected the schools this day. The girls passed a tolerable examination; I trust that they will make progress in this and other respects under the new teacher. The boys, as on former occasions, acquitted themselves creditably. The numbers are very large for one teacher, and the school room is inadequate in size. I beg to call the attention of the Guardians to a suggestion I made in this book under date the 11th of May 1864, to the effect that a circular swing and some parallel bars should be erected in the boys' yard. The cost would be very trifling, and they would be a great boon to the boys.—E. H. Wodehouse, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools."
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
About one-third of the inmates are Roman Catholics; they go out to chapel on Sundays if able to do so; they are also visited by priests in the workhouse; the remainder of the inmates belong to the Established Church. There is a chaplain who performs two services on Sundays, and who frequently visits the wards at other times.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. *See previous answer.* There is a chaplain.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Vagrants are not relieved at this workhouse.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
The committee visits fortnightly instead of weekly. The entries in the book do not call for the interference of the Board.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy is recorded as having taken place on the 23rd of February last.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
The workhouse it is said will contain 700 inmates. It will be necessary to revise that number (*See No. 18*). It at present contains 710 persons of all classes.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

No.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Toxteth Park
Union.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse to which alone this report relates, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There is a very good detached infirmary. Lately, however, it has been exclusively used as a cholera hospital, and as a fever hospital. All the ordinary cases of sickness and infirmity have been removed to the main body of the workhouse, and placed in wards which were used by the healthy inmates. This arrangement, which is only temporary, has improperly crowded the workhouse. The sick wards especially are much too full.

Very excellent and extensive fever wards have lately been built, and they will soon be fit for use. When these wards are available, the objections to the state of the sick wards will be removed.

There are 169 cases of all kinds on the medical list.

For the infirmary there is one female nurse, who is assisted by pauper inmates.

Two more nurses (one man and one woman) will be appointed to the new fever wards.

The ordinary sick in the main body of the house are attended to by a male and female nurse, who also look after the lunatics, of whom there are 12 male and 17 female patients.

There is a resident medical officer, and the Guardians provide all the drugs, &c., which are required for the sick at a cost of 120 £. a year.

All the wards are properly warmed by fires in open grates.

Great pains have been taken to set up effective ventilation in this workhouse. The ventilation, however, would, I think, be more continuous and could be better relied upon at night, if openings for air were made in the upper parts of the wards, so as to communicate directly with the "corridors."

Separate places for washing the clothes and linen of fever patients and others should be provided. At present clothes of this description, although not without a previous endeavour to purify them, are sent to be washed in the laundry.

Several of the yards require to be either paved or covered with asphalt. In bad weather these yards are in an improper state, and from this cause it is difficult to keep the floors of the day rooms clean.

The school rooms for boys, as well as girls, are too small for the present number.

The sleeping accommodation, especially of the girls, is confined, and the beds are too near together.

The boys are taught baking, tailoring, and shoemaking, and the girls are employed in household work.

The boys and girls are all young and small. They all readily obtain employment as soon as they are strong and old enough to go to service.

The swings, bars, &c., recommended by the School Inspector, have been provided, but the rain water stands in pools on the ground where they are placed, and in bad weather they are useless.

There is no bath attached to the male lunatic ward.

There is an abundant supply of water of good quality.

The workhouse generally is very clean. All the beds and bedding are in a proper state, and the establishment reflects credit on those who manage it. There was, however, a general complaint of the quality of the bread. It certainly was of an inferior kind, and not such as should be supplied to the inmates.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Warrington Union.

WARRINGTON UNION.

Area - - - - -	29,984 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 397 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	43,875.	Workhouse erected 1851.
Land - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - - 7 acres.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday, the 14th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that it is fully so.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is so.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

In fair order, but the male ward is used as a sleeping place by an assistant tramp-master.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The chaplain's reports are of a favourable character.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

"18th June 1866.—I have this day inspected the boys' school. The boys passed a fair examination. I am glad to find that a piece of land is now being cultivated by the labour of the boys alone.—*E. H. Woodhouse.*"

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

One-third of the inmates are Roman Catholics. They go out to chapel on Sundays if able to do so. They are visited also by priests. There are only three or four Dissenters; they go to chapel out of the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. I believe they are. There is a chaplain who performs services in the workhouse on Sundays.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are vagrant wards, and they are sufficient. Male vagrants are set to work. Amongst other employments they chiefly pump water. This task has not been approved of by the Poor Law Board. At times they are allowed to perform half the task over night—a proceeding that has not been authorised by the Board. I believe vagrants that tear up their clothes are not supplied with others until the next meeting of the Guardians. Thus, if a vagrant destroys his clothes on Thursday, he is "kept in rags" till the following Wednesday. The treatment is said to be efficacious, but it is of doubtful legality.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

It does.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy took place on the 9th of September 1865.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 230.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

As far as I am aware they have.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Warrington Union.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The "Pauper Offence Book" has not been kept up.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Double beds for men are to be found in this workhouse. I have expressed the strongest objection here, as elsewhere, to an arrangement which is in my opinion indecent and unwholesome.

The idiotic and insane have no special diet provided for them. They are allowed the ordinary diet of the other inmates only.

The girls' yard is full of holes, in which the rain accumulates, and is otherwise much out of order. I have advised the Guardians to cover it with asphalt.

Proper classification is not kept up amongst the inmates at night. If they should be locked into their wards, then they could not communicate with the officers, however urgent the necessity may be for doing so. For this reason the doors are not locked, and some of the classes mingle after bed time.

There are no ready means of communication between the nurse at the infirmary, and the master and matron at night. The sick for the most part lie upon straw beds. I have, with the concurrence of the medical officer whom I consulted, recommended the Guardians to supply some beds of a softer material.

The sick wards would be rendered more cheerful, and the comfort of the inmates be much promoted, if some pieces of carpet were laid down (particularly in the lower wards, where the floors are of stone), and if some prints, &c. were suspended from the walls.

WEST DERBY UNION.

West Derby
Union.

Area - - - - -	46,799 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 800 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1840.
Population - - - - -	156,561.	
Land - - - - -	3 A, 0 R. 38 P. 28 YDS.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 13th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is wholly insufficient. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is quite inadequate.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The children have been removed from the workhouse, and have been temporarily placed in two houses hired by the Guardians for their reception until a new workhouse is built.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
West Derby
Union.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 198 Roman Catholics receiving in-door relief; they go to chapel when able, and are visited by priests.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards in use for the relief of vagrants at this workhouse.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The committee visit fortnightly. The entries in the book are not of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

I understand that a Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for several years. There are hardly any inmates who can be classed as insane.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The number fixed as the maximum may not have been exceeded, but still the workhouse is much too full. See No. 18.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is wholly insufficient for the wants of the union. By the removal of the schools, and by other means, it has been for the most part converted into an hospital and infirmary. Nevertheless it is not large enough even for the sick and infirm poor.

No detached infirmary seems to have been erected, nor is there any detached fever hospital. Contagious and infectious cases are placed in separate wards in the main building.

At the present time there are 427 cases on the medical list.

There is no resident medical officer, but two medical officers constantly attend.

There are 15 resident nurses, with salaries varying from 15*l.* to 30*l.* a year, with rations, &c., for each.

Four of these nurses act as "night nurses."

The Guardians provide all drugs, &c., at a cost of about 400*l.* a year. They have also appointed a "dispenser," who is in attendance during the whole of each day.

The

The whole workhouse is crowded. The fever wards especially are too full.

Great attention is evidently bestowed on ventilation, which is effectively kept up as far as possible; and the utmost cleanliness prevails throughout the establishment.

It is only by such precautions that so large a number of cases have hitherto been congregated with safety in so limited a space.

I visited the new workhouse, which is in an advanced state. It is highly desirable that the new hospitals there should be completed with as little delay as possible, so that the sick may be removed from the old workhouse, and placed under the care of a medical officer, who should reside in the new workhouse, and devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

West Derby
Union.

WIGAN UNION.

Wigan Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	47,018 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 828 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	94,561.	Workhouse erected 1857.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	5 acres (about).	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday, the 6th September 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally so, I believe, but the internal arrangements do not keep up effective classification; for example, the "drying ground" is on the men's side, and men and womens' "closets" may be found closely adjacent. The sexes, at times, mingle, in consequence of such arrangements. Much of the building is below the surface of the ground, and it is damp and disagreeable on that account. The drainage is not effective.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Ordinarily so. The wards, bedding, &c., were particularly clean, and the patients seemed well cared for. There is, however, but little classification of cases, and the wards are occupied by infirm as well as by sick, by cases of accident as well as by cases of disease.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are not so at this time, being under repair.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

I am unable to answer this question on the present occasion; but it struck me that in some respects the girls were not properly looked after.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are at this time 123 Roman Catholics, 8 Dissenters, and 263 Church of England inmates. The Roman Catholics attend chapel out of the workhouse, when able to do so. A priest visits them also in the workhouse. Dissenters attend chapel, in the workhouse, voluntarily.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I have no reason to doubt that they are. There is a chaplain, who performs service every Sunday in the workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are, and they are ordinarily large enough. They are being improved internally at this time. Work is exacted from the men, I am told; women do not labour.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

I understand that they do so weekly. None of the entries are of a special character.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Wigan Union.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"27 July 1866.—Examined the lunatics and those who are idiots, or of weak intellect. I would call the attention of the medical officer specially to the cases of Bridget Duggan* (a recent case), who is decidedly insane, and ought to be sent to an asylum, and to William Berry,* who also appears insane.—*Robert Nairne, M.D.*"

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 394.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are, with the exception of the extract from the Act of Parliament.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe that they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The chaplain's book is imperfectly kept. The medical officer's report is imperfectly kept. See No. 18.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe that they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

This is my first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The medical officer's report does not contain a complete list of the cases on which he is attending. "Confinement cases" are never entered in this report, and the names of other patients are omitted from the list.

The chaplain makes no record of the "moral and religious state" of the inmates of the workhouse generally, nor does he report the "progress" of the children.

There is no industrial education for the boys, but such is the demand for labour that none seems requisite to ensure their removal from the workhouse as soon as they are old enough. Any boy of 12 years may become "a collier," and the coal mines will employ any number that the Guardians will part with at that age, and before that age too if they would permit it.

The idiots and insane are supplied with the ordinary house diet for dinner, but the medical officer can make special changes if he thinks requisite. There is a large number of cases of this class of both sexes. It did not strike me that they were so well cared for as inmates of this class are in some other workhouses. The idiots sleep two in a bed; this highly improper custom extends to the able-bodied men generally.

All beds, with hardly any exception, in the sick wards, as in the other parts of the house, are of straw.

There was not a full supply of water to some of the closets.

* They are still in the workhouse; the medical officer does not consider them fit for an asylum.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING (PART OF).

BARNSELEY UNION.

Barnsley Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	35,376 acres.	{	Workhouse Accommodation for 293 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1852.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	45,797		
Land	-	-	-	-	-	25 A. 2 R.		

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Saturday the
24th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is ordinarily so. *See* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is inadequate. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in moderately fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"28th June 1866.—Inspected the schools this day. The children in both schools passed a tolerable examination. The arithmetic in the boys' school requires improvement. I have examined the schoolmistress.—*E. H. Wodehouse*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools."

The chaplain's report book did not indicate very clearly the result of his monthly examination of the children in this school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are eight Roman Catholic inmates at this time; they go out to chapel, if able to do so, and they are also visited by priests in the workhouse.

There are about 50 adult Dissenters; they can go out to chapel on Sundays if they please, and are able to do so. Dissenting ministers attend upon them when sent for. All the school children (except such as are Roman Catholics) attend church on Sundays. The remainder of the inmates, if well enough, attend the services performed by the chaplain in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See* previous answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are generally sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. Nevertheless, men are required to pump water. When so employed, they are occasionally brought into contact with the ordinary inmates, a most objectionable arrangement.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They do. There is an entry dated the 9th of August last, to the effect that the schoolmaster was found drunk and incapable at 3 p.m., and that the boys were unattended to. I understood that he had then been in that state for two days. The Guardians reprimanded and cautioned him, and since then, I was told, he had conducted himself properly.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since September 1863.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Barnsley Union.

It has, except for a short time, when a "run" was made on the workhouse by some colliers on "strike," their object probably being to "swamp" the workhouse, and obtain out-relief. Present number 216.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

Not to any serious extent.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse (to which alone this report refers), I was assured they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is well and healthily situated near to the town of Barnsley. There is open space around it, so that fresh air can be easily admitted to the wards. Ventilation is fully attainable by the means provided, if use is made of them.

The water supply is ordinarily abundant, but the quality of the water is said to be bad.

The workhouse is intended for the reception of all classes of inmates. Each class may be divided, but the separation is not effectual throughout the establishment. I observed that the school girls could, by climbing a wall, obtain access to the infirmary, and communicate with the inmates.

The wards for the ordinary inmates are fairly proportioned, well lighted, and warmed with fires in open grates.

Many of the inmates sleep upon mattresses made of cocoa fibre; they are close, hard, and unyielding, but they are being superseded by straw beds, which are decidedly better. The bedding is good and sufficient; but many of the beds are too close together for health and convenience.

The "offices" are moderately suitable. The "privies" are badly constructed; some were in a very improper, and some in an abominable state, the "soil" being even with the seats. Perhaps it was owing to the condition of these places that some of the children, as was evident by the filth in the yards, made use of the open courts rather than repair to the places provided for them.

The school rooms are paved with flags. They would be much improved if they had boarded floors.

The inmates generally appear to be well clad, well fed, and in a contented state.

There are no detached and separate fever wards. There is a male "foul ward," which seems to have been originally intended for an "out-house."

The fever wards are contained in the infirmary, which is itself properly apart from the main building.

The ordinary sick wards are of a moderate and convenient size; they can be fairly ventilated. There are waterclosets, but they are badly constructed. There is a bath, but no lavatories. There are some small airing courts, but they are not in a proper state.

The number of names on the medical officer's list to-day is 119; but nothing like that number are inmates of the infirmary, and under medical treatment. There are comparatively few suffering from active disease; 15 persons are entered as suffering from debility from old age; four are imbeciles merely. On looking down the list, I was struck with the number of cases of "heart disease." On counting them they amounted to 37, nearly one-third of the entire number of the cases on the list.

On inquiry it appeared that these were all fictitious cases; there was no heart disease, nor were these inmates ill in any way; their names were thus brought into the list merely that the medical officer might order them tobacco, it being supposed that this indulgence could not be granted to them unless they were sick and suffering from

from some disorder for which the medical officer thought smoking beneficial or necessary.

The medical officer resides about a mile from the workhouse, attends daily, and himself provides the drugs, &c. required.

There is one paid nurse only, a woman, who principally attends to the female patients; the male patients are mainly left to the care of pauper nurses. Some of the men read moderately well, some imperfectly, and some cannot read at all. Yet they are entrusted to give medicines to the sick, a duty which they often delegated to the patients themselves.

The nursing of the male patients (if nursing it may be called at all) is clearly inadequate in every way. These men doubtless do as well as they are able, but I do not hesitate to say that they are wholly incompetent.

The classification of the sick extends to little more than a separation of the sexes. Children and adults are to be seen in the same wards together. There is a day room for men which is regarded as a convalescent ward. It is used by persons, however, who ought not to be there under any circumstances. With the men, and in this room is an idiot, whose habits by night and by day are highly offensive. Such an associate must be most disagreeable at any time; to those who are recovering from recent illness, it must be doubly distressing.

The beds in the infirmary, are some of them flocks. I cannot say that they were in a satisfactory state; some were certainly neither dry nor clean.

The means for washing and for preserving the personal cleanliness of the patients is defective throughout. There is but one towel a week for use in each ward.

There are no cupboards, in which to put away unsightly but necessary articles. Cooking utensils, old clothes, &c. under the beds; rags, scraps of stale food, &c. in them, and uncleanness and confusion all around, make these wards thoroughly comfortless in every way.

The only effective remedies are the erection of another hospital, and proper fever wards. The present building should be reserved for particular cases, requiring separation from others. To this must be added proper nursing by competent officers, under intelligent superintendence and guidance.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Barnsley Union.

NORTH BIERLEY UNION.

North Bierley
Union.

Area - - - - -	32,674 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 326 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	85,775	Workhouse erected 1858.
Land - - - - -	10 A. 2 R. 28 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Tuesday the 20th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally so. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

In moderately fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is no schoolmaster or mistress. The children of both sexes, of whom there are 15 at the present time, attend the National School daily. When they return to the workhouse they are placed under the care of two pauper inmates.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are no Roman Catholic inmates at the present time. There are a few Dissenters only. A Dissenting minister performs a service in the workhouse on Sunday mornings. The chaplain performs a service on Sunday afternoon. All the inmates who are willing to do so, attend these services. The inmates are visited on week days by the chaplain and by Dissenting ministers.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

35.

3 I 2

I believe

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
North Bierley
Union.

I believe they are. *See* the previous answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are fully sufficient. The vagrants admitted here do not, on the average, amount to two a week. The wards are not in a proper state.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They appear to do so. None of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 168.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The register of young persons sent to service is not kept, in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

The chaplain's report is imperfectly kept. It contains no record of the "progress" of the children, nor of the "religious state" of the inmates generally.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the Regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is a very well arranged and convenient workhouse, placed on an elevated and healthy site. There is sufficient open space around it.

Ventilation can be effectually kept up by the windows and by the communications between the wards and corridors.

There are sufficient baths and an unusual number of waterclosets on every floor. These closets, however, are badly constructed, and several of them are in an offensive state.

There is a never-failing supply of good water.

The beds, which are of flocks, but without mattresses, are in good order, and there is a sufficient quantity of good and clean bedding, sheets, &c.

There are proper offices, out-houses, &c.

The workhouse is intended for all classes; and the separation of these classes may be well preserved. I regret to say, however, that some of the men sleep together two in a bed.

The entire number of inmates this day of all classes and ages is 168. Out of this number 53 are idiots or weak-minded persons. That number will be soon increased, as other patients are to be brought from the County Asylum.

The provision for this class is bare and meagre. Long forms of a most inconvenient construction occupy much space in the day-rooms. Chairs should be substituted for the seats now in use. The airing yards are confined, but excellent airing grounds are being constructed.

Different

Different kinds of bedsteads should be provided for persons who have fits, so that they may not fall on the floors and injure themselves.

Some of the lunatics are kept in the infirmary, and some in other parts of the house. The Guardians are about to appoint a male attendant, and it is hoped that the lunatic wards will then not only present a better appearance, but be better arranged and managed.

There is a detached hospital or infirmary.

The number of patients on the medical officer's list is 28. Several of these are insane patients. Six of them are described as "wardsmen." There appear to be only seven cases of sickness and only two persons confined to bed.

The medical officer who provides drugs, resides about a mile and a half distant, visits three times a week, and as often besides as may be necessary.

There are baths and waterclosets; the latter are badly constructed, and in a very offensive state.

There are no lavatories, and sufficient means for washing those who are confined to the wards are wanting. In some of these wards there are no dining tables, and the plates at meal times are placed on the patients' knees. The whole aspect of this place is cheerless, and much is needed to render it really comfortable. There should be cupboards in which to place unsightly, though necessary articles. Places in which to keep food that is unconsumed at meal times; pieces of carpet on the floors; some prints for the walls, &c.

The walls of the passages should be painted from the floors to a height of 4½ feet. Those who are not sick, but merely infirm from age, should be removed to the main body of the workhouse, where there is ample room for their care and accommodation.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

North Bierley
Union.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) UNION.

Area -	-	-	-	-	-	6,590 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 1,000 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	106,218	Workhouse erected 1850.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 A. 1 R. 32 P.

Bradford
(Yorkshire) Union.

REPORT on the Workhouse of the above Union after a Visit on Monday the 19th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is ordinarily large enough; but *See* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The chaplain does not record the results of his periodical examination of the schools. The children are all young and small; they readily obtain employment as soon as they are old and strong enough. The girls chiefly go to domestic service. The boys find work of various kinds, but a large number are engaged for the coal pits. When not in school the children are partly under pauper superintendence.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"Copy, 25 June 1866.—Inspected the schools this day, both of which have improved since my last visit.—The writing from dictation in the girls' school requires some improvement.—*E. H. Wodehouse.*"

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 110 Roman Catholic inmates at this time; those who are able to do so go out to chapel on Sundays. There are six Dissenters, and they are visited by ministers of their respective persuasions. The chaplain performs a service in the workhouse on Sundays and likewise on Thursdays. He also visits the schools and the sick at other times.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe that they are. *See* the previous answer.

There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Bradford
(Yorkshire) Union.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards, but as they are not large enough, they are now being increased in size. The tasks of work approved of in July 1866, are—

Men—To break not exceeding 5 cwt. of limestone.

Women—To clean the wards.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the Resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The tasks approved of hardly, however, accord with what is prescribed, as the labour is measured by duration of time.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They do.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

They do not.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The workhouse has been increased from time to time, and it is calculated that 1,000 persons might be maintained in it at one time. To-day it contains 499. It will be a matter for consideration whether the maximum number should not be revised.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally?—If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners, are not properly kept?

The chaplain's report does not contain an account of the progress of the children, nor of the religious state of the inmates of the workhouse generally. The medical officer's report is imperfect in several important particulars.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse I was assured that this was duly attended to.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is built on high ground, in a good situation on the outskirts of the town. There is open space around it, and the neighbourhood is reported to be healthy. The natural fall of the ground is favourable to drainage, which is said to be good.

There is a full supply of water, and it is good in quality. The workhouse contains all classes of inmates.

Classification is fairly kept up.

Ventilation is generally effective in the day time. It is, however, susceptible of improvement. The "vitiating" air may be supposed to flow out from the sleeping wards through the apertures into the corridors, and to ascend from one corridor to another through the gratings in the floor of each. But the uppermost corridor has only imperfect communication with the outward air. The skylights, &c., are not made to open. Thus the results intended to be effected are probably not fully attained.

The wards in use by day are properly warmed by fires in open grates.

The beds are of coir; they are in a fair state, and the bedding is good and sufficient.

There is a sufficiency of waterclosets and lavatories on each floor, and the necessary offices and outbuildings are provided. Owing, however, to the additions that have been

been made to the workhouse from time to time, these last named places are relatively too small.

There are extensive lunatic wards for patients of both sexes. They are much inferior in comfort and convenience to the wards for this class of inmates that are to be found in some of the workhouses in this district. The yards are too small. I understand they are about to be enlarged, however.

Better kinds of beds should be provided for the patients who are subject to fits, so that they may not fall out and injure themselves at night. Beds of a different kind should be provided for other cases, so that the floors underneath the beds may be kept dry, and in a proper state. Greater attention is evidently required in this respect, as some of the beds in the female ward were in a very bad condition.

There are yet no detached fever wards, but a small hospital, which may be used for fever cases, is being built, and may soon be made fit for use.

There are detached infirmaries. The number of cases (including insane) upon the medical list is 203.

There are four female and two male nurses; two of these are night nurses. There are pauper assistants in the wards besides.

The medical officer does not reside in the workhouse. He attends daily, however, and also whenever he is specially sent for. The drugs, &c. which he requires are provided by the Guardians.

The male wards, not being of so recent construction are inferior to those for the female patients. They are quite full, and some of them are overcrowded. The ward used for male fever cases is not large enough, nor is it properly situated or effectively ventilated.

The ventilation in some of the other wards is also defective.

All the waterclosets are so constructed that the foul air arising in them enters the wards.

The wards are well warmed by fires in open grates.

The female infirmary has not yet been properly fitted up, and many things are requisite to impart comfort in reality as well as in appearance to these wards.

There is not a sufficient supply of basins, towels, &c., for washing.

There are no convenient dining tables, nor any tablecloths.

The chief nurse stated that the supply of linen, bedding, and blankets is too limited.

The beds are made chiefly of coir, but some of them are of flock. Air cushions and waterproof sheeting are provided.

The patients generally expressed themselves as fully satisfied with what is done for them, and some expressed their gratitude for the care that they receive.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Bradford
(Yorkshire) Union.

DEWSBURY UNION.

Dewsbury Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	24,456 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 433 Inmates. Workhouse erected 1854.
Population	-	-	-	-	92,883	
Land	-	-	-	-	6 A. 0 R. 24 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse after a Visit on Tuesday the 23rd of October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not wholly so. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

"7th June 1866.—Inspected the schools this day. I was glad to find that the boys had decidedly improved since my last visit, and the boys will, I trust, make further improvement under their present teacher. Attention should be paid to their writing from dictation, in which they are at present backward. I found the girls' school in its usual satisfactory condition.—E. H. Wodehouse, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools."

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Dewsbury Union.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 30 Roman Catholic inmates; they go to chapel if they wish, and are able to do so; they are also visited by priests in the workhouse. There are 80 Dissenters in the workhouse. A Church of England Service is performed in the workhouse on Fridays. On Sundays and on Wednesdays Wesleyans, Independents, Wesleyan Reformers, Dissenters' New Connexion, and Baptists, preach and pray at the workhouse. All the inmates, including some of the Roman Catholics, voluntarily attend these services. The children in the workhouse schools go to church on Sundays. "Brethren" visit the "sick and dying," and attend, if called upon by the inmates, for "prayer and exhortation."

7. Are the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous Answer.

There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The task of work approved of by the Poor Law Board is:—

Men to break five hundred weight of dross, or scoræ, in such a manner as that the same, when broken, will pass through a two-inch riddle.

No task of work has been approved of for women, but they are required to clean the wards.

These tasks are, I am informed, exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not "once, at least, in every week," as required by the Regulations. They appear to attend about once a month, and oftener occasionally. None of the answers are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

No Commissioner in Lunacy has visited the workhouse since it was last inspected.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 244.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians?

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians?

The main building of the workhouse, which contains all classes, is well arranged, and the wards, beds, &c., are in a cleanly, orderly, and satisfactory state.

The ventilation is fair, except in the lunatic wards, in which it is imperfect.

There are detached schools where the children are separately maintained; they, however, attend in the dining hall at meal times.

There

There is a detached hospital or infirmary. It contains 46 inmates; they are under the charge of a female nurse (who is rheumatic) assisted by pauper servants.

The medicines are partly given by the nurse, and partly by the pauper assistants. The Guardians provide the drugs, and they are "dispensed" by the medical officer when he attends at the workhouse. Neither the names of the patients, nor any directions for use are written on or attached to the bottles or pill boxes. *Verbal* instructions only are given by the medical officer, and the administration of the medicines to the patients for whom they are intended, at the right times, and in the proper quantities, depends upon the recollection of the nurse and her assistants.

There is no "night nursing" (unless the nurse is called up) beyond such as the pauper assistants, if aroused, may be willing to give.

The ventilation might be improved if the skylights were made to open to the external air.

All the waterclosets are defectively constructed, the foul air is drawn *into* the wards. One of these closets was in a very offensive state.

Many of the beds are too close together.

There is not proper accommodation for the sick who can sit up to take their meals in the wards. The tables are so small that they are obliged to eat their dinners off their knees, and off the forms on which they sit.

I noticed that there were some imbecile women in the wards; although feeble, they were not actually sick. They were sent to these wards to be "taken care of." This is not an unfrequent practice, it is very objectionable for various reasons.

An additional large and commodious "fever hospital," has just been completed, and the services of two additional nurses have been engaged.

At this workhouse there is a "reading room" for the inmates. It is supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Dewsbury Union.

HALIFAX UNION.

Halifax Union.

Area	-	-	-	-	51,784 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 465 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	128,673.	Workhouse erected 1839.
Land	-	-	-	-	4 A. 0 R. 33 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Saturday, the 10th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not adequate in either respect. *See No. 18.*

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly insufficient. *See No. 18.*

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in fair order.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

"9th October 1866. Inspected the school this day. The number in the school is so small, and many of the children are so young, that there is not sufficient occupation afforded to two teachers; and I think the Guardians have acted wisely in deferring for the present filling up the vacancy created by the resignation of the late schoolmaster. The mixed school, which has been substituted for the two separate schools, appears to be pretty fairly conducted by the present schoolmistress, whom I have examined. Unless the numbers increase, I think she will be able to manage the school in a satisfactory state.—*E. H. Wodehouse.*"

There are 18 boys and 22 girls in the schools at the present time.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements (if any) exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 30 Roman Catholic inmates at the present time; they attend chapel out of the workhouse when able to do so, and they are visited by priests also. About half the remaining number of inmates are Dissenters; the rest belong to the Church of England. They all (if not sick) voluntarily attend the services of the chaplain in the workhouse chapel.

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R. B. Cane, Esq.
Halifax Union.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See* previous answer. A chaplain has been appointed to this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are; but the ward for men is not always large enough properly to accommodate the number sometimes necessary to admit to it. The men have bare boards to lie upon.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5 duly observed?

The task of work approved of by the Poor Law Board on the 12th July 1848 is that adults are to pick one pound of oakum. A woman having a child or children is to pick half that quantity. This task has long been abandoned, and no work is now exacted.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

It does.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the answers are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"15th September 1866. Visited, pursuant to the statute, this workhouse, and examined the inmates of unsound mind. I shall make a report of my inspection. In the meantime, I would recommend that Thomas Clay and Benjamin Todd be sent to an asylum,—*Robert Nairne*, Commissioner in Lunacy."

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has; but *see* No. 18. Present number 320.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

No copy of the dietary order is suspended. The prescribed diet has, I believe, lately been departed from.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The chaplain's report is not properly kept; it does not contain a record of the "progress" of the children, or of the "moral and religious state" of the inmates.

The medical officer's workhouse report has only been partly made up for the last month. It is in a very imperfect state; consequently, I was unable to make so full an examination into the state of the sick as I otherwise should have done.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse, which is intended for all classes of inmates, is well placed on high ground, and the site is good and healthy; it is, however, rapidly being surrounded with houses. It is not sufficiently capacious, and internally it is very inconveniently arranged.

The dining hall and chapel are both on the first floor, and are approached by steep and narrow stairs. This is peculiarly inconvenient to the aged and infirm, especially when, as is the case here, they are exposed to the weather, and, as I understood, occasionally get quite wet in going to and from meals and prayers.

There is no nursery; mothers and infants occupy the same ward at night as able-bodied and other women. The rest of these women is broken and disturbed by the crying

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Halifax Union.

crying of the children, and by the nursing which they require; this is a source of great dissatisfaction to such of the occupants of these wards as have no infants.

The infants, on the day of my visit, were placed in the lying-in ward, as it so happened that just then it was not required for its proper purpose. Where they were to be removed to if a "confinement" was to occur, the master and matron were hardly able to say.

The classification is very defective, and consists of a separation of men and women and children only.

The women, old and young, sick as well as healthy, have one yard, which is common to all. No further classification can be kept up, as regards males, than is effected in regard to females.

There is no land in addition to the site, and the aged and infirm inmates, therefore, have but small opportunities for obtaining air and exercise beyond what can be had in these yards.

The water is good, and the supply abundant.

The beds are of flock, with coir mattresses. These beds, as well as the bedding, are in a thoroughly good state.

The wards are properly warmed by fires in open grates.

The sleeping wards are lofty, of good size, and well constructed.

Ventilation can be effectively kept up by the windows, which are placed so as to admit of "through" or "cross" currents of air.

There is no infirmary. Two of the larger wards in the main building are set apart for the sick, one for male, and the other for female patients.

There are 39 cases in these wards at present. The "men's side" is quite full; there is not a single bed to spare.

The cubical space for each patient may be sufficient, but there is not sufficient area space; many of the beds are much too near together.

The patients are under the care of two paid nurses (male and female). They are assisted by pauper attendants, who sleep in the wards, and are expected to call up the nurse if there should be any urgent necessity for doing so. There is no other "night nursing" than this arrangement affords.

The beds and bedding in the infirmary are of the kind already described, and many of the bedsteads are constructed with "racks," so that the patients can be easily raised almost to a sitting posture if desired.

These wards contain all kinds of cases, except fever and "foul cases." Cases of accident, infirmity, and cases of active disease are mixed together, and the wards contain adults, young and old, as well as children of tender years.

There is no bath attached to either of these wards.

The lavatories are much too small.

There is one watercloset only for each ward; they are quite insufficient, badly constructed and ill-ventilated, and thus they are in an offensive state.

There are no air cushions for use in these wards.

The "foul wards" are in other parts of the building. They seem to have been originally built as mere outhouses or sheds, and are quite unfit for the purposes for which they are used.

There is a building of considerable size intended for fever cases. It is very badly constructed, and, as it seemed to me, improperly and inconveniently placed.

There is no "dead house." A store for old clothes in one of the yards frequented by the inmates has been cleared out, and is now used for the reception of the dead. On looking in at the open window (which anyone may do), I saw that a body was lying there.

There are extensive "lunatic wards," with good airing grounds, for idiotic and weak-minded persons. These are the best parts of the establishment. The inmates appear to be well cared for and properly managed, by attendants especially appointed to look after them.

The most effectual, and ultimately the most economical, remedy for the many serious defects of this workhouse would be the erection of a new one entirely.

If that course should not be taken, then a large infirmary should be built without delay. If this were done, and if the lunatics were sent to asylums, or to some other places specially provided for them, room might be gained, and other internal improvements might be carried out so as to render the establishment moderately well arranged, and possibly large enough for a considerable period to come.

I should, however, greatly prefer the erection of another house.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Huddersfield
Union.

Honley
Workhouse.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION.—HONLEY WORKHOUSE.

Area - - - - -	66,560 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 172 Inmates.
Population - - - - -	131,336.	Workhouse erected 1861.
Land - - - - -	10 A. 21 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the 18th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
See No. 18.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See No. 18.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are 21 Roman Catholic inmates, 47 Dissenters and 89 Church of England inmates. The Catholics neither go out to chapel nor are visited by priests. Some of them voluntarily attend the Protestant services in the workhouse. Dissenting ministers and a clergyman of the Church of England attend at the workhouse.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
There is no chaplain. *See former answer.*
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are none. *See No. 18.*
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
They appear to visit the workhouse fortnightly. None of the entries are of a special character.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
There are 20 insane and idiotic inmates; they were visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy on the 20th of February last.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
I believe it has; but if the workhouse can only contain 172 inmates, the number has been exceeded.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
No dietary table is suspended.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
The sick diets are not entered in the medical officer's report.
15. Have

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe so.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is a new workhouse, but it is much to be regretted that so ill-arranged and incomplete a building was ever erected. Owing to its original imperfections and to the exigencies of the union, parts of the house have been converted to uses for which it was not originally intended they should be applied.

The vagrant wards have been converted into men's sick wards.

The female receiving ward, in accordance with a suggestion of a Commissioner in Lunacy, has been made into a bath room for female idiots.

The male receiving ward is used as an infirm ward.

The children, of whom there are 24, go to the village school, and when not there, are under pauper superintendence *exclusively*. They have no day rooms. The boys associate with the adult male paupers, the girls with the able-bodied women; they are not separated at night.

The ventilation is most imperfect. All the waterclosets are so constructed that the foul air is drawn inwards and into the main body of the house.

None of the skylights are made to open to the external air.

A ward (B) is especially defective in ventilation; a close, unwholesome odour pervades the whole ward.

The lying-in ward is wholly unventilated.

I was assured that each inmate had the authorised cubic space of sleeping accommodation. They have not, however, sufficient area space. Many of the beds touch; most of them are too close together.

The sick wards are especially faulty in their construction; they are small square rooms containing from three to four beds in each. The fireplace and the doors (there are two in some rooms) take up so much space that the beds cannot be properly separated and arranged. Nothing can be more inconvenient and uncomfortable than the interior of these rooms.

There is a paid nurse who gives the medicines and stimulants, and otherwise attends to the sick.

The beds and bedding were in a proper state; the house was clean and in as good order as I could expect.

None of the inmates had any complaints to make.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Huddersfield
Union.

Honley
Workhouse.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION.—BIRKBY WORKHOUSE.

Birkby
Workhouse.

Workhouse Accommodation for 121 Inmates. | Workhouse erected - - - - (unknown).

Land - - - - - 7 acres.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the
18th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

This house is intended for the sick and for the aged and infirm men and women. It is wholly inadequate for their proper care. See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not. See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

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Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Huddersfield
Union.

Birkby
Workhouse.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

There is no school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are nine Roman Catholic inmates who can go out to chapel, if they wish to do so; they are visited by priests. About half the entire number of inmates (110) are Dissenters, they go out to chapel when able to do so. Wesleyan ministers preach and pray in the workhouse on Sundays. The "Independents" do the same on Wednesdays. A clergyman of the Church of England performs a service on Fridays.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards, and vagrants are not relieved here.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The committee visit once in 14 days. None of the answers in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No Commissioner in Lunacy has visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number of inmates, viz. :—

Able-bodied men	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Old and infirm men	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Boys from 9 to 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Able-bodied women	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Old and infirm women	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Girls from 9 to 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Girls from 2 to 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infants under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL							110

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are, but no copy of the dietary is suspended.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

None has taken place.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

There is neither porter nor chaplain, and of course these officers' books are not kept.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations are only partially adhered to.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

A detached building is used as a hospital or infirmary. It is wholly unfit for the purpose, and quite devoid of comfort and convenience.

There is a paid nurse, who doubtless performs her duties as far as it is practicable for her to do so.

The medical officer considers that this building is quite insufficient for the purposes for which it is used.

There is however a detached fever ward.

Some of the aged men sleep together in the same bed.

All the beds are much too close, and too much crowded together.

The day rooms are much too small, and are very seriously crowded.

There is no classification beyond an imperfect separation of the sexes.

The men and the women complained of the violent conduct of two insane or idiotic inmates, one in each ward.

The house, beds, bedding, &c., was very clean, and in as good order as it could be kept.

The inmates, with the above-named exception, seemed to be quite satisfied and contented with the condition in which I found them.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Huddersfield
Union.
Birkby
Workhouse.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION.—KIRK HEATON WORKHOUSE.

Kirk Heaton
Workhouse.

Workhouse accommodation for	-	-	50 Inmates.		Workhouse erected	-	-	(unknown).
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Friday, the 19th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is wholly insufficient in every respect.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is no provision of this kind.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

The children continue to attend the same school, but I was assured that they were now furnished with Bibles, and required to read them.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's, or other book, made since your last visit, by an inspector of schools.

"20th March 1866. I have this day examined the children in this house. A few of them read pretty fairly, but I cannot say that they are in any respect in an advanced state, nor does the standard of their education at all approach that which has been reached in the large majority of unions in this county. They are very deficient in Scripture knowledge, and I understand that they never read the Bible in the school to which they are sent during the week, and that in fact no Bibles are there provided for their use. I trust that the Guardians will take steps to remedy this, and do what can be done to improve their education under the existing state of things, and also that they will seriously consider the propriety of collecting all the children of the union in one workhouse, and establishing a school under teachers, whose salaries could be paid from the Parliamentary Grant.—E. H. Wodehouse, Her Majesty's Inspector of Union Schools."

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

A large majority of the children belong to parents who are or were Dissenters. There are some who belong to the Church of England. All of them attend a Dissenting chapel on Sundays. Dissenting ministers perform service at the school on Sundays. No clergyman of the Church of England has visited the school lately.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See previous question and answer.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.

Huddersfield
Union.

Kirk Heaton
Workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not relieved here. There are no vagrant wards.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The visits recorded since the last inspection are dated 4th September, 30th October 1865; 12th February (visit not dated), 14th May, 28th May, 20th June, 20th August 1866. None of the entries are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Nil.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 60.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

The extract from the Poor Law Amendment Act is not suspended. An extract from the workhouse rules is hung up in one of the rooms.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

Nil.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The only resident officer is the matron.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

I can hardly say that any of the regulations are carried out at this workhouse; some of them are adhered to in a loose kind of way, but the nature of the building, its imperfect structure, &c., hardly admit of the rules being observed.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This old dilapidated building has none of the requisites of a workhouse. Ventilation, in the proper sense, does not exist.

At the present time the house contains—

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total - - -									47

They are under the sole charge of a matron. The only classification is an imperfect separation of the sexes. The 16 boys and 2 men occupy eight beds in two small rooms. The women, girls and infants, 29 in number, occupy 13 beds in another part of the house.

Two of the elder girls are effected by "incontinence of urine;" they are placed to sleep together in the same bed; it was in a very improper state.

Three of the boys are in the habit of "wetting the beds;" they are placed to sleep together in the same bed; it was in an abominable condition; the urine had not only saturated the bedding, and the boards beneath the bed, but had found its way through the floor into the room below.

The children, when not at school, are under pauper superintendence.

In the day room (with the boys) is an old man, who is imbecile, utterly deaf, and when excited,

excited is violent and outrageous. The boys sometimes tease him; he then "swears" at, and, in his passion, strikes them. He sleeps in the same room with the boys at night. The Guardians have been advised to remove this man for fear of the consequences. They have not done so however.

The girls associate with the women day and night. One of the women is the mother of a bastard child.

No diet has been sanctioned by the Poor Law Board for the inmates of this workhouse. Its "domestic offices" are, as may be supposed, of very humble character.

The copper in which the foul linen is boiled is used also for cooking the food of the inmates.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Huddersfield
Union.
Kirk Heaton
Workhouse.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION.—GOLCAR WORKHOUSE.

Golcar Workhouse.

Workhouse Accommodation for 22 Inmates. | Workhouse erected - - (Unknown.)
Land - - - - 26 A. 2 R. 35 P.

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the 18th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

This workhouse is intended for the reception of able-bodied inmates of both sexes; it is wholly inadequate in every respect. *See* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is no provision for sick cases in this workhouse; if any inmate is ill, he or she must still use the ordinary sleeping ward and day-room.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There are no children in the workhouse of an age to be sent to school.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

Ministers of the "New Connection" preach at the workhouse every Sunday afternoon. Baptist ministers preach there occasionally. There is a Church of England Service every 14 days; any inmate who pleases attends upon these occasions. There are at this time only nine inmates who belong to the Church of England.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

See the previous answer. There is no chaplain.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards, and vagrants are not relieved here.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The committee visits about once a month; none of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

There are two idiotic or weak-minded inmates. I was informed that a Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for seven years.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The number has been exceeded occasionally since the workhouse was last inspected; at present it contains 23 inmates.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are. No copy of the dietary is suspended. *See* No. 18.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Huddersfield
Union.
Golcar Workhouse.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
Nil.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The daily provision book is not kept up daily. There is no porter's book and no chaplain's report; but there is neither porter nor chaplain.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

The regulations cannot be said to be carried out in any way in this small and unsuitable building.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse consists of two old cottages. There are no yards or divisions of any kind further than that one cottage is occupied by men and the other by women.

The building is wholly unfit for a workhouse.

The men sleep together, two in the same bed. At times as many as 14 men sleep in one small room containing seven beds only.

At present there are seven women and five children occupying four beds in one small room. This room is also the "lying-in ward," and confinements take place in this room, although occupied at night by the number above mentioned.

Some of the inmates are allowed to wear their own clothes.

The kitchen and washhouse is a small shed or "lean-to."

The "puddings" are boiled in the same copper as the foul linen is boiled and washed in.

Prayers are read of a morning by the matron. Latterly prayers have not been read in an evening, as the old woman to whom the evening duty is deputed "has a bad cold."

No dietary has been prescribed for the inmates of this house. The food, which, as far as I could ascertain, was good in kind, and sufficient in quantity, is not weighed out to the inmates after it is dressed; by long habit the matron is able to apportion the rations pretty evenly between those who consume them.

It is right to add that the women and children were particularly clean; the children seemed healthy.

The house and the bedding were clean, and the inmates seemed to be contented, and perfectly satisfied with the condition in which I found them.

Keighley Union.

KEIGHLEY UNION.

Area	-	-	-	-	-	39,144 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 264 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	-	48,122.	Workhouse Erected, 1860.
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	S A. O R. 17 P.

REPORT on the Workhouse of the above Union, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 20th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe it is. See No. 18.

3. Is

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is not wholly so. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are in fair order.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
There is no schoolmaster or mistress. The children who are old enough attend a national school. When not in school and whilst in the workhouse they are placed under the care of two pauper inmates.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements (if any), exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are five Roman Catholic inmates; they attend chapel out of the workhouse, and are also visited by priests.
There are about 70 Dissenters; they go out to chapel on Sundays, if they please. Dissenting ministers also visit and perform service on Sundays; those inmates who belong to the Church of England go to church on Sundays when they are able to do so. "The Curate" also visits once a fortnight.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. See the previous answer. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are, and they are generally sufficient. No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Not "once at least in every week," but once a month.
Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
None of the entries are of a special character.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse.
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.
13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.
14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?
The medical officer's report book is imperfectly kept. See No. 18. There is no chaplain's report, nor is the porter's book kept, but there is neither chaplain nor porter.
15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
Not further than is indicated in this report.
16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.
As regards the workhouse, to which alone this report refers, I believe they are.
17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the Union, since your last visit?
I have not previously visited this union.
18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Keighley Union.

This is a well arranged, convenient, well-built workhouse; although upon a small scale this part of the establishment, and, in so far as its construction is concerned, is furnished with almost all that is essential. It is well placed on an apparently healthy site. It has a good supply of water.

The wards are of good height, of convenient size; those occupied by day are properly warmed by fires in open grates.

The ventilation is not wholly perfect, but it may be made thoroughly effective with but little trouble.

The beds, which are almost all of flock, are excellent. The bedding good in kind, abundant and thoroughly clean.

There are no waterclosets for the inmates in the workhouse, which is inconvenient for old people, especially at night and in bad weather.

There is a detached infirmary, containing wards used for fever cases, under the same roof.

The construction of the infirmary is defective; the sick-rooms are too small; the waterclosets are not well constructed; there are no convalescent wards; the classification of cases is defective.

There are only 17 names upon the medical list: "Old age, 6; paralysis, 2; debility, 7; epilepsy, 1; dysentery, 1." But this list is not complete. I found patients in the wards whose names and cases did not appear in the book. The explanation given was that no return was made unless "extras" were ordered.

There is no paid nurse; the sick are under the care of two pauper attendants; the man, as well as the woman read print and writing well, and the cleanliness of the wards, the state of the bedding, and the general appearance of the infirmary led me to conclude that they fairly performed the duty confided to them. Doubts, however, cannot but be entertained. The master stated that it would not be proper to allow the man nurse any wages, for then he would certainly not keep sober. The question at once arises how can he, with such propensities, be trusted with the stimulants ordered for the sick?

None of the medicines are marked with the names of the patients for whom they are prescribed; the nurse said she trusted to her recollection, and went by the "colour" of the contents of the bottles. On two bottles being placed before her containing medicine of nearly the same colour she was embarrassed, and owned she could not distinguish one patient's bottle from the other. She ultimately admitted that, being in doubt, she feared to give the medicine, and that, in fact, for this reason it was not always given. This state of things was known to no one. Persons in her utterly dependent position can rarely make any representation affecting the condition of the patients or of the infirmary, especially if by so doing they impugn the conduct of an officer of the establishment.

Leeds Union.

LEEDS UNION.

Area	-	-	-	-	2,100 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 784 Inmates.
Population	-	-	-	-	117,566.	Workhouse Erected 1860.
Land	-	-	-	-	27 A. 2 R. 4 P.	

REPORT on the above Union, after Visits on 10th and 11th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
I believe that it is.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed?
See separate report.
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
About one-fifth of the inmates are Roman Catholics; they go out to chapel on Sundays,

Sundays, if able to do so; they are also visited by priests in the workhouse; there are a few Dissenters who voluntarily attend the chapel on the workhouse premises.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Leeds Union.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. See the previous answer; but see also the report upon the workhouse school. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient in regard to size and internal arrangements, except as regards the sleeping together of male vagrants. See No. 18.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved by the Poor Law Board, nevertheless able-bodied vagrants are compelled to grind corn at a hand mill. The women are required to clean the wards, &c.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The committee, I am told, regularly visit and inspect the workhouse.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"13th February 1866.—Visited the imbeciles and weak minded, and shall report thereon. Such parts of the house as I have seen are in excellent order.—*W. Forster*, Commissioner in Lunacy."

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has. Present number 532.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

I have not.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe that they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited Leeds Workhouse.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are no fever wards, or wards for small pox; such cases are sent to the "House of Recovery."

There is a large detached infirmary into which are received cases of ordinary sickness and infirmity and cases of itch. There is also a lying-in ward in the main building.

Great pains have evidently been taken by elaborate devices to render the ventilation of these wards thoroughly effective. I doubt, however, whether the most satisfactory results have been attained.

The waterclosets are defectively constructed; there is only one window to each, and as a rule it is so placed that the foul air from the closet is blown *into* the ward. Side windows should be made in each closet, so that a cross draft may be set up, and the impure air carried away outwards.

The nursing and attendance upon the sick appears to be insufficient; there are on the average from 140 to 150 cases in these wards; there is a paid male and female

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Leeds Union.

nurse, and a paid assistant nurse. The male nurse, however, devotes part of his time to the care of the lunatics, who are kept in another part of the establishment, and the assistant nurse attends to the lying-in ward and to other persons in the main body of the house; there is, therefore, only one nurse giving undivided attention to the sick in the infirmary. There is no "night nurse" and no night nursing, except such as the pauper attendant stationed in each ward may be willing to afford.

The "stimulants," wine, beer, &c., are left to be administered by the pauper attendants; only one of these attendants can read writing well; the others read very imperfectly, but the majority cannot read at all; it is not safe, therefore, to trust this duty to the pauper nurses; no confidence can be felt that the proper medicines are given to the proper persons, at the right times, and in the correct quantities.

There is only one towel allowed weekly for use in each ward; the number of inmates vary from 8 to 14 in each ward; this supply is manifestly insufficient.

Some of the wards are not supplied with proper dining tables; the inmates are obliged, occasionally, to eat their meals from off their beds, or off their knees. No tablecloths are spread as they should be.

Many of the beds are too close together; some of them touch each other.

There is but little classification of cases, and young and old, children and adults, mix together in the same ward.

Although the medical officer is content with the existing condition of the infirmary, I do not consider it in a satisfactory state.

Irrespective of the defects referred to, there is an absence of neatness, order, and apparent comfort; these deficiencies can only be supplied by means of a more efficient system of nursing and superintendence, guided by superior intelligence.

Referring to the workhouse establishment generally, I find that the inmates are not dieted in accordance with any dietary table that has been submitted to and approved of by the Poor Law Board. The diet is of a plentiful and somewhat unusual nature; tea is allowed to all inmates above 60 years of age, and beer is supplied to all persons above that age on five days during the week at dinner.

Tobacco is also plentifully supplied to both men and women; about 160 ounces are given out weekly, and smoking is generally carried on in the wards.

The male vagrants sleep together in the same bed; a system, which I have protested against here as elsewhere.

Some of the yards are out of order, mainly on account of the want of paving or of being covered with asphalt. Unless these yards should be mended it will be very difficult to keep the lower wards and passages thoroughly clean, and in a proper state.

Leeds Industrial
Schools.

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Accommodation for 499.

Land - - - - 6 acres.

REPORT on the above Schools, after a Visit on Thursday, the
11th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited these schools.

2. Is the school generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

The school is large enough. As regards internal arrangements, See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are no receiving wards. Children are transferred from the workhouse where they are first admitted.

5. Is the school well managed?

The chaplain's reports are of a favourable character.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"I have in the course of yesterday and to-day inspected these schools for boys and girls, and infants, and found them all in their usual satisfactory condition.—E. H. Wodehouse, 15 September 1866."

6. What is the number of inmates in the schools not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There

There are 41 children of Roman Catholic parents, and a few Dissenters. They all attend the Protestant services at the workhouse chapel. They are not visited or taught by priests or ministers of the religious denominations to which it is said they belong.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the schools?

See the previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the schools, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not relieved here but at the workhouse.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the schools?

The Committee visit about once a fortnight.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report books, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No lunatics are admitted here.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the schools, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 250.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the schools?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

No.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I was assured that all the children have been vaccinated.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the schools, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited these schools.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The school generally was in fair order.

The children, taken collectively, did not appear healthy and strong. There were many with weak eyes, and some exhibited the traces of skin disease. Many of them, however, are weakly and of bad constitutions. They are frequently received in an unhealthy and emaciated condition.

The medical officer considers that they should have woollen clothing for the winter. His opinion, to which I have drawn the attention of the Guardians, will doubtless be duly considered by them.

There is an infirmary attached to this school. Long narrow galleries lead directly from the school-rooms to the sick wards. These galleries are wholly closed except at each end. There is no opening in them to the external air. They are lighted by small skylights which are not made to open.

These galleries act as *conducting pipes*, and through them the foul air from the school-rooms is carried to the sick wards, and the impure air from the sick wards carried back again to the infirmaries. Nothing can be worse than this arrangement.

The waterclosets are badly constructed. The foul air is drawn *inwards*, there being no cross draft by which it may be carried away.

The windows generally open at the bottom only.

The windows in the "corridors" of the infirmary are especially defective in this respect.

None of the windows in the dining-hall are made to open at all.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Penistone Union.

PENISTONE UNION.

Area	-	-	-	-	33,846 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 113.
Population	-	-	-	-	14,419.	Workhouse Erected 1861.
Land	-	-	-	-	2 A. 2 R.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Saturday, the
3rd November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

See No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are not, being at present occupied by workmen engaged in painting the workhouse.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There are five girls and 13 boys in the school, under the sole charge of a schoolmistress; they are all young and small.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.

"24th July 1866.—Inspected the schools this day. The children passed a fair examination, but their arithmetic requires improvement.—*E. H. Wodehouse.*"

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There is one Roman Catholic inmate. He goes out to chapel. About half the total number of inmates (65) belong to the Church of England, the remainder are Dissenters. All who are able to do so go to church on a Sunday morning, and they all attend a Dissenting place of worship on Sunday evenings. There is a service by a clergyman of the Church of England every other Thursday in the workhouse. On the intermediate Thursdays there is a service by a Dissenting minister. All the inmates voluntarily attend these services, Church people as well as Dissenters.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. See previous answer.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards. That for the men is not large enough for the increased numbers that have lately been admitted to it. The male ward, owing partly to the filthy habits of some of this class, was in an offensive state. Its bad condition is increased by a drain into which there is an opening in the centre of the ward. Men and women are of course locked up at night, but there should be means by which they could call for assistance if required.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and none is exacted by the Guardians.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not once at least in every week, but about once a month only.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No Commissioner in Lunacy has visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 65.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are not. They have been temporarily displaced whilst the wards are being whitewashed and painted.

12. Have

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse was built only five or six years ago, and it is intended to accommodate 113 inmates. The site is healthy, but slopes too much for convenience.

There are three separate buildings or "blocks," each at a considerable distance from the other. One contains the board room, clerk's room, and porter's lodge, receiving wards and female vagrant ward.

Another consists of the main building, and is the workhouse proper.

The third is an "infirmary."

These buildings are intended to contain all classes of inmates, and they are divided in—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Old Women. | 4. Able-bodied Men. |
| 2. Able-bodied Women. | 5. Boys. |
| 3. Old Men. | 6. Girls. |

There are 65 inmates at this time; they consist mostly of old and infirm people.

The workhouse is ordinarily large enough to contain those persons whom the Guardians think necessary to admit to it. Some of the offices are too small. The scullery, cook-house, pantry, and provision-stores especially so.

There is hardly any ventilation except such as is derived from the windows, and these windows are not placed in such a way as to ensure a "cross draft."

The skylights in the main building, with one exception, do not open to the external air. The centre skylight, or "cupola," is constructed to open, but as it admits the weather, it is closed.

Although a sufficient amount of fresh air can be obtained, "ventilation," in the proper sense, is very defective, especially at night; nevertheless the wards are light and cheerful.

There are no waterclosets or in-door convenience for the inmates in the main building; they are compelled to cross the yards for necessary purposes; and this is extremely inconvenient to infirm persons at night, and in bad weather.

There are no means by which the inmates can in case of necessity communicate with the officers at night, unless they succeed in attracting their attention by knocking at and shaking the doors.

The wards are properly warmed by means of coal-fires in open grates.

The bedding is good and sufficient, there being a mattress and a flock or straw-bed, with proper linen, for each person. Many of the beds are too near together however.

The drains are out of order, and some of them are not trapped.

The water is said to be good, and the supply ordinarily sufficient. In dry weather it falls short occasionally.

The men are employed in the garden, which is small. The women, who are able, are employed in household work.

The infirmary is intended to be used for cases of sickness of all kinds. Fever cases would be admitted to it, and placed in a separate room or ward, there being no detached wards for these cases fit for immediate use.

The classification consists of little more than a separation of the sexes. There is a lying-in ward, intended for, and sometimes occupied by two cases at the same time; it is barely large enough for one.

At present there are 23 cases on the medical officer's list. They are attended to by a paid female nurse, who gives the medicines and stimulants herself to the patients.

The medical officer resides moderately near to the workhouse, and can be summoned, when specially wanted, without much delay. There is a small dispensary at the infirmary, but the Guardians do not provide drugs.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Penistone Union.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Penistone Union.

The ventilation of the infirmary is very defective. The windows and doors admit air by day, at night they are closed. Some of the windows are made not to open at the top.

The foul air from the waterclosets is not excluded from the wards.

The beds and bedding are good. There is a full supply of water, and the sick wards are well warmed by fires.

The nurse, who is the only officer sleeping in this building, has no means of communicating with the master or matron at night, however great may be the necessity for her doing so.

There are no lavatories at the infirmary.

Waterproof sheeting and air-cushions are much needed for use in the wards.

The food for the sick is cooked at the workhouse, and is brought to the infirmary, a considerable distance, unprotected from the air; consequently when it is placed before the sick it is nearly cold, and not in such a state as it ought to be.

Dining tables and tablecloths are required in the wards.

SADDLEWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Saddleworth
Township.

Area	-	-	-	-	18,280 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 199.
Population	-	-	-	-	18,631.	Workhouse built 1816; Enlarged 1855.
Land	-	-	-	-	52 A. 1 R. 24 P.	

REPORT on the above Workhouse, after a Visit on Thursday, the 25th October 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is quite large enough to receive such persons as the Guardians, at the present time, find it necessary to admit to it. *See No. 18.*

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

See No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The female ward is not fitted up, and is not therefore in order. The male ward is not reserved exclusively for its intended purposes. *See No. 18.*

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

See No. 18.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

About two-thirds of the total number of inmates belong to the Established Church. Nearly all the rest are Dissenters of various denominations. There are two Roman Catholics. They all go out to a place of worship, if able, on Sundays. Religious services are also performed in the workhouse, and are attended by those who do not conscientiously object to them.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

There is no chaplain. *See previous answer.*

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are none exclusively used for vagrants.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not once at least in every week, but fortnightly.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

I was informed that a Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for several years.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 62.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

See No. 18.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This is an old, and consequently an inconvenient and ill-arranged workhouse. It is intended for the reception of, and does at times contain all classes. At present it is mainly a refuge for aged and infirm poor. The total number of inmates is 62.

The classification consists of but little more than a separation of the sexes.

There are 52 acres of land attached to the workhouse. It is cultivated by the inmates. Ten cows, 29 sheep, four pigs, and some poultry, make up the live stock of this small farm. The produce, in excess of what is consumed in the workhouse, is sold.

There is no detached infirmary or fever wards. The sick are mainly kept in wards or rooms in the main body of the house. When a case of fever is brought in, it is placed in the men's receiving ward.

There is no "lying-in ward." Confinements, of which, however, there have only been eight during the last four years, take place in a ward used also by aged women.

There are 16 patients in the medical officers' list, ten men and six women.

There is one paid female nurse, she attends only to the sick women.

There is no paid nurse for the men.

The sick in the male wards are attended to by a pauper inmate, who has long been entrusted with the duty. Both these nurses sleep in their respective wards with the patients. Their services are thus available at night, and to this extent it may be said that there is "night nursing."

The male nurse is furnished with a large bottle of "house medicine," and a quantity of pills of a purgative nature. This medicine and these pills he administers to the inmates of the wards at "discretion."

The medical officer supplies the drugs, &c., necessary for the sick, and seems to attend with regularity.

The ventilation of this workhouse is mainly effected by the windows; there are some "ventilators" opening into the chimnies, but they are fastened up.

Two passages in the centre of the building, one upstairs and one on the ground floor, extend through the entire length of the house. Some openings have been made into the lower passage from the day-rooms, &c., but none have been made from the sleeping wards into the upper passage. At each end of the upper passage and occupying the whole width, is a watercloset. If more air is required, the watercloset doors are opened, and then the external air can be admitted through the watercloset. These defects would be more serious than they are if the workhouse were full of inmates, or if it were placed in a different situation. Standing wholly alone, high up on a bleak and exposed hill, fresh air is at certain seasons *forced* upon the inmates.

The inmates are not clad in one uniform dress; the clothes of those who die in the workhouse are given out to be worn by those who survive.

It has been the practice to allow some of the men to sleep together in the same bed—a practice which I am glad to say the Guardians have this day directed to be discontinued.

I found a young woman under treatment for "syphilis" occupying a bed in the room in which some of the children sleep; the Guardians, on my suggestion, directed her to be removed to a more appropriate place.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Saddleworth
Township.

The prescribed dietary has not been fully observed; the Monday's and Thursday's dinners have been transposed; the diets for the children from two to five and from five to nine years old have been "amalgamated," and the ingredients slightly altered. By such means, it is said, each child gets as much as it requires. This deviation from rules has been going on for five years. The children are sent to a school at some distance when the weather is fine; at present they are taught to read and write in the workhouse by one of the inmates. There are only four school children; they are wholly under pauper superintendence.

The workhouse and all its wards and offices, as well as all the beds and bedding, are extremely clean, and in the best possible order.

Settle Union.

SETTLE UNION.

Area - - - - -	154,591 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 118 inmates.
Population - - - - -	12,528.	Workhouse erected 1834 and 1838.
Land - - - - -	2A. 9 P.	

REPORT on the above Union Workhouse, after a Visit on Tuesday, the 4th December 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is not. *See No. 18.*

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is wholly insufficient. *See No. 18.*

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are none at the present time.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There are 10 girls and three boys under the sole charge of a schoolmistress.

Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit by an Inspector of Schools.

"11th August 1866.—Inspected the school this day. The children passed a pretty fair examination, and the school continues to be fairly conducted under the new schoolmistress.—*E. H. Wodehouse.*"

The chaplain's reports are of a moderately favourable character.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

One Roman Catholic, who may go to chapel, but refuses to do so. One Wesleyan and one Baptist, who, however, attend the parish church on Sundays. The chaplain performs a service on Tuesday. On Friday evenings Dissenting ministers perform a service in the workhouse. A "Scripture reader" visits the workhouse on Sunday afternoon. All the inmates who please to do so attend these services.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See the previous answer.* There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are moderately sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The tasks of work approved of in January last, are—

Males.—From the 29th September to 25th March to be employed for two hours in breaking stones; from 25th March to 29th September to be employed for three hours in breaking stones.

Females.—To be employed in cleaning the male and female vagrant wards.

These tasks are, I am told, duly enforced; but male vagrants when at work, are brought into communication with other inmates.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers

answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Irregularly, and about once a month only.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy visited the workhouse on the 1st of August last. His report has been already forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has as regards the total number, but not as regards the number for each ward.

Present number—Able-bodied Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Old infirm Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							53

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so state your opinion of his fitness?

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

No.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse to which alone this report relates, I believe they have.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse which will contain 118 inmates only, is in size and in its internal arrangements inadequate to the wants of the union. It is especially insufficient in regard to accommodation for the able-bodied and the sick.

The building is badly situated in low ground; effective drainage is therefore difficult.

Ventilation generally may be fairly kept up throughout the upper part of the house, but it is defective in the "basement rooms," which are partly below the level of the ground.

The wards are fairly warmed, partly by steam pipes and partly by fires in open grates.

The beds are of flock, straw, and chaff; they are excellent of the kind; the bedding is also ample, excellent, and thoroughly clean.

The custom of allowing two men to sleep together in the same bed still prevails in this workhouse.

There are waterclosets, baths, and lavatories, but some of them are objectionable and defective on various grounds.

The "receiving ward" has been closed "by order of the Poor Law Board," being unfit for use and occupation.

The "refractory cell" is a most improper place of confinement; its use should be prohibited likewise.

The provision for the sick is lamentably defective; there is no detached infirmary that is available. The "men's infirmary" has been closed by the Board's order, being unfit for use.

There are no fever wards, foul wards, or itch wards.

There are 10 cases on the medical officer's list:—1 diseased ankle; ulcer of leg, 2; debility, 3; rheumatism, 2; pneumonia, 1; diseased bladder, 1.

There is no paid or skilled nurse. These cases are mainly left to the care of two pauper

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pauper inmates. The women *cannot read*, and of course cannot be trusted to give medicines, &c. The man reads writing very fairly; he has but *one arm*, however, and is evidently, as he admits, incapable of duty.

The Guardians are fitting up some rooms in the "basement floor," and hope to obtain the Board's consent to their being used for "male sick wards."

I made the following entry in the visitor's book:—

"Inspected the workhouse. Its numerous defects and inconveniences are well known to the Guardians.

"I should think that the best, most satisfactory, and ultimately the most economical course for the Guardians to adopt, would be to build an entire new workhouse on a more elevated site. But unless the Guardians are prepared at once to adopt and immediately carry out this suggestion, then I do not see how, consistently with what is urgently required, they can any longer delay to give effect to the resolutions they have passed, and enlarge and alter the present house, according to the plans submitted to the Poor Law Board. What, however, I most strongly protest against is this, a course of *inaction* by which the house is left in its present state, and the urgent wants of the sick and infirm not fully provided for.

"As regards the proposed alterations of the wards intended to be used for male sick, namely, Nos. 9 and 11, I shall report to the Poor Law Board.

"The house, I am bound to add, is in the best possible order; beds are good, the bedding is good, and in an excellent state.

"The master and matron evidently thoroughly do their duty."

Skipton Union.

SKIPTON UNION.

Area	-	-	-	154,912 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 200 inmates.
Population	-	-	-	31,155.	Workhouse erected - 1839.
Land	-	-	-	2 A. 3 R. 5 P.	

REPORT on the above Union, after a Visit on Wednesday, the 21st November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Ordinarily so; but *see* No. 18.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is not. *See* No. 18.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There is one only; it was in a moderately fair state, and could soon be made fit to receive any one who had to occupy it at night.

5. Is the workhouse school well managed?

There is an infant school only, under the charge of a schoolmistress. Children over seven years of age attend the national school daily.

6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?

There are 12 Roman Catholic inmates at this time; they go out to chapel, if able, and are also visited by priests in the workhouse. About one-half of the remainder of the inmates are Dissenters. They go to chapel on Sundays. Many of them attend voluntarily upon the services performed by the chaplain in the workhouse.

7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?

I believe they are. *See* the previous answer. There is a chaplain for this workhouse.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, but they are not of a proper kind. *See* No. 18.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board; nevertheless, the men who are able to work are required to break stones. In performing this task, they are brought into communication with the ordinary inmates, which is most objectionable.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers

answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The entries in the book are dated 28th April, 1st September, and 10th November.

The committee appears, therefore, to visit about once a quarter, instead of once a week.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"31st July 1866. I have examined the insane and idiotic inmates, viz., seven men and four women. They are all quiet, and clean in their persons and dress, and their beds and bedding are in excellent order.—*W. G. Campbell.*"

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number 93.

11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?

They are.

12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?

I believe they have.

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.

Nil.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The register of young persons sent to service is not kept. The chaplain's report book is not kept. The pauper offence book is not fully kept. The medical officer's report does not contain a complete list of the sick under his care.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated by this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse to which alone this report relates, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse stands in a healthy situation, close to the town. It is fairly arranged, and is intended for and contains all classes of poor.

The "offices" are moderately convenient, but the laundry does not appear to be large enough.

The able-bodied inmates' day rooms are partly underground, and are consequently ill-lighted and badly ventilated.

The vagrant wards are, in fact, two cellars. The vagrants have to come in at the entrance-hall, and proceed along some of the passages leading to other parts of the house, before they can reach the places in which they are to sleep—a most objectionable arrangement.

The ventilation generally is effective in some of the sleeping wards; in others it is imperfect; one or two rooms appear to be very defective in this respect.

The waterclosets are badly constructed, as the foul air arising in them is drawn into the wards. They were, for the most part, in a proper state, however.

There is a plentiful supply of good water, and the drainage is reported to be good; I perceived no indications to the contrary.

There is no detached infirmary, and not any detached fever wards, foul wards, or distinct places for contagious disorders.

The sick and infirm occupy wards in the main body of the house. The female wards exhibit much apparent comfort. The male wards present a bare, cold, and cheerless aspect.

There are 36 names upon the medical list (which, however, was incomplete), and out of these 29 are returned as cases of "old age" and "debility."

The porter and assistant matron act as male and female nurses.

The medical officer resides about a quarter of a mile from the workhouse, and attends there regularly.

None of the medicines which I saw were marked with the names of the persons for whom they were intended. There was no note or mark to indicate in any way to which patient the medicine was to be given—a very serious omission, and one which might be attended by serious consequences.

The beds are composed chiefly of flock, but some are of fibre, and some of straw. They were all of them clean, and, as far as I could see, in a proper state.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Wakefield Union.

WAKEFIELD UNION.

Area	-	-	-	38,806 acres.	Workhouse Accommodation for 369 inmates.
Population	-	-	-	53,126.	Workhouse erected - - - 1852.
Land	-	-	-	6 A. 3 R. 4 P.	

REPORT on the above Union, after a Visit on Saturday, the 17th November 1866.

1. DATE of last previous visit.
I have not previously visited this workhouse.
2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is ordinarily large enough. See No. 18.
3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
It is not. See No. 18.
4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
They are in fair order.
5. Is the workhouse school well managed? Insert a copy of any entry in the visiting committee's or other book, made since your last visit, by an Inspector of Schools.
"11th September 1866. Inspected the school this day. The children (most of whom are very young) passed a tolerable examination, but are inaccurate in arithmetic. Their writing from dictation also requires improvement. I beg to recommend that a circular swing should be put up in the boy's yard.—E. H. Wodehouse, H. M. Inspector of Schools."
6. What is the number of inmates in the workhouse not in communion with the Church of England, and what arrangements, if any, exist for affording them the religious consolation and instruction of ministers of their own separate persuasion?
There are six Roman Catholic inmates at the present time; they are visited by priests. There are also 78 Dissenters. Those who are able to do so go out to a place of worship on Sundays. The children are taken to church on Sundays. The adult inmates who belong to the Established Church attend church. Wesleyan ministers perform a service in the workhouse on Sundays. Other dissenting ministers and town missionaries attend the workhouse on Sundays. A clergyman performs a service on Tuesday. All the inmates who please to do so attend these services, unless prevented by sickness.
7. Are the provisions of the 19th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, duly and systematically observed in the management of the workhouse?
I believe they are. There is no chaplain for this workhouse.
8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient.
Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The tasks of work approved of by the Poor Law Board on the 16th July 1864 are, men to pick oakum from three to four hours, the women from two to four hours. The full task does not seem to be exacted, as two hours' labour only is performed.
9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
They do not do so, judging from the state of the book, which contains no entries of recent date.
Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse since it was last inspected.
10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
It has. Present number 189.
11. Are the proper extracts from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Regulations of the Commissioners, hung up in the workhouse?
They are.
12. Have all appointments of new officers, and changes in salaries and districts, since your last visit, been reported to the Commissioners?
I believe they have.

13. Is

13. Is there any officer whose appointment has been sanctioned provisionally? If so, state your opinion of his fitness.
Nil.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Wakefield Union.

14. Have you any reason to believe that any of the books or accounts prescribed by the Commissioners are not properly kept?

The register of young persons sent to service is not kept in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?

Not further than is indicated in this report.

16. State whether the terms of the contracts for vaccination are generally fulfilled, and whether there is any defect in the vaccination arrangements, upon which you think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Guardians.

As regards the workhouse, I believe they are.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is placed upon high ground, and apparently in a healthy situation. It stands sufficiently apart from other buildings to allow of a free circulation of fresh air around it.

The drainage should, owing to the natural fall of the ground, be good.

The ventilation of the main part of the house is effective, so long as the windows are kept open, or partly open, according to their position. But at night, if these windows be shut (and they usually are shut), and as the doors must be closed also, then the ventilation would be imperfect. This imperfection might be obviated in a great measure, if the skylights and "cupola" were so constructed as to open and admit air at all times, and if all the windows were made to open at the top as well as the bottom.

The water is said to be good, and the supply abundant.

Classification is fairly kept up. There are yards for the several classes of inmates, with the necessary offices and outbuildings. The yards, however, are not in a proper state; in wet weather they are soft and dirty in places; they should be either paved or covered with asphalt. This would conduce much to the comfort of the inmates, and render it less difficult to keep the day rooms, &c., thoroughly clean.

The house generally is properly warmed by means of fires in open grates.

The sleeping wards are fairly proportioned, and not too full of beds. The beds are, for the most part, made of flock, and there are mattresses of cocoa fibre. Many of the beds have become much too "thin," and are greatly in need of being refilled. The bedding is otherwise good, and the bed-clothes are quite clean. There is not, however, a full supply of coverlets and blankets in store.

There is a sufficient number of waterclosets on each floor; they are badly constructed, however, as the foul air arising from them is drawn into the wards.

There is no stove for disinfecting and purifying foul and dirty clothes.

There is no drying closet.

There is no proper supply of disinfecting fluids.

The boiler is out of repair, and consequently there is a short supply of hot water.

All the walls of the passages, staircases, &c., should be painted up to 4½ feet from the floors and from the stairs.

There are no bells by which the officers could be called up at night under urgent circumstances.

There are, as yet, no available detached fever wards, but proper wards are being built.

There is a detached infirmary. The rooms are ill-proportioned, and do not admit of a proper and convenient arrangement of beds; the passages are narrow; the stairs are narrow and steep also; the building altogether is "cramped."

Ventilation is fairly kept up in the day time; it is defective in some of the rooms, and by no means generally perfect. The foul air from the waterclosets finds its way into the sick ward.

The rooms are properly warmed by means of fires in open grates.

There are 27 patients upon the list; they are under the care of a female nurse, who is assisted by pauper inmates.

The medical officer attends daily, and he provides the drugs, &c., which he requires for the sick.

The beds and mattresses are of the same kind as those in the body of the house; but these beds are not properly filled.

The patients are simply divided—male from female. Children and adult patients mix together, and are to be seen in the same room.

There are no convalescent yards.

The dining tables are mostly too small, and of an inconvenient shape.

Report of
R. B. Cane, Esq.
Wakefield Union.

There is no waterproof sheeting for the use of the infirm.

There is no proper provision for washing the persons of those who are confined to their rooms. There is but one towel for each room, and the patients wash their hands and faces in a bucket.

The infirmary presents a general appearance of discomfort. Better and more easy seats, some pieces of matting and carpet, some prints on the walls, cupboards in which to keep out of sight various necessary things, "racks" over the beds, and "lockers" at the sides of them, would much take off from the present bare and cheerless aspect of the place.

Statements made
by
U. Corbett, Esq.
Jun.

STATEMENTS, dated 28 November 1867 and 14 February 1868, made by
U. Corbett, Esq., Jun., Poor Law Inspector, formerly in charge of Unions
reported upon by R. B. Cane, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

No. 1.

My Lord,

14, Onslow-square, S.W.,
28 November 1867.

It is only within the last few days that I have had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Cane's Report of the 17th of January last upon the Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmarys in my late district, in which he succeeded me in August 1866.

There are statements in that Report which may be understood to imply a failure of duty on the part of Mr. Cane's predecessors, and a greater amount of reluctance on the part of Guardians to provide suitable accommodation for workhouse inmates than really exists, and I am therefore desirous of submitting to your Lordship the following observations upon the subject.

I succeeded the late Mr. Manwaring as Inspector of the manufacturing districts in October 1863; and, notwithstanding the heavy and unwonted burthen which the distress arising from the "cotton famine" had then imposed upon the ratepayers throughout the greater portion of the district, I venture to say that the amount which the Guardians, during that and the three succeeding years, undertook to expend in the improvement of their workhouse accommodation will bear comparison with the expenditure for similar purposes in any district during the same period.

My predecessor, Mr. Manwaring, had, when I succeeded him, just witnessed the completion of the new Blackburn Workhouse, and had, shortly before he left, induced the Guardians of the West Derby Union to resolve on building a new workhouse, at a cost of 35,000 *l*.

Between October 1863 and August 1866 I was enabled to obtain the consent of the Guardians of the Preston, Burnley, Haslingden, Prestwich, and Huddersfield Unions to the erection of new union workhouses in the place of their old parish poorhouses, which, with the exception of a new and outlying workhouse at Deanhouse, in the parish of Huddersfield, were all that the Guardians of these populous and important unions had then to depend upon for the reception of their indoor poor.

Sites for all of these new workhouses were purchased, and plans for the buildings were either sanctioned or in preparation before I left the district, while considerable progress had been made in the erection of that for the Preston Union; and the West Derby new workhouse was nearly completed, and expected to be partially ready for occupation before the end of the year.

New

New and separate infirmaries for the general sick, or detached fever and infectious wards were also built or commenced during the same period at Ashton-under-Lyne, Bradford, Bolton, Chorlton, Derby, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Dewsbury, Leeds, Liverpool, Prescott, Salford, Toxteth Park, and Wakefield, with other considerable additions and alterations for the better accommodation of imbeciles, children and others at Stockport, Oldham, Bierley North, Ribchester, Glossop, Kirkdale and Warrington.

The exact amount authorised by the Poor Law Board to be raised for these purposes, under orders issued by them between 1863 and 1866, was 298,826 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, inclusive of 35,000 *l.* the original estimated cost of the West Derby Workhouse.

There were, moreover, further additions either promised or in progress, when I was suddenly and unexpectedly called to the Metropolitan District, for which no orders had been then obtained, but I should be the last person to dispute that several workhouses, where no such pledges had been given, were still in a very unsatisfactory state, and that much yet remained to be effected in the way of improvement.

I have not had time to do more than give a very hasty and cursory glance at the detailed reports on these workhouses, to which Mr. Cane refers in his General Report to Mr. Hardy, but, with your Lordship's permission, I shall be glad to have an opportunity hereafter, of offering a few observations upon what I considered to be the state and requirements of each at the time I ceased to have charge of them.

I will now, with reference to Mr. Cane's General Report, only append to this letter a copy of one which I have this morning received from Mr. Stansfield, the Clerk to the Guardians of the Todmorden Union, in reply to one which I felt it my duty to address to him, asking for some explanation of the state of things which Mr. Cane says, was "admitted" to exist in that union shortly after his arrival in the district, and of which, certainly, no rumour had ever reached my ears.

I have, &c.

To the Earl of Devon,
President of the Poor Law Board, &c. &c. &c.
Whitehall.

(signed) U. Corbett, Jun.

LETTER from Mr. Stansfield above referred to.

My dear Sir,

Todmorden, 27 November 1867.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I beg to state that Mr. Cane's statement is, I think, founded on what passed at a meeting of the Guardians of this union, held on 12th September 1866, at which he was present. I enclose an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting. I remember that one of the Guardians stated that the aged poor in this union were not treated as they ought to be, and he uttered some *strong language*, but I am unable to say whether the words you quote were made use of. I certainly am not aware that there were any substantial grounds for making such a statement or charge as has been attributed to one of the Guardians, and no particular case has, to my knowledge, been adduced, which would warrant such a statement.

If such a case had occurred, it would, undoubtedly, have obtained public notoriety, and must have led to the crimination of some person connected with the administration of relief in this union. The case would also, most unquestionably, have been reported to you or the Poor Law Board.

I well remember your fruitless efforts to induce the Guardians of this union to build a workhouse, and I am not aware that during the whole time you visited this union any one of the Guardians ever expressed in your presence an opinion favourable to that object.

I regret that my engagements prevented me from replying to your letter yesterday.

I am, &c.

To U. Corbett, Esq. (signed) Jas. Stansfield.

TODMORDEN UNION.

EXTRACTS from Minutes of Meeting of Guardians, held September 12th, 1866.

"Mr. Cane, Poor Law Inspector, made some observations on the propriety of erecting a union workhouse, and the question having been discussed at considerable length: It is resolved unanimously,

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“That this Board is of opinion that it is not expedient to build a union workhouse, some of the Guardians having stated that there were occasionally abuses as regards the administration of relief to aged and infirm paupers ;

“It is resolved unanimously,

“That a committee be appointed to take into consideration what steps should be taken to rectify the abuses existing in the administration of relief in this union to aged and infirm persons.”

No. 2.

My Lord,

14, Onslow-square, 14 February 1868.

SUBSEQUENTLY to my letter to you last November, with reference to Mr. Cane's Report of the 17th of January 1867, that report, and those of the other Poor Law Inspectors, to whom Mr. Hardy's circular of the 16th October 1866 was addressed, were ordered to be presented to the House of Commons. I was naturally therefore very desirous of carrying out the intention expressed in that letter, of offering some further observations upon the condition of the several workhouses in my late district at the time I left it, and of the steps which had been taken for their improvement during the time I had charge of it.

The pressure of business, however, in the Metropolitan district has been so great, and I have been so entirely engrossed by the work which every day has brought with it, that I have literally been unable to find time even to read carefully Mr. Cane's reports, much less to offer any detailed observations upon them.

I must therefore now content myself with asking your Lordship to permit my letter to you of the 28th of November last, to be appended to Mr. Cane's report, together with the following additional remarks upon some of the more prominent defects which I was endeavouring to have remedied when called away from the district.

In addition to those unions which I have in my former letter enumerated as having already undertaken to provide new workhouses or other improved accommodation, the following, in my opinion, when I left the manufacturing district, still stood in absolute need of new workhouses, viz., Chorley, Clitheroe, Garstang, Rochdale, and Todmorden ; while further additions, principally in the way of separate fever and infectious wards, or other improved infirmary arrangements, were more or less urgently needed at Barnsley, Barton-on-Irwell, Belper, Chesterfield, the Fylde, Halifax, Settle, and Stockport.

The necessity for such changes or additions, I had from time to time pressed upon the Guardians of all these unions ; and in the majority of instances, I entertained a reasonable hope of their being shortly carried out.

In the Barton-upon-Irwell and Halifax Unions, the only hesitation of the Guardians before I left, was whether they should purchase new sites for, and build entirely new workhouses, or content themselves with providing new infirmaries and receiving wards if sufficient land for the purpose could be obtained adjacent to their existing workhouses. That the former course would probably be the best in both instances, I did not hesitate to advise ; and I had reason to anticipate it would be adopted by the Barton-on-Irwell Guardians ; but the Halifax Guardians inclined to a contrary opinion, and were, when I left the district, negotiating for the purchase of adjacent land for the requisite additions.

At Clitheroe, Garstang, and Todmorden, a majority of the Guardians yet remained unconvinced of the necessity for providing new workhouses ; and only the week before I was called up to the Metropolitan district, I had made my arrangements for reviving the subject at Todmorden in the following week, and at Chorley in the week after. I had good hope that the Guardians of the last-named union would then accede to my request, there being an understanding between us that the subject should be fairly considered when they had had time to recover from the effects of the cotton famine.

At Barnsley plans for new fever wards and other alterations were under discussion, and I had had several interviews upon them with the Guardians. At Chesterfield the Guardians, who had already, under my advice, erected a small detached fever hospital, were considering the subject of further improving and enlarging their infirmary, and of building new school rooms, which were much needed.

needed. In "the Fylde" Union the erection of detached fever wards, or the entire reconstruction of the infirmary had been frequently under discussion; and at Stockport, the Guardians, who had been only hesitating between the conversion of other wards annexed to the hospital into fever and infectious wards, or the purchase of additional land for the erection of new ones, had decided upon adopting the latter course, but some little delay had unavoidably arisen in procuring the requisite site.

In the Rochdale Union, the workhouse accommodation of which was perhaps less adequate to its requirements than that of any other union in the district, with the exception of those in which new workhouses were either promised or in course of construction, the Guardians, though not prepared to go the length of building one new central workhouse, had at my last interview with them admitted in a great measure their absolute need of a new infirmary, and of remodelling the classification of their four existing workhouses. Their one new workhouse (at Marland), the foundations of which were being laid when I went into the district, had been planned upon far too small a scale, and the infirmary attached to it was of such limited dimensions that the Guardians were soon after its completion obliged to accede to my suggestion of appropriating it solely for fever cases, for which it was well adapted, and for which they had previously no proper provision.

I have not referred to the "Catou" Workhouse as one which required rebuilding, simply because I looked upon the dissolution of that incorporation as an impending and preliminary step. This workhouse, like those of many other Gilbert Incorporations, is utterly unsuitable for its purposes, but as, upon the dissolution of the incorporation, the parishes of which it is composed ought to be annexed to different unions, it would have been idle to recommend the reconstruction of a workhouse for them under existing circumstances. I had almost immediately after their occurrence investigated and reported to the Board the circumstances attending the two sad cases of suicide here, which are, I remember, mentioned by Mr. Cane, and which were attributable to the want of proper supervision over the insane inmates.

At Manchester, notwithstanding the extensive provision for the sick and infirm at their two large workhouses, the Guardians were in conference with me before I left as to the propriety of building an entirely separate hospital for their sick, with a detached and auxiliary hospital for fever cases, and of appropriating the whole infirmary at their Crumpsall Workhouse to the imbeciles, retaining only lying-in cases and comparatively healthy old and infirm persons at the City Workhouse in New Bridge Street.

In the Settle and Belper Unions alone, when in charge of the district, did I feel hopeless of my recommendations being carried out without even the intervention of the Poor Law Board. But the correspondence of the Board with the Guardians of the first-named union, extending from, I think, November 1863 to July 1866, is perhaps as strong an instance as could be adduced of the obstacles which may be placed in the way of improvements, even after they have been agreed to, by a section of a Board of Guardians, when bent upon resistance, and of the utter powerlessness of the Board to enforce compliance with demands admitted to be reasonable. At Belper, again, notwithstanding the support I always received from the few *ex-officio* Guardians who attended, and from the incumbent of the parish (an elected Guardian), I repeatedly failed to induce the Guardians either to build vagrant wards, to supply the necessary baths and closets to the receiving wards, or to erect a detached infectious hospital.

With these exceptions, however, I desire to do justice to the general readiness of Boards of Guardians throughout my late district to entertain and discuss fairly almost all the recommendations (many of them involving large expenditure) which I brought under their consideration.

We may not always have been at first agreed, and they may not always have acted with as much promptitude as I could have desired, of which an illustration may be found in Mr. Cane's frequent complaints of the use of double beds by adult males. But it must be borne in mind that this practice was said to be almost universal among the lower orders in these counties, as it certainly was in all but a few of the largest and best ordered workhouses when I first went into the district in the autumn of 1863. I never failed to protest strongly against it, and it was becoming gradually discontinued; but the plea generally

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advanced was that until additional space was provided, or until new bedsteads were required, they must go on as they had been so long accustomed to do. I was invariably promised that no new double bedsteads should be purchased, and that they should, as opportunity arose, be replaced by single beds; and in some instances this was promptly done.

In some of the worst workhouses, I could adduce instances of a far greater degree of interest, displayed both by Guardians and officers, in the welfare of the sick, and in the comfort and amusement of the aged inmates, than would be commonly supposed.

Indeed, with all their deficiencies—and they are both many and great—I do not hesitate to say that, in even the oldest and most inadequate of these workhouses, the inmates were, as a rule, “better housed, better fed, better clothed,” and better cared for than are a large proportion of the independent labouring poor, who contribute to their support.

The main object to be attained in any reconstruction of our workhouses appears to me to be a more extended system of classification, and this, I entertain no doubt, can be best effected in large towns and populous manufacturing districts by a complete separation of the infirmary from the workhouse proper, and further sub-classification of the healthy and able-bodied inmates; but I must protest against the opinion too generally entertained, that workhouses are to be considered for the future merely as asylums for the sick and aged, and that they are no longer needed for the able-bodied poor, for whom provision ought always to be made beyond the ordinary wants of the union or parish. Perhaps the most urgent need at this moment in the eastern portions of the metropolis is that of separate workhouses for each sex of the able-bodied poor. More industrial training is especially needed for the young women and girls above the school age, and more work and stricter discipline for the able-bodied men. When strikes occur in a manufacturing district, or any sudden cessation of employment arises either from stress of weather, over-trading or other unforeseen and exceptional causes, the value of the workhouse as a test of destitution can scarcely be overrated; and in purely rural unions where the sick who have actual need of the shelter of the workhouse are few in number, and where the aged and infirm can be, as a rule, as efficiently and more economically relieved at their own homes, I am satisfied no greater mistake could be made than to insist upon the establishment of an expensive hospital as an adjunct to every workhouse, the effect of which must be to diminish providence and self-reliance, and to increase indefinitely the number of persons seeking aid from the poor rates.

The Earl of Devon,
&c. &c. &c.
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

I have, &c.
(signed) U. Corbett, Jun.,
Poor Law Inspector.

REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, F.R.S., Poor Law Inspector, &c., &c., &c.;
dated 31st January 1867.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

REPORT ON WORKHOUSES.

Sir,

31 January 1867.

IN conformity with your instructional letter of October last, I have now the Preliminary.
honour to report upon the state of the workhouses in my district.

There are 67 unions or incorporations, and 72 workhouses under my charge, of which one is a Gilbert's Incorporation, and two are administered under Local Acts. They are almost exclusively country unions, and do not embrace many towns of considerable size, and consequently the inmates have been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The size of the workhouses is medium or small; and, with one exception, none are really large, or contain 500 inmates. Moreover, with few exceptions, the number of inmates has been much reduced within the last few years; and not a few of the workhouses could accommodate double their present numbers.

Hence, in many respects, this district differs essentially from others which comprise, or chiefly consist of large towns; and provide for inmates engaged almost exclusively in the manufacturing industries of the country, and who, for the most part, earn higher wages, and are accustomed to a more expensive, and, probably, more nutritive dietary.

It is, I think, needful to bear these facts in mind when considering the requirements of the different workhouses, and the provision which is made for the inmates, whether in health or in sickness.

My very recent appointment to this district, and the absence of any previous acquaintance with it, have not permitted me to be so familiar with all the details of management and accommodation as a longer tenure of office would have allowed; and do not enable me to offer so complete an analysis as I could have desired.

In order, however, to place before you the most accurate and detailed information, I have the honour to append to this report two documents, one of which contains the replies of the clerks (after consultation with the masters and medical officers) to questions embracing the subjects referred to in your instructional letter; the other, the remarks which I made in the visitors' book at my inspection of each workhouse, with a statement of the action which the Guardians have taken therein. The former affords much valuable information upon nearly all the questions of workhouse management; and are so arranged that the condition of the several workhouses under the different heads may be readily observed. In most instances the clerks have taken much trouble, and have answered the questions with great propriety. The other is also, I hope, valuable, since it is a record made whilst the subject was quite fresh in the memory; and from notes taken during the act of inspection. It has reference almost exclusively to the defects which existed at the period of inspection, and may be held to point out the chief defects; and it will therefore be requisite to bear in mind that the various matters, not specifically referred to therein, are more or less satisfactory. The replies of the Guardians show that those officials have given attention to the inspectional reports; and in a majority of instances have determined to remedy the defects; but some have offered various reasons for declining to alter the present arrangements. It will also be observed that several of the Boards of Guardians have not informed the Poor Law Board of the steps which they have taken (and in several cases the inspection has been so recently completed that it was not possible for them to do otherwise); whilst in reference to a few it has been requisite for the Poor Law Board to continue

Appendix 1.

Appendix 2.

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a correspondence upon the subject. The result upon the whole has been similar to that with which the Poor Law Board is familiar throughout the country, viz.: that generally the Guardians are willing to remove defects, whilst in some unions it is difficult to convince the Guardians that the defects, whether great or small, are such as to require a remedy.

It is also needful to add to this preliminary statement that, in several parts of the district, the state of the workhouse is transitoral; and that in such cases too much importance should not be attached to their present state. Thus, there is one Gilbert's Incorporation, that of Ash, in which the workhouse is really a private dwelling, and which with new legislation would, doubtless, be converted into a Poor Law Union, and require a properly built Union Workhouse. The Guardians at Brighton, acting under a Local Act, have nearly completed a large workhouse, to which the inmates of the present unsatisfactory building will be removed during the present year. At Lewes there are three small, old, and very unsatisfactory workhouses; and the Guardians have obtained the sanction of the Poor Law Board to the purchase of land on which to erect a suitable workhouse for the whole of the in-door poor; and I think that no unnecessary delay should occur in the erection. At Reading there are two old and unsatisfactory workhouses; but the Guardians have nearly completed a new one to supersede both, and will doubtless occupy it during the present year.

In these, and one or two other cases, I have considered that no good result would follow a detailed explanation of their present state: and have therefore generally omitted reference to them. There are also others at which it has been determined to enlarge the accommodation for particular classes, and particularly for the sick; and to which the observations upon their present state will not be applicable after a few months.

With these observations of a general character, I proceed to consider the various subjects referred to in your instructional letter.

Site.

The site of the workhouses is almost without exception all that could be desired in reference to salubrity. As a rule the workhouses are built at some distance from a town, and generally upon a hill; often the highest land in the neighbourhood. But whilst in point of salubrity there is nothing perhaps to desire, it may be questioned whether the situation is always convenient to the poor; whether those applying for outdoor relief, those seeking admission into the workhouse, or the friends wishing to visit the inmates. The convenience of the greatest numbers should, I think, be regarded in choosing the site of a workhouse, and not simply central situation, and distance from large towns.

Classes.

The accommodation for the able-bodied is in almost all instances in excess of the present requirement; but in some of the workhouses the accommodation for the aged and infirm (particularly the men), and in others for the sick of one or both sexes, is not sufficient, and steps should be taken to increase it.

Infectious Cases.

In some, a minority of workhouses, there is special provision for infectious cases; so that itch cases, of both sexes, and fever, or small-pox cases, of both sexes, are placed in specially appropriated wards; and in some these wards are at a distance from the main building. In others there are no such specially appropriated wards; but infectious cases, of whatever kind, are placed in wards improvised for the occasion. In some, only one ward, is provided for all such cases of both sexes; whilst in others, a ward is provided for each sex. In a very few places even fever and small-pox cases are mixed with ordinary cases. There is, therefore, great diversity in the accommodation for this class, and much improvement is, I think, still required.

In explanation of this apparently serious defect, it is, however, requisite to state that when itch cases are placed in the receiving ward, it is usually where the workhouse is small, and where the ordinary cases seeking admission do not use the receiving ward, but are examined by the medical officer, and passed into the workhouse the same day. Also, that in reference to fever and small-pox cases, they are most rarely introduced from without; and still more rarely arise from within the workhouse; and hence there are many workhouses where such cases

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cases have not occurred for years ; but sometimes it has been found needful to remove a case of fever or small-pox to the workhouse, or vagrants having those diseases, when applying for admission to the vagrant wards, remain and are placed in the body of the workhouse. Hence, with cases occurring so rarely, it is not easy to show to the Guardians the necessity for rooms to be specially retained for that purpose ; and much less that expense should be incurred in building new and separate infectious buildings. Still a liability to the admission of such cases always exists ; and, in my opinion, two infectious wards for each sex should be provided at each workhouse ; and be retained solely for that purpose.

In some instances I have found excellent wards of this class placed at a great distance from the main building, a distance so great as to preclude the possibility of the paid officers giving the same attention as is paid to the inmates within the workhouse ; and as the cases are never numerous enough to warrant the appointment of a paid nurse specially for those wards, it follows that cases of this most severe kind are left more in the charge of inmates than is desirable. Whilst, therefore, such wards should be separate from the main building, so far that the ordinary inmates should not have access to them, it is not requisite for purposes of precaution that they should be very distant ; and they should be always so placed that the nurse and matron may go to them without great inconvenience by day and night, and in all weathers. Whether, therefore, they should be placed in a separate building, or whether in a part of the main building, must depend upon the space and the arrangements of each workhouse ; but in every case perfect isolation, except from the proper officers, should be insisted upon.

In some workhouses the arrangements for the reception of these cases is quite satisfactory, but in others the rooms are small and not equal either to the necessities of the cases or to the ordinary wards of the workhouse. Moreover, the itch ward is usually the worst and the most repulsive room in the workhouse. In this respect improvement is needed, and the best class of wards should be provided for fever and small-pox cases.

As in many workhouses the accommodation for fever and small-pox cases is beyond the use which is made of it, it is worthy of renewed consideration whether cases of that class amongst the out-door poor could not be removed to these wards with advantage to the sufferers, their families, and the funds of the ratepayers. This is not, however, a question to be so readily answered as some imagine. The Guardians now freely supply wine and all medical extras, and a nurse, on the recommendation of the district medical officer, to the out-door poor, so that the requirements of the case in that direction are largely met ; and the sufferer, when he has a home, remains at home surrounded by those who take special interest in him, and who in numerous cases watch him with a care which could not be found elsewhere, and he feels himself at home. Further, in many instances it would be impossible to remove him from home, and in many others he refuses to be removed. To all this should be added the fact that the various county hospitals receive such cases into special wards ; and the Guardians subscribe that they may offer this advantage to suitable cases.

Almost universally the Guardians object to the introduction of such cases into the workhouse, except on special emergencies ; and the fear of contagion usually induces the master and officers to support this view ; but as this feeling is of old date, and views of contagion have changed of late years, and as there must be some cases amongst the out-door poor which could be removed with advantage to proper fever wards, I am of opinion that the subject merits further consideration from the Boards of Guardians. The objection which the medical officer to the workhouse sometimes urges, viz., that he would have to attend to cases for which the district medical officers were paid, might be subject to arrangement. The number of cases of syphilis are too few in nearly all the workhouses in my district to warrant the Guardians in providing separate wards for them ; but there are a few workhouses where they are numerous, and call for this precaution.

There are not any separate wards for sick children, and the proportion of Sick Children. workhouses in which they are needful is small. At the same time all the larger workhouses have always a certain number of sick children, and should provide a separate ward. When, however, any special disease occurs amongst a con-

siderable

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siderable number of the children (as now at Hastings, where between 30 and 40 are afflicted with skin disease), they are usually separated from the other inmates.

Sanitary condition.

The general sanitary condition of the workhouses in my district is very satisfactory. The site has already been referred to, and the drainage is, I believe, almost universally good. Occasionally I have found drain smells in certain parts of the buildings, but they have arisen less from defective drainage than from temporary defect in trapping the drains. There are, however, a very few workhouses where the site is so level that it is difficult to obtain perfectly good drainage.

Water.

The water supply for culinary and food purposes is in general good in quality and quantity. In one or two places I have had reason to complain, as at Ticehurst, where the water is muddy and disagreeable, and had been deteriorated by surface drainage.

The water in nearly all the country workhouses is obtained from wells sunk upon the premises, and is lifted to the upper part of the workhouses by hand pumps, which are worked by the inmates.

For the purposes of waterclosets and petties, the supply is not always so great as is desirable, and consequently the privies are not well flushed. Waterclosets are not so numerous as they should be, or the flushing is scarcely adequate, and the supply sometimes fails. This defect is due to one or two causes; a deficiency in the supply of water, or deficiency of labour to raise and distribute it.

Waterclosets and
Petties.

In this respect, I am of opinion that improvement is needed. Waterclosets should be placed on every landing within the workhouse, and privies should everywhere be supplanted by closets which hold water, and which are abundantly flushed every day. The former may be supplanted by earth-closets in the country workhouses, since they answer their purpose perfectly. The dried soil may be obtained from the garden, and the manure produced be employed with advantage. The latter, the old privies, should not be allowed to be in use in any workhouse, and they may be supplanted in four ways:—1st. By the use of Jennings' latrines, consisting of an iron tube, receiving the sockets of the pans, and remains partially filled with water, into which the excrement falls. The whole is most readily removed by withdrawing a plug; a small supply of water suffices for the use of this machine. 2nd. A trough made of brick, and cemented, which acts the part of the iron tube in Jennings' latrines, and which retains a certain amount of water, and is cleansed by withdrawing a plug. This is less satisfactory, since more water is required to cleanse it, and a larger space is left under the pan, in which the air is charged with foul odours. It, however, answers well in several workhouses. 3rd. The use of Cheshire's catchtrap, which retains the solid excrement, and allows the liquid to be carried into a cesspool, from which it may be periodically removed. The solid part becomes nearly deodorized, and may be readily removed from time to time, and used as manure. 4th. A similar plan is adopted in some workhouses, by which both solid and liquid excrements are removed in troughs daily.

But whatever may be the plan selected, I am of opinion that cesspools containing faecal matter should not be allowed in any workhouse; and that the fluid should pass through sealed tubes into well-cemented and sealed tanks.

I know of no part of the sanitary arrangements of the workhouses in which improvement could be so readily made, to the great benefit of the officers and inmates.

Light.

The admission of light is in general good, but it varies much with the mode of construction of the workhouses.

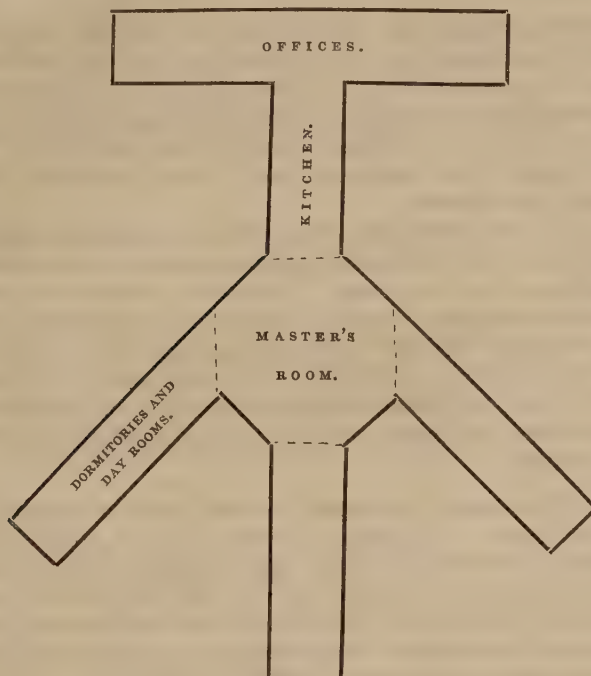
Plans of construction.

Nearly all the workhouses in this district were built in or about the year 1836, soon after the introduction of the modern system of Poor Law administration, and have some of the defects common to all buildings, whether public or private, erected 30 years ago and upwards, viz., narrow rooms and inconvenient arrangement of the offices. There are two systems which predominate.

1st. The radiating system, in which the board room and offices are placed in front, the dining-room or kitchen passing off from the centre at a right angle, and

and two or three radii commencing at the end. The apartments of the master and matron are at the junction of the radii, and have windows by which the officers can look into each of these yards. Thus,

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In this system there are windows on both sides, and the rooms are narrow and light, whilst arrangements for ventilation may be most readily effected. The master and matron are also supposed to have more perfect supervision of the inmates, but as they are rarely in their room, and supervise in other ways, I do not think that the advantage is great. Their room is never a convenient one, and is indeed a passage room from one part of the workhouse to another. In warm weather it is moreover close.

2nd. A block of buildings in front, in which are placed the board-room, offices, and officers' apartments, with a certain proportion of the day-rooms and dormitories of the inmates, and a quadrangle enclosed by low narrow rooms, either of one story or of two stories, and entered not from within, but from the yards. When there are two stories, a landing is carried round the quadrangle, upon which the doors to the various rooms open, and which is gained by wooden steps from the yard. This is the least convenient construction with which I am acquainted.

The rooms in the front block are, for the most part, built side by side, and hence can have windows on one side only, whilst those in the quadrangle are small, lit on one side only, low, and are really fitted only for outhouses. In some of these, as at Chertsey, some of the most important wards, as the lying-in ward and nursery, are situated, or, as at Dover, the greater part of the inmates are placed in them. Improvements have been effected of late years, by taking down many of the partition walls, and making one out of three rooms, but even then the rooms remain very low, and are most inconveniently narrow, ill-ventilated, and ill-lighted.

Where there are two stories the landing has been partially or wholly removed in one or two workhouses, and staircases have been erected in the inside. This should be universally effected.

On the whole, I am of opinion that these low buildings should be removed, and others more in accordance with the views of the present day should be erected.

It is in some of the buildings of this construction that the chief overcrowding exists; and, as at Dover, Chertsey, and other places, there is an urgent necessity for increased accommodation, this defective arrangement should not be extended.

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There are other workhouses of more modern construction, in which there is a central corridor with wards on either hand ; and some of these, as at Oxford and East Grinstead, have been recently erected, and are upon the whole creditable institutions.

Ventilation.

In like manner the ventilation depends much upon the construction of the workhouse. As I have made but one inspection, and that in the cold season, I have not had the opportunity of judging as to the efficiency of the plans adopted, and must defer this until my summer inspection ; but with few exceptions I have not perceived evidence of insufficient ventilation. Some of the exceptions have already been removed ; but in other cases the Guardians have declined to remedy the defects.

Besides the doors and windows, there are very generally special means of ventilation, as by air-bricks in the side-walls, openings in the ceilings or floors, and moveable shutters over the doors. Where the rooms are low it would be inconvenient to the inmates to place air-bricks in the side walls, and the proper situation for ventilators is in the centre of the floor and ceiling. In the low narrow rooms built on the quadrangular system, with windows on one side only, it is most difficult to provide efficient and yet comfortable ventilation. I think it very probable that in the summer season, an extension of the present system will be needful.

Warmth.

The warming of the wards is effected in most workhouses by fires ; and, as coal is dear in that part of England, the fires are not so good as is desirable. In a few workhouses hot water or steam pipes are placed in all the lower rooms, and in the sick wards ; and certainly add to the comfort of the inmates. I cannot doubt that in that part of England this system of heating the workhouses is the best and most economical ; and an apparatus can be readily provided by which the heat, which is requisite for cooking, washing, and drying may also be employed in heating water for distribution to baths, and for supplying warmth to the rooms. This mode of heating was not in use when a majority of the workhouses were built ; and hence it does not generally exist. I am of opinion that improvement is needed in this matter ; and that this system should be adopted almost universally.

It must also be added that in many of the workhouses the day-rooms have floors of stone or brick, and are cold ; and hence the hot-water system of distributing the heat over a large area is specially adapted to them.

Yards.

The yards are for the most part fairly large, and are kept in a moderately good condition. They are almost universally of gravel, or broken flint, and in wet weather allow much dirt to be carried into the rooms, and cause much wear of boots. In a few they are paved with boulders, which effectually prevent the children from playing upon them, and cause much wear of boots and clothes. Extremely few are paved with brick, or flagged with slate. A few, and particularly those of the children, are asphalted, or gas-tarred.

There is also one great defect, common to these and most other workhouse yards ; or, indeed, to the yards in general of 30 years ago, viz., that the drain is placed in the centre of the yard, and to it the level falls. Hence the yards are hollow in the middle, and very generally the state of repair around the grate is bad. Moreover, the best part of the yard is thus occupied by that which might as efficiently be placed at the corners, and which prevents the inmates from using it as exercise ground. The system of Macadam in reference to roads has been of more recent adoption, by which roads and yards are rounded, and the surface drainage directed to the sides ; and such should now be universally in use in workhouse yards.

I have not been able to convince the Guardians generally that it is a matter of economy to replace the gravel yard by gas-tarred yards ; and that the wear of boots and clothing (especially the children's clothing) is so greatly increased by them, that the cost of gas-tarring the yards would soon be repaid by preventing this waste. Moreover, as labour is deficient in nearly all workhouses, it is most unwise and wasteful to allow dirt to be carried into the workhouse that it may be washed out again, the entrance of which might have been prevented.

Moreover, the masters generally do not fully appreciate this defect. They have not seen the advantage of the gas-tarred yards ; and have a preconception

tion that they would not be durable. Further, as there is not skilled labour in the workhouse, attempts to gas-tar the yards have failed from want of skill; but if a sound bottom be made first, and gas-tar and fine gravel be placed in layers alternately to the depth of three inches, and each double layer be well rolled, a sound yard is produced, which will be dry and clean, and wear for many years. Such a yard should be finished with sand instead of gravel, and a layer added to it yearly for one or two years.

The result of this change would also be that the inmates, and particularly the children, would be induced to walk upon the yards freely, and make them, as they were intended to be, exercising grounds.

Much improvement is, I think, needful, where gas-tar can be readily obtained.

The amount of furniture which is provided varies much; and, with all the improvements which have recently been effected, may be increased with advantage. Furniture.

The material of which the beds are composed varies; as straw, cut or uncut, chaff, flock, cocoa-fibre, or feathers. Generally, flock is preferred; and I have desired that it be carded and be kept in better order. Beds.

Sometimes the beds are thin, but usually they are good and comfortable.

Straw, or cocoa-fibre matting has been placed as a mattress in many workhouses, with much advantage; and in a few workhouses there are mattresses as well as beds.

The rugs are very generally of cotton, with the name of the workhouse woven into them. They soon become dirty, and when washed lose their colour, and look old and untidy. In a few workhouses woollen rugs have been introduced; and as they remain clean for a long time, and when washed do not so readily lose their colour, and moreover give much warmth, their use should be increased; but in order to effect this economically, rugs of good quality and closely woven texture, like a good horse-rug, should be preferred. Bedding.

The blankets are not so good as is desirable; and in many workhouses are very thin and old, and quite insufficient to supply warmth in the winter season. This I consider to be a serious defect, and have pointed it out in many workhouses. It is, I think, desirable not only that all should be removed or reserved for the summer season, but that a better quality of blanket should be purchased both in respect of use and economy.

Urinals are provided to each bed almost universally; but in two or three workhouses a tub is placed in the room for this purpose. The latter should not, I think, be ever allowed, and I regret that it should be persisted in. Urinals.

Washhand basins and towels are very generally supplied, and in fair quantity; but in several of the older workhouses some of the inmates wash in buckets or troughs. In reference to the latter, it should be observed that they are usually long, hollow iron troughs with one outlet; and although it would be possible that each inmate might have clean water, it would cause delay to do so, and practically it is found that several wash in the same, and therefore in dirty water. This is, I think, at the present day, an improper arrangement, and particularly for children, since a chief part of the training of the children should be to teach them cleanly and tidy habits, an aim frustrated when they habitually wash in horse-troughs and in dirty water. I am of opinion that cleanly looking iron basins should be provided and placed in proper fittings, or simply in the trough, and each inmate be required to wash in clean water. The Guardians have generally acted upon this recommendation; but others have declined to change the present system. Lavatories.

In many workhouses I have pointed out deficiencies in chairs, benches with backs, cupboards, tables, &c., and do not doubt that generally the defect will be supplied. As many of the wards used by day and night are very narrow, it is difficult to provide a space around the fire where the inmates may sit comfortably, and which may be regarded as a sitting room, I have found it needful to point out to the master the mode in which improvements may be effected. Chairs, &c.

The bedsteads are universally of iron, but many of them are very old, and of ancient and inferior construction; and some of them are short. This is not a Bedsteads.

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matter which materially affects the comfort of the inmates, but more uniformity is desirable; and it would be of advantage if the Guardians could be induced to exchange some of these exceptional ones for those of more modern form. The width also varies much; and double beds for adults are too frequently found. A very general attempt has been made to provide single beds for all adults whether men or women; and also for children over 10 years of age; and it should universally succeed. There are in some workhouses bedsteads with racks, and it is desirable that all sick beds and a proportion of those for the aged and infirm should have this advantage.

Eating Utensils.

Tin plates and wooden trenchers are still used in some, but in a minority of the workhouses, and should be universally supplanted by crockery. Both are antiquated and out of use with the poorest classes, and are kept clean with much labour and difficulty. The tin plate cools the food, and the trencher sucks up the gravy. It is not found that crockery is broken so much when it has been introduced as the officers, where tin plates and trenchers exist, fear. The arrangements for the transport of food from the kitchen is very generally defective and well-protected and covered trays are not generally provided. This evil is moreover the greater that in the older workhouses there is not a common dining room for all the inmates, but the food must be carried into the separate rooms of the different classes. A general dining room in such workhouses is much to be desired.

Forks are not always provided for the adults, and the inmates are supposed to provide them for themselves. A knife, fork, and spoon should be supplied to each.

Classification.

The classification of the inmates is very generally in uniformity with the Poor Law system; but in a few of the small workhouses old and young men, or old and young women, are sometimes placed together.

Dietaries.

The dietary tables of the different workhouses are annexed to this report, and I have not had leisure at present to examine the details with care. The ordinary dietary of the inhabitants of a large portion of my district is poor, and consists largely of cold food, as bread and cheese. Hence in workhouses the dietary is very different from that in the Midland Counties and in Yorkshire; and in one at least of my workhouses there are 18 cold meals out of 21 weekly. It is not possible for me to enter largely into this question in this report, and whatever objections might be raised to the dietary, if it resembles that which is obtained by labourers out of the workhouse there is much reason for its continuance; at the same time a larger supply of hot food should, I think, be given in the winter season.

Children.

But in reference to the children, I think it worthy of consideration whether an improved system of dietary should not be adopted. Both boys and girls are thin; and, although they inform me that they have enough to eat, and that in certain districts they prefer bread and cheese to bread and gruel, or even to better foods, I feel assured that they would grow up stronger, and be more able to work, if during their period of growth they were supplied with better food. To take the low ground of expediency, it appears to me to be sound policy on the part of the Guardians, and other employers of labour, that their future men-servants and maid-servants should grow up strong and able to work. Defect of nutritious food at the period of growth entails more important consequences than defect in later life; for the period of growth never recurs, and injury once sustained, or deficiency then persisted in, the effects are irremediable. I am of opinion, therefore, that the children in this part of the country should be fed more like those of the Midland Counties; and that less cheese, and more meat, and hot food, should be supplied to them.

The clothing of the old women, and particularly of the girls, in the cold season, appears to me to be deficient. The latter particularly looked cold; and as they had but one woollen garment, a petticoat, such must result. In the winter season all the girls and the aged women should have woollen dresses (Linsey, probably) and proper woollen under garments. Warmth aids growth and nutrition. Woollen stockings should also be supplied.

On the whole, I think that in clothing, food, and fire, the workhouse inmates, and,

and, doubtless, the ordinary population of much of my district are less favourable than occur in some other parts of England.

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Employment and
recreation.

The employment and recreation of the inmates vary much in different workhouses and different localities. In a few workhouses the employment is remunerative, as, for example, wood-cutting; but generally the return bears no proportion to the cost of the labour. Oakum-picking and gardening are the chief employments for the aged.

In some of the workhouses the inmates have the right to take exercise in the garden during certain hours of the day, much to their enjoyment. The means of amusement and recreation for the children is that part of the system which is, I think, the least satisfactory. Gymnastics are very rarely provided; and the games, whether for boys or girls, are extremely restricted. Moreover, in some workhouses the yards are much too small, and imperfectly paved, so that exercise cannot readily be taken in them, or there is no day-room apart from the school-room in which they can play.

The usual frequency of walking outside the workhouse is twice a week; but in this, as in every other provision, there is much diversity in the several workhouses. It is desirable, I think, that the officers and the Guardians should be deeply impressed with the great advantage for the growth and development of children, whether bodily or mentally, of abundant, cheerful, and thereby healthful exercise; and there can be no impropriety in permitting and providing proper gymnastics and games, and in permitting great freedom for exercise at certain proper periods daily. The want of toys for young children is also very common; and one could not but regret the listless state in which they were kept in some workhouses, a state not fitted to develop any faculties. This is a direction in which philanthropic ladies might act with efficiency, and a supply of toys, pictures, and games, would well repay the cost.

It is believed in some workhouses that the Poor Law Board object to the introduction of amusing periodicals into the wards; but very generally there is a supply of such, and of books, in the workhouses; a supply which might be increased generally with advantage.

Industrial training, of boys particularly, is carried on in some workhouses with great advantage; and good situations as bakers, shoemakers, and tailors, are provided. In a few cases the boys have become schoolmasters. The absence of baking in many workhouses lessens one lucrative employment in after life, and is to be regretted; and in general increased attention to this subject is required. Care should be taken that the employment of the boys should have a bearing upon their future occupation in life; and such employments as stone-breaking, flock-picking, and gravel-breaking, should be exceptional.

The industrial training of the girls is not so satisfactory; and in general it is much to be desired that industrial schools, apart from the workhouse, should be provided, and a useful training given to them. It may not be doubted that not only might good servants be produced, but a fitness for some higher occupation be developed. The habit of sending young girls of 14 or 15 years of age direct from the workhouse school to farmhouses, where young men live, is not desirable, since once removed from restraint, and exposed to much temptation, they are very liable to fall into evil practices, and return to the workhouse corrupted in morals. But, with whatever exceptions, the account which is given to me of the general success of the children in after life is gratifying.

There are not any workhouses in my district in which there is a resident medical officer, neither are there any in which such an officer could be required. In all cases there is a visiting medical officer, who attends periodically, and who provides and dispenses the drugs. There can be no doubt that the salaries of these officers should be generally increased, that they should attend at the workhouse daily; and, in reference to the larger workhouses, that the Guardians should provide the drugs. In reference to the latter it may be added that the medical officers of the smaller workhouses do not desire it, since it is more convenient to them to dispense the medicines at their own houses than at the workhouse. There could not, however, be any objection, even in such institution, for the Guardians to keep a supply of the expensive medicines, and of the required medical and surgical appliances at the workhouse.

Medical attend-
ance.

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Appliances.

Waterproof sheeting, fracture beds, and other medical appliances, are found in most of the workhouses, and I have generally recommended the use of Mackintosh sheets with funnel for all dirty cases, and thus to prevent the dirtying of the beds.

Classification of
sick.

The separation of the sick is directed by the medical officer. The cases are rarely numerous enough to warrant much classification: as, for example, into medical and surgical, acute and chronic; but in many workhouses there are wards for the aged and infirm, who use their room by day and night, apart from those of the sick; and very generally dirty and offensive cases are placed apart from the others. The greater proportion of all the sick are, however, the aged and infirm. I have already referred to infectious cases.

In some of the workhouses, with new and detached infirmaries, the arrangements are very good.

Nursing.

The state of the nursing is transitional in this as in every other district, but very generally a paid nurse has been appointed. In some workhouses this officer has more than she can properly do, whilst in others she has charge of about half-a-dozen cases, and has much leisure, in a few there is an assistant nurse, and some Boards of Guardians persistently refuse to appoint a paid nurse at all.

In reference to this matter it must be admitted that, under many circumstances, there may be a difference of opinion as to whether a paid and trained nurse is really required; as, for example, where the total number of inmates, including the children in the workhouse, is 60 to 100, and where it is presumed the matron has time to be the superintendent nurse; but of the two courses I think it better that a paid nurse should be provided in every workhouse; and, where the number of cases of sickness is very small, she might also engage in some other duty which would not be inconsistent with her constant attention to the sick. Usually the nurse is a single woman, and has apartments near to the sick wards; but in one instance at least she is married to the schoolmaster, and as she has to sleep away from the sick, her duties cannot be so satisfactorily discharged. I think that in all cases she should be a single woman.

It is in vain to expect that the matron of even a small workhouse could efficiently perform the duties of nurse, since other and more constantly recurring duties require her attention elsewhere.

The night nursing is almost universally effected by the inmates, with the help of the paid official on special occasions; and, except in the few larger workhouses, no other plan is practicable. Paid night nurses are or will be necessary in some workhouses, and particularly in the new one at Brighton.

On the whole, whilst seeking improvement, the nursing of the patients is not unsatisfactory.

In a few of the workhouses paid male nurses have been appointed on the male side; but they do not keep the wards tidy, and it would be much better to employ female nurses. So, in like manner, it is desirable that the unpaid help on the male side should, whenever practicable, be supplied by females.

Chaplain.

In reference to the duties of the chaplain, I have remarked that in some instances he does not perform duty on Sunday, and in others he fails to state his opinion of the moral and religious state of the inmates in the chaplain's book. As to the former, I think it should never be permitted; and that Divine Service on the Sunday should be a *sine quâ non*. As to the latter, I fear it can be a form only, since it is not easy for the chaplain to make the needful estimate; neither can the result so vary from time to time as to require new entries. Hence, if the column were removed from the chaplain's book the result would not be injurious.

Very generally a chaplain is appointed; and not unfrequently there is a separate room neatly fitted up as a chapel in the workhouse, or there is a separate chapel, which has been built by voluntary contributions. In a very few instances, there is still a partition placed in the chapel to separate the men from the women, and even to prevent them looking at each other; but very generally this unnecessary and unseemly thing has been removed.

In many of the workhouses there were no Dissenters at the period of my visit, and, with few exceptions, the number of inmates which are recorded as not members of the Church of England is very small. No special provision is made

made for their religious instruction, and they either attend the ministrations of the chaplain, or are permitted to attend a place of worship of their own persuasion, when one is near. In all cases, I believe, such inmates are always permitted to receive visits from ministers of their own persuasion. On the whole, I believe that the proportion of workhouses to which chaplains are attached is greater in this than in some other districts of England.

There are a few unions, such as Reading and Wokingham, where the children are sent to a district school. In a very few other unions, as at Maidstone, the school is an establishment separated from the workhouse, although under the same management. More frequently the school is within the workhouse premises, and is practically a part of the workhouse; and in a few unions new and very good school buildings have been erected. In not a few instances the school is a mixed one, and is taught by a schoolmistress, or, as in one or two instances, by a schoolmaster.

I do not doubt that the first-mentioned plan is that which is the most to be desired, and one which the Guardians of unions generally should be urged to adopt. The other arrangements are chiefly dependent upon the number of children to be taught; and, although it is not my province to enter further into this question, I venture to state that the appearance of the children has been generally more satisfactory to me in the separate than in the mixed schools, and that a schoolmistress is on the whole more desirable than a schoolmaster in a mixed school.

The separation of the children from adults is almost or quite universal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I HAVE already made various recommendations under the head of this report; Recommendations I have now the honour to add one or two of a more general character.

1. I think it desirable that the Board should issue some general directions as to the construction and arrangement of workhouses; and if it were referred to the architect and medical officer of the Board it would be possible to prepare a circular which would be satisfactory to the Board. There has been no guide issued hitherto; and Guardians as well as architects not unfrequently sacrifice convenience and fitness to economy.

2. I suggest also the desirability of the Board expressing an opinion as to the various matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the workhouses, and of the kind of furniture and appliances which should be used in these institutions, and thus induce some approach to uniformity in the different Poor Law districts of England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

APPENDIX I.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			
	Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided?	Is the Space Allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year?	Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors?	Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox cases; (2) Itch cases; (3) Venereal cases; (4) Very Offensive cases; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed.	How many—(1st) Fever Cases (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Work in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866			
						1864.	1865.	
1. ABINGDON - - -	Sixteen - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	1st. 1. Yes, in detached buildings - - 2. } 3. } No. 4. } 2nd. Separate wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	-	Non	
2. ASH (G. I.) - - -	- - - - -	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	-	2 Non	
3. AMERSHAM - - -	Copy of Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians:— Sir, Your letter of 24th December last, enclosing a list of 43 questions, was read at the meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, and they resolved to refer the matter to the Poor Law Board. To Dr. Smith, Poor Law Inspector. Amersham, 30 January 1867. I am, &c. (signed) Henry Bedford, Assistant Clerk.							
4. ASHFORD, EAST - -	Old men. Able men. Boys. Girls.	Old women. - - Able women. ditto with illegiti- mate children.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	Fever, small-pox, and itch cases are placed in a semi-detached building, which has no communication with the house. Venereal and offensive cases are in de- tached buildings.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	4 1	5 4
5. ASHFORD, WEST - -	Four - - - - -	Men's only - - - - -	Sanctioned, but not painted on doors	1st. No. - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	4 3	In t y	
6. AYLESBURY - - -	Four Divisions of each sex, viz.: (a) Able-bodied men. (b) Old and infirm men. (c) Boys. (d) Sick males.	(a) Able-bodied women. (b) Old and infirm women. (c) Girls. (d) Sick females.	Not filled at any time, except occa- sionally in the sick wards of the infirmary.	Yes; but the numbers have not yet been painted on the doors.	Fever cases are placed in wards quite apart from other cases. Itch, venereal, and very offensive cases always have been, and small-pox cases now are, placed in detached buildings.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	5 7	20 20
7. BANBURY - - -	Old men. Young men. Boys. Sick men. Nursery (legitimate).	Old women. - - Young women. Girls. Sick women. Separation ward (ille- gitimate).	No; except the boys and girls, which are occasionally full in the dead of winter.	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	23 28	9 20
8. BATTLE - - -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old and infirm men. 3. Youths æt. 9 to 16. 4. Boys æt. 5 to 9. 4a. Boys æt. 2 to 5. 5. Able-bodied women.	6. Old and infirm women. 7. Girls æt. 9 to 16. 8. Girls æt. 5 to 9. 8a. Girls æt. 2 to 5. 9. Infants under 2 years.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. No, but they will be, now the new building is complete. 2nd. As far as practicable.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	2 2	1 5
9. BICESTER - - -	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 - - - - -	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	- - - - -	None	-	
10. BRADFIELD - - -	A room for able-bodied men (worst class); three infirm wards occupied by day and night; two rooms for aged and infirm, also for temporary disabled men and idiots, one of which is used as a day and work room.	The day rooms are generally full during winter.	No - - - - -	In detached buildings - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	- 2	- 6	

APPENDIX I.

6. Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be?	7. Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4?	8. Are Sick Children placed in Wards separate from Adults?	9. What Modes of Ventilation are there in the several Wards.
No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Ventilators.
The cases mentioned were admitted from without.	- - - - -	- - - - -	Ventilated through ceilings.
—	—	—	—
Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Air bricks below the ceiling, and ventilators in the ceiling.
Yes; but it is not desirable that they should be.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Air bricks only. Perforated zinc pipes through the infirmary.
It is not desirable, but occasionally it is unavoidable.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Louvre openings near the floor opposite the hot water pipes, and openings in the ceilings communicating with the ventilating shaft in the centre of the building. In addition air is admitted through perforated zinc tubes traversing the ceilings from front to back of the wards. There are also perforated zinc plates in the upper part of each window.
Not unless they are destitute paupers, who would be admitted in ordinary cases.	Yes - - - - -	Not in all cases - - - - -	Perforated windows and holes in the ceiling.
Most are from without. It is not desirable they should be admitted.	Yes - - - - -	Generally - - - - -	Fireplaces, doors, windows, and ventilators let into the walls. The able-bodied men's and women's and boy's and girl's dormitories are without fireplaces.
No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Perforated ventilation in the ceiling.
No, and the Guardians consider it undesirable that they should be.	These wards were reported by Dr. Smith as very unsatisfactory on his visit on 29th October 1866.	No - - - - -	Some by apertures in the ceiling connected with the outside walls, and trap doors over each doorway; others by the windows (when open), and shutters over the doors. There are no fireplaces in any of the sleeping wards, except those occupied day and night by the aged and infirm.

APPENDIX I. — continued. - - - - -

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 10. Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows ?	11. In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so Deficient as to cause the Air to be Unpleasant in the Night ?	12. Is the Water Supply (1st) good ; (2nd) abundant ; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards ?
1. ABINGDON - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
2. ASH (G. I.) - - -	Two - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Very - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
3. AMERSHAM - - -	—	—	—
4. ASHFORD, EAST - -	No - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
5. ASHFORD, WEST - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
6. AYLESBURY - - -	None - - - - -	There are none that need be so -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.
7. BANBURY - - -	Six - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water only is distributed to the various floors.
8. BATTLE - - -	- - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water is laid on to the sick wards and washhouses of the various classes. Hot water to the girls' yard only.
9. BICESTER - - -	Eight - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Very. Cold water only is distributed to the various floors.
10. BRADFIELD - - -	The girls' and boys' bedrooms are only ventilated from the doors and windows.	The men's, boys', and girls' bedrooms	The water has recently (after being filtered) been analysed and re- ported by Dr. Voelker to be "perfectly wholesome as a drink- ing water." During the summer the well is pumped dry two or three times a day. Hot water is distributed into five yards, but not into the wards. The hospital is supplied from a common copper, or boiler.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

13. What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) moveable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	14. Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	15. Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	16. What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. For receiving wards, with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. Two.	Women and children, but not the men.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Rugs and other clothing sufficient.	Sufficient towels changed weekly.
None - - - - -	- - - - -	1st. Principally iron - - - 2nd. Principally feathers, others flock and chaff. A good supply of blankets and rugs.	Towel changed as often as required.
One fixed plunging bath, with hot and cold water laid on.	The children weekly - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw. One woollen rug, two sheets, two blankets. Old and infirm per- sons more, if required.	One towel to ten persons, changed twice a week.
1st. One, to which hot and cold water is laid on. 2nd. Three.	The children weekly - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Two sheets, three blankets, one rug.	Round towels for general use, changed as often as required.
1st. Four, to which hot and cold water are laid on. 2nd. Two hip and one slipper.	Yes, and always on first admission	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Cocoa-nut fibre. Two blankets, two sheets, one counterpane.	Three round and three hand towels are provided for each dozen of inmates, or thereabouts. They are changed weekly.
1st. Four, to which cold water only is laid on. 2nd. One.	When requisite - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Two blankets, one rug, two sheets.	Two towels to each ward, changed daily if required.
1st. Shower bath - - - 2nd. Three other baths.	The boys and girls are - - The others occasionally.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Some of chaff, some of feathers. Three blankets, two sheets, one rug, and extra blankets when requisite.	One jack towel weekly— To the young men, To the young women, To each sick ward, To the nursery, To the boys' school, To the girls' school, } and extra ones when necessary.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water only is laid on, but it is heated when required.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Two sheets, three blankets, one rug.	Once weekly, or when required.
1st. One in men's and one in women's receiving ward. 2nd. One in the hospital. Hot and cold water is laid on in the receiving wards.	Only some of the dirty cases -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. In the hospital, and for most of the very aged and infirm of flock, the others of straw. Two sheets, one rug, three blankets (in cold weather).	Aged and infirm men, six round towels per week; able men, two round towels per week; aged women, four round towels per week; boys and girls, four round towels per week. When the children are bathed an extra number of towels is provided. The nurse has a full supply of towels for the hospital.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 17. Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs ?	18. Is Soap provided ?	19. Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any class of Inmates use a Tub at Night ?
1. ABINGDON - - -	No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
2. ASH (G. I.) - - -	Pans and basins are supplied - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	One chamber utensil to each bed - - - - -
3. AMERSHAM.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
4. ASHFORD, EAST - -	Yes - - - - - In buckets.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. They do not.
5. ASHFORD, WEST - -	1st. A few basins, but not sufficient - - - 2nd. Yes.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - -
6. AYLESBURY - - -	Wash-hand basins for the sick - - - - - Troughs for the other inmates.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal for each bed - - - - -
7. BANBURY - - -	Wash-hand bowls to each ward, used day and night. The other inmates use washing troughs.	Yes - - - - -	1st. When required. In other places, one for two beds. 2nd. Tubs are never used.
8. BATTLE - - - - -	In troughs, except the women and sick, who have basins.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.
9. BICESTER - - - - -	No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	There being a water-closet to each bed room, no separate urinal is considered necessary.
10. BRADFIELD - - -	Hand basins are supplied to the aged and infirm, and those in hospital. The other classes wash in iron troughs.	Yes - - - - -	There is for the women, girls, and inmates of the hospital. A tub is used by the men at night. The boys are provided with two gal- vanized buckets.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several classes; are there any classes without them; and is the number sufficient, and the situation convenient?	Are there Petties, or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found, (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only.	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dietsaries in Use for the several classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining Rooms and Sick Wards.
Closets in all the wards - -	Water-closets flushed weekly -	Tables, chairs, and other usual articles necessary.	Trays.
None in the building - - -	Petties outside, at all times clean.	—	—
—	—	—	—
Water-closets to each yard. There are no classes without them. The situation is convenient.	Yes; with one exception - - -	1st. Table; chairs, forms, night-commode, lamp, cocoa matting, bed screens, bed chair. 2nd. Beds and night commode.	—
Earth-closets to each infirmary. Water-closets to each class. The situation is convenient.	None - - - - -	1st. In the infirmary: chairs, tables, bedsteads, and other necessary articles. 2nd. Bedsteads, commodes, &c.	Wooden trays.
Separate water-closets are provided for each class conveniently placed, and the number sufficient.	There are, and four are flushed once weekly and when required; the remainder are self-acting.	1st. and 2nd. Chairs, tables, night commodes, and urinals.	Wooden trays.
All wards, except one which is seldom used, have water or earth closets, which are sufficient and convenient.	Trapped closets, which are washed out as often as necessary.	1st. Arm seats, tables, and cupboards. 2nd. No furniture.	Food for able-bodied, on wooden trays; for the sick wards, in a portable chest or cupboard.
A water-closet in the men's and women's infirmaries. Privies for the other classes. The number is sufficient, and situation convenient.	A privy to each reception ward - - Two privies outside for the men when in the garden. Flushed when required.	1st. Table, chairs, bedsteads, bedding, fire-irons, urinals, night commodes, porringers. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, urinals, night commodes on the landing.	On trays.
Water-closets to each bedroom -	Flushed once a week, and in hot weather almost daily.	Tables, seats, and screens - -	Wood platters.
No fixed water-closets in the body of the house. In the hospital two water-closets on second floor, two in yard. Night commodes and bed pans where required. Aged and infirm men, one earth-closet and night commodes. The other inmates use buckets or tubs during the night.	Water-closets are provided in the yards of each class, and are flushed once daily.	1st. Chairs, tables, cocoa matting, prints on walls, the beds. 2nd. The beds.	For the sick and infirm, in a dinner waiter with covers, similar to that used in the City of London Union Workhouse; for the dining-hall, in tin cups and plates.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What Kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
1. ABINGDON - - -	Clean clothes every week, and oftener if necessary.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Gardening - - - Women.—Domestic employment. 2nd. Walking round the garden all day for the old men, if they like.
2. ASH (G. I.) - - -	Men.—Two suits of corduroy ; one for Sunday and one for work. Women.—Linsey dresses for Sunday, and striped blue for work, with necessary changes of under-clothing weekly, or as often as required.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Cultivate the land - - - Women.—Household and needlework.
3. AMERSHAM.	—	—	—
4. ASHFORD, EAST - - -	Changed weekly - - -	Yes - - -	1st. Stone-breaking and garden work - 2nd. Old people, two hours' walk six days a week, from 2 to 4 p.m. Children, cricket during the season, and trap and bat.
5. ASHFORD, WEST - - -	Men.—Flannel shirts, flannel drawers, guernseys, neckerchiefs. Women.—Changes ; two petticoats, gingham dresses, neckerchiefs, aprons, caps, and night dresses.	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Tilling garden ground, and occasionally stone-breaking. Women.—Needle and house work.
6. AYLESBURY - - -	An entire change of shirts, stockings, neck and pocket handkerchiefs weekly, and oftener, if required. The sick have changes when requisite.	Yes - - -	1st. Spade husbandry, flint breaking, washing, needle and house work. 2nd. The children are taken out to walk once or twice a week.
7. BANBURY - - -	Shirts, shifts, stockings, and handkerchiefs once a week. Clean clothing as often as necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Gardening, getting stone, pumping water. Women.—Household work and sewing. 2nd. Children are furnished with toys, and walk out twice a week. The master and schoolmaster frequently assemble the adults in the dining hall on winter evenings and read to them.
8. BATTLE - - -	The under-clothes are changed weekly - The other clothes as often as necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs, except for the children.	1st. Gardening and making bays - - 2nd. The use of the garden paths, and a large summer-house. The children are very frequently taken for walks.
9. BICESTER - - -	Males.—Shirts and stockings - - - Females.—Shifts and stockings.	Yes - - -	1st. Gardening, breaking stones, making faggots. 2nd. None.
10. BRADFIELD - - -	Males.—One shirt, one pair stockings, one neck handkerchief, one slop (to those who wear them) weekly, also flannel shirt and drawers to those who require them. Females.—One shift, one pair stockings, one cap (to women only), one neck handkerchief, one gown, one apron, weekly. Petticoats, or change, when required. Clean linen is supplied for changing dirty cases when required.	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Able-bodied men.—Stone pounding, and oakum picking. Aged men.—Employment in the garden. 2nd. None.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27. Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	28. State the Salary and other Emoluments, and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer.	29. By whom are the Drugs Provided and Dispensed ?	30. Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - - -	45 l. - - - - -	By the medical officer - - -	Medical book states it.
No - - - -	4l. 4s. - - - - - He attends twice or thrice weekly, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	None in use.
-	-	-	-
No - - - -	55 l. per year - - - - - Midwifery cases 10 s. extra.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - - -	Including two parishes in the union, 84 l. Usually thrice weekly, and at all times when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	45 l. - - - - - He attends thrice weekly, and daily when cases are numerous or severe.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine.	The diet and extras only.
No - - - -	53 l. 14 s. No other emoluments - He attends generally once a day, and when required.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	15 l., and midwifery extra - - - He attends about every other day, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	They state the diet, but not the disease or prescription.
No - - - -	40 l. - - - - - Midwifery 10 s. per case. He attends four days a week, and when sent for.	By the medical officer, except quinine and cod-liver oil.	No.
No - - - -	50 l. - - - - - Extras for difficult cases of midwifery. 1 l. 1 s. per case for certificates of lunacy. He attends three or four times a week,	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 31. Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, desirable ?	32. What (1st) paid Day Nurses, (2nd) paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient ?	33. Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants ?
1. ABINGDON - - -	No - - - - -	1st } One, which is sufficient. 2nd }	Yes - - - - -
2. ASH (G.I.) - - -	No - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
3. AMERSHAM - - -	—	—	—
4. ASHFORD, EAST - - -	No - - - - -	1st. One - - - - - 2nd. None.	Yes - - - - -
5. ASHFORD, WEST - - -	A supply of drugs should be kept at the workhouse for the medical officer in urgent cases		She says she does - - - - -
6. AYLESBURY - - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse, which has hitherto been found sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
7. BANBURY - - -	No - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
8. BATTLE - - -	No - - - - -	1st } Two, which are sufficient. 2nd }	Yes, except cough medicine taken during the night.
9. BICESTER - - -	No - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
10. BRADFELD - - -	No - - - - -	1st. One - - - - - 2nd. None.	Only to those inmates who are at the hospital.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

34.					35.	36.		
What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum paid to the Guardians for their Board.					How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each visit Inspect every Part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) perform Divine Service?		
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sum paid for Board of each Child.				
	£. s. d.							
Master - - -	85 - -	Rations - -	3	5 l. for the three.	About once a month - -	1st. Twice weekly, exclusive of Sundays. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.		
Matron - - -	40 - -							
Nurse - - -	20 - -							
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -							
Schoolmistress - -	30 - -							
Laundress - - -	15 - -							
Gardener - - -	20 - -							
Baker - - -	32 - -							
Porter - - -	20 - -	- ditto.						
Master and Matron -	30 - -	Board, lodging, and washing.	- -	- -	The Visitor and Board of Guardians attend monthly, inspect the workhouse, and report thereon.	No chaplain. The curate of the parish of Ash frequently visits the sick.		
The Master acting as Clerk 3 l.								
See Copy of Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians, p. 464.								
Master and Matron -	85 - -	- - - -	2	2s. per week - -	Fortnightly - - - -	1st. Twice a week. 2nd. Sunday and Wednesday.		
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -	- - - -						
Schoolmistress - -	20 - -	- - - -						
Porter - - -	15 - -	- - - -						
Nurse - - -	15 - -	- - - -						
Master - - -	50 - -	With food.			1st. Monthly - - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Every Sunday.		
Matron - - -	30 - -							
Schoolmaster - -	25 - -							
Industrial Teacher -	10 - -							
Nurse - - -	18 - -							
Master - - -	60 - -	Rations.	2	Nil - - - -	Once a week, and report accordingly.	1st. On Wednesdays, on Sundays. 2nd. Twice on Sundays, preaching in the afternoon, and on Wednesdays. He visits the sick on Wednesday afternoons, and catechises the chil- dren once every month.		
Matron - - -	40 - -							
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -							
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -							
Porter - - -	15 - -							
Nurse - - -	20 - -							
Stoker - - -	15 8 -							
Master - - -	65 - -	Board and lodging	- -	- -	They have made eight visits in the last 12 months, and made reports thereon.	1st. Thrice weekly. 2nd. On Sundays and Wed- nesdays.		
Matron - - -	35 - -	- ditto.	-	-				
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -	- ditto.	-	-	1st. About once in six weeks, and one member very frequently between the fortnightly meetings of the Board. 2nd. Yes.	1st } Once a week generally. 2nd }		
Schoolmistress - -	15 - -	- ditto.	-	-				
Porter - - -	20 - -	- ditto.	-	-				
Cook - - -	3s. 6d. weekly	- ditto.	-	-				
Assistant Matron -	18 - -	- ditto.	-	-				
Shoemaker - - -	13s. 6d. weekly	None.	-	-				
Tailor - - -	13s. 6d. weekly	None.	-	-				
Master - - -	50 - -	Rations, apart- ments, and washing.	1	Nil.				
Matron - - -	30 - -							
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -							
Schoolmistress - -	20 - -							
Head Nurse - - -	15 - -							
Assistant Nurse -	10 - -	}	1	Nil.				
Porter - - -	15 - -							
Master and Matron -	100 - -	Food at discretion, washing, &c.	- -	- -	The rule is for one of the Visiting Committee to visit once a week and make a report.	1st. Once a week. 2nd. On Sunday mornings.		
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -	Rations.	-	-				
Porter - - -	15 - -	- ditto.	-	-	They visit frequently, but it sometimes happens that they omit to make a written report of their inspection.	1st. Three or four times a week. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.		
Chaplain - - -	100 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Master - - -	80 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Matron - - -	26 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Schoolmaster - -	35 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Porter and Barber -	25 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Nurse - - -	15 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Servant and Cook -	18 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Superintendent of La- bour.	41 12 -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Shoemaker - - -	39 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Tailor - - -	39 - -	- - - -	- -	- -				
Baker - - -	57 4 -	- - - -	- -	- -				
The Baker makes Bread for the whole of the out-door poor as well as for the in-door.								

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E .	QUESTION 37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are not Members of the Church of England ?	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults ?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse ?
1. ABINGDON - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - - Girls.—Washing, &c. Situations are found.
2SH (G. I.) - - -	Having had but one who was a Roman Catholic, he was allowed to attend his own church.	The children attend the village school.	- - - - -
3. AMERSHAM.	—	—	—
4. ASHFORD, EAST - -	None - - - - -	1st. There is 2nd. Yes.	Boys work in garden - - - Girls wash, mend, and make their clothes.
5. ASHFORD, WEST - -	None ; but allowed to leave the house on application.	1st. Yes 2nd. Yes.	Boys.—Baking - - - - Girls.—Making and mending clothing. Situations are found.
6. AYLESBURY - - -	They can have, as they are informed, a minister of any denomination whenever a desire is expressed for it.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Tailoring and spade hus- bandry. Girls.—Washing, ironing, needle and house work. Situations are found.
7. BANBURY - - -	Allowed to attend their own places of worship.	1st. Yes 2nd. Yes.	Boys.—Shoemaking and tailoring, and situations found for them on leaving the workhouse. Girls.—Household work, knitting and sewing.
8. BATTLE - - -	They go out on Sunday to attend chapel.	1st. Yes 2nd. Yes.	Boys.—Tailoring and shoemaking - Girls.—Housework. Situations are found.
9. BICESTER - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Gardening, breaking small stones, knitting, and household work. Situations are found.
10. BRADFIELD - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Shoemaking, tailoring, baking, gar- dening, housework. Situations are found.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

40. Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what Proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory ?	41. What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate; (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?				42. Of what Material are the several Yards constructed ?	43. What special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organization are needful ?
	1864.	1865.	1866.			
No - - - - -	1st - 2nd -	1 13	- 1	- 7	Gravel - - - - -	No.
	Two of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					
- - - - -	1st - 2nd -	- 1	1 -	- 1	The house stands on part of the seven acres of land, without yards enclosed.	-
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
No - - - - -	1st - 2nd -	1 4	1 4	- 7	Three are paved with rock; brick paths. The remainder are covered with gravel; brick paths.	None.
	One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.					
No - - - - -	1st - 2nd -	- 2	1 6	- 8	Brick pavement and gravel.	-
	One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.					
They are visited occasionally by the master, matron, or relieving officer, and their conduct is found to be generally satisfactory, and returns to the workhouse are rare.	1st - 2nd -	2 3	- 7	3 7	Flint and gravel - - -	The Board do not perceive that any alterations are needful.
	None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					
The relieving officer visits them and reports to the Guardians once in three months. Their future conduct is generally good.	1st - 2nd -	2 11	2 15	5 6	Brick, gravel, and stone - -	None.
	Four of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					
No - - - - - The conduct of about five per cent. of each sex is unsatisfactory.	1st - 2nd -	1 8	1 6	1 5	Sea beach (with brick paths in the boys' and girls' yards).	Hot and cold water laid on to the bath room, and hot water to the men's and women's infirmaries.
	Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					
No statistics - - - - -	1st - 2nd -	3 3	3 3	2 3	Lime stone broken small - -	No suggestion to offer.
	None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					
No - - - - - Their after-conduct has been almost always satisfactory.	1st - 2nd -	- 4	None 6	- 5	Gravel - - - - -	None.
	None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.					

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 1. Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided ?		2. Is the Space Allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year ?	3. Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors ?	4. Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases; (2) Itch Cases; (3) Venereal Cases; (4) Very Offensive Cases; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed ?	5. How many—(1st) Fever Cases; (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866		
							1864.	1865.
11. BRENTFORD - - -	Aged men. Able men. Boys.	Aged women - - Able women. Girls. Infants.	Generally all in the winter months, more especially children.	No - - - - -	In wards in the general infirmary; upper floor for that purpose.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	8 18	20 28
12. BRIGHTON - - -	Dear Sir, I am instructed by the Directors and Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 24th ultimo, in which you request me to furnish you with answers to certain queries with reference to the Brighton Workhouse. I am directed to state in reply that, as the new workhouse for this parish will, in all probability, be ready for occupation by Midsummer next, the Board is of opinion that the information, if supplied, would, so far as Brighton is concerned, be utterly valueless; seeing that before your Special Report to the Poor Law Board on the subject could have any practical result, the old workhouse will have ceased to exist. Under these circumstances, I am directed to express a hope that you will not require me to make the Return in question. I am, &c. (signed) <i>Alfred Morris</i> , Clerk. Directors and Guardians' Clerk's Office, Church-street, Brighton, 2 January 1867.							
13. BROMLEY - - -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old men. 3. Boys æt. 9 to 16. 4. Boys æt. 5 to 9. 4a. Boys æt. 2 to 5. 5. Able-bodied women.	6. Old women - 7. Girls æt. 9 to 16. 8. Girls æt. 5 to 9. 8a. Girls æt. 2 to 5. 9. Infants.	No - - - - -	Sanctioned, but not painted on the doors.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	13 9	1 9
14. BUCKINGHAM - - -	1. Old men - - - 2. Able-bodied and temporarily disabled. 3. Boys. 4. Old women. 5. Able-bodied and temporarily disabled. 6. Girls.	- - - - -	Only in classes 4 and 5 - - -	No - - - - -	1st. There are no detached buildings - 2nd. They are placed in the receiving wards, thus separating them from other inmates.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- -	1 1
15. CHAILEY: Chailey Workhouse -	This house is appropriated to the able-bodied, who are divided into the classes for male and female able-bodied, with any children they may have under 7.		No - - - - -	Whether any express sanction to the number of beds has been given cannot be stated. The number has not been painted on the doors. The Guardians are not aware of any order requiring either the latter to be done, or the former to be obtained. They state this to excuse themselves, should it be required.	The infirmary is a semi-detached building, having six small wards (three for men and three for women). No system of separation is adopted.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- 1	- 1
Ditchling Workhouse -	This house is appropriated to the aged and infirm, who are divided into classes 2 and 6.		No - - - - -	It is not known whether the Poor Law Board have sanctioned the number of beds placed in each ward. The Guardians are not aware that such sanction is required. The number is not painted on the doors.	There are no special wards for any of these cases; nor have they occurred in the house.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	None None	- -
Ringmer Workhouse -	This workhouse is appropriated to children. They are divided into two classes, viz.— 1st. Boys. 2nd. Girls and small boys.		No - - - - -	It is thought not. The Guardians are unaware of any order which renders it necessary for them to ob- tain such sanction, or to paint the number upon the doors.	No case of fever, small-pox, or venereal disease has occurred in the house. A few cases of itch are occasionally ad- mitted, which are kept distinct.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	None None	- -
16. CHERTSEY - - -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old and infirm men. 3. Boys. 4. Able-bodied women.	5. Old and infirm women. 6. Girls. 7. Infants.	Yes, except in the infirmary and lying-in ward.	It has been determined by the Poor Law Board, but not painted on the doors.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	7 -	8 3
17. CHIPPING NORTON -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old and infirm men. 3. Boys above 9. 4. Boys æt. 5 to 9. 4½. Boys æt. 2 to 5. 5. Able-bodied women.	6. Old and infirm women. 7. Girls above 9. 8. Girls æt 5 to 9. 8½. Girls æt. 2 to 5. 9. Infants.	Never - - - - -	No - - - - -	In a semi-detached building, in wards quite apart from other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- -	- 1
18. COOKHAM - - -	Four Divisions, viz.— Men's. Women's. Boys'. Girls'.		That for men is generally filled	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	5 -	3 -

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

6. Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be?	7. Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4?	8. Are Sick Children placed in Wards Separate from Adults?	9. What Modes of Ventilation are there in the Several Wards?
Yes; not at all times desirable -	No - - - - -	As far as possible - - -	Air bricks and perforated zinc pipes.
—	—	—	—
All the cases mentioned were brought in from without.	Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Amott's ventilators and perforated zinc.
They are admitted in extreme cases only; any admission be- yond this would be undesirable.	It has been found so, not having had two or more cases at one time.	No - - - - -	Fireplaces, doors, windows, and ceiling.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	The accommodation is limited, but the cases are few.	No - - - - -	Perforated zinc in the infirmary. Sleeping and other rooms venti- lated with wood and iron slides.
No - - - - -	If separate wards for such cases are required, then the accommo- dation would be inadequate, but in practice there has been no want of accommodation for the inmates for whom the house is appropriated.	Only people above 60 are admitted	Good ventilation from windows and capacious chimneys.
No - - - - -	If such cases happened in this house the accommodation would be insufficient.	Yes - - - - -	Fireplaces, doors, windows, and ventilators.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. It is desirable such cases should be admitted, as in many instances no efficient nursing or nourishment can be provided in their homes.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	Windows, doors, fireplaces, venti- lators in the floors and walls.
The case mentioned was admitted from without. It is undesirable to admit such cases.	Think not - - - - -	No - - - - -	Perforated zinc panes, fireplaces, and doors. Windows back and front of wards.
Fever cases, as a rule, are not ad- mitted, but several cases have been admitted during the last three years, mostly tramps.	Yes - - - - -	Yes, a room set apart for this purpose.	Round ventilators in several of the windows. All the windows are very large.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 10. Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows?	11. In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so Deficient as to cause the Air to be Unpleasant in the Night?	12. Is the Water Supply (1st) good; (2nd) abundant; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards?
11. BRENTFORD - - -	Three small day rooms - - -	None - - - - -	1st } Yes. 2nd } Cold, not hot water.
12. BRIGHTON - - -	—	—	—
13. BROMLEY - - -	Two small rooms containing only one bed each, without any venti- lator in the roof, or otherwise.	Only the foul wards - - -	1st } Yes. 2nd } Cold water is laid on to every floor.
14. BUCKINGHAM - - -	None; they all have ceiling venti- lators.	None - - - - -	1st } Yes. 2nd } Cold water is conveyed. Hot water is carried, or taken.
15. CHAILEY: Chailey Workhouse - - -	There are none - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Very good. 2nd. Plenty of it. Hot and cold water always when needed.
Ditchling Workhouse -	The present means of ventilation are very good and airy, and no other would be required.	None - - - - -	1st. Very good. 2nd. Abundant. Hot and cold water is not laid on, but taken as wanted.
Ringmer Workhouse -	No - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good. 2nd. Plentiful. The water is taken to each ward as required.
16. CHERTSEY - - -	No - - - - -	Boys' and girls' sleeping wards -	1st } Yes. 2nd } Cold water is distributed to the various floors, but not hot, except in the infirmary.
17. CHIPPING NORTON -	None in use - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good. 2nd. Abundant. Cold water is laid on to the first and second floors, and hot water is supplied when required.
18. COOKHAM - - -	Six; but all the windows are very large.	None - - - - -	Yes.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

13. What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) moveable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them ?	14. Are the Inmates periodically Bathed ?	15. Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made ? and what Coverings are provided in the Winter ?	16. What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed ?
1st. Nine - - - - - 2nd. None. Hot and cold water is laid on.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers and flock. Two sheets, three blankets, one wool rug.	Three or six to each ward twice weekly.
—	—	—	—
1st. Four - - - - - 2nd. Two. Hot and cold water is laid on.	Boys and girls weekly. Adults when they require it.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Three blankets, two sheets, one counterpane.	Clean towels are given out twice a week in numbers as required.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. One. Cold water is laid on.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Wool, flocks, and cocoa-nut fibre.	One towel to two persons, changed every two days.
1st. One in men's yard. - - - 2nd. None. Water taken to it from the copper and pump.	Imbeciles only - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw for able-bodied. Straw, chaff, and feathers in the infir- mary, as cases may require. Two blankets, two sheets, one rug.	One to eight twice a week.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. A bathing tub.	No - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. All feather beds. Three blankets, sheets, one military rug.	Three towels for the men and two for the women, changed twice weekly.
One moveable - - - - - Water is not laid on.	In summer weekly. In winter fortnightly.	1st. Iron, and iron with sacking bottoms. 2nd. Feathers, chaff, and straw. Rug, two blankets, two sheets.	Round towels, changed when dirty.
1st. Six - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot and cold water is laid on.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers in the infirmary; coir in the house. Two blankets, one sheet, one coverlet.	One towel to five persons, changed twice weekly.
1st. One, supplied with hot and cold water. 2nd. Three.	The children are, but not the adults.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flocks and straw. Two sheets, two blankets, one woollen counterpane.	Clean towels are supplied to each ward as often as required.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Two very large ones.	Children and idiots weekly, but others are not, unless the master thinks it necessary.	1st. Iron and wood - - - - - 2nd. Flock and wool. Plenty of warm coverings, rugs, blankets, and sheets.	As many towels as the master thinks necessary, which are changed twice weekly.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 17. Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs ?	18. Is Soap provided ?	19. Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any Class of Inmates use a Tub at Night ?
11. BRENTFORD - - -	Sick and infirm wards, basins; iron troughs for able inmates.	Yes - - - - -	Females, separate urinals. - - - - - Men, tubs.
12. BRIGHTON - - -			
13. BROMLEY - - -	Tin bowls - - - - - The water is laid on to the troughs, which are supplied with hand-bowls.	Yes - - - - -	One chamber utensil to each bed - - - - -
14. BUCKINGHAM - - -	The wards are supplied with wash-hand basins. Some inmates wash in buckets, none in troughs.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.
15. CHAILEY: Chailey Workhouse - - -	The sick have wash-hand basins with towels supplied. The women hand-bowls. The men troughs.	Yes - - - - -	Separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
Ditchling Workhouse	Basins in the female wards - - - - - The men use buckets and metal hand-bowls.	Yes - - - - -	A urinal for each bed - - - - -
Ringmer Workhouse	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. The girls in a trough. Boys in a tub.	Yes - - - - -	A chamber vessel to each bed - - - - -
16. CHERTSEY - - -	To some wards basins are supplied, to others troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
17. CHIPPING NORTON - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	A separate utensil for each bed - - - - -
18. COOKHAM - - -	Hand-bowls are provided - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them; and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties, or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found, (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only.	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dietaries in Use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining Rooms and Sick Wards.
Water-closets to each floor - - Only children, and three extra wards without closets.	Water-closets to each class, flushed daily.	1st. Bedsteads, bedding, table, forms or chairs, and night-pans. 2nd. The usual bedsteads, bedding, and urinals.	Trays.
One water-closet in the old men's, old women's, and foul wards, and four in the infirmary. An extra one outside for the old men would be desirable, especially in the summer.	Four petties, which are emptied and cleansed once a month.	1st. Tables, chairs, knives, forks, commodes. 2nd. Night-shade and slop-pail.	Wooden trays.
Water-closets to each class quite sufficient, and situation convenient.	Petties flushed every morning -	1st. and 2nd. Tables, chairs, basin, and jug, soap-dish, towels, &c.	Tin trays, with handles.
Two in each yard for the able-bodied. One in each infirmary ward, convenient and sufficient for all classes.	All are on the outside, with water continually passing through them.	1st. Tables and forms in the day-rooms, arm-chairs, tables, and forms in each sick-room. 2nd. Bedsteads, bed, and bedding, and urinals.	Wooden trays.
None - - - - -	Open privies, which are emptied every year.	1st. Chairs, benches, and tables - 2nd. Chairs, forms, and commodes.	Taken by hand from the kitchen.
One moveable commode in case of sickness, which has always been found sufficient.	Two privies in each yard - - They are not flushed.	1st. Tables and forms - - - 2nd. Bedsteads and bedding.	No apparatus is required in this house.
Water-closets to each class - - The number sufficient, but their situation is generally bad, often they open into the ward itself.	Water-closets flushed every morning	1st. Chairs, table, forms, beds, bedsteads, bedding, &c. 2nd. Beds, bedsteads, bedding, and urinal.	Trays.
The infirmary has two water-closets in-door, and one out. The number is sufficient, and situation convenient. The medical officer thinks there should be a water-closet in every room occupied by night.	There is a sufficient number of petties outside the wards, but, with two exceptions, they are execrable things.	1st. Seat with back-rail, arm and other chairs, table, looking-glass, and night commode. 2nd. Nothing except bedsteads and bedding.	Wood trays.
One large water-closet to each ward, and the soil washed away every morning.	Four; flushed every day - -	1st. Beds, bedsteads, chairs, stools 2nd. Bedding, bedsteads, and urinals.	This union being small, the food is cut up by the master, and sent in trays to the infirmary first, and then to the different wards. In cold weather the food is covered over.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates ?	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What Kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
11. BRENTFORD - - -	Clean linen to all inmates once a week ; children twice.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Wood work - - - Women.—Oakum picking, house and needle work. 2nd. Men and women.—Leave one or two days alternate weeks.
12. BRIGHTON.	—	—	—
13. BROMLEY - - -	Clean shirt, stockings, and neck handkerchief every week, and a flannel for those who are allowed.	- - -	1st. Able men.—Picking 3 lbs. oakum a day. Old men.—Employed on the ground. 2nd. The aged men have permission to walk about the garden (4 acres).
14. BUCKINGHAM - -	Linen and stockings weekly, and for the sick, whenever necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket handker- chiefs.	1st. Men.—Oakum picking and gravel digging. Women and girls.—Washing, making and mending clothes, knitting, and house- hold work. 2nd. Men and women.—Exercise in their yards, and walk in the garden. Boys and girls.—Skips, balls, and toys, and round the roads for three or four miles in the country.
15. CHAILEY : Chailey Workhouse - -	Males.—Suit of fustian as often as required, clean shirt and stockings once a week. Women.—Cotton jacket, linsey and flannel petticoat, and under-clothing weekly. Children.—Blue print.	Stockings to all. Handkerchiefs to imbeciles only.	1st. Men.—Spade husbandry in fine weather. Picking oakum in wet. Women.—House and needle work, cooking, and washing. 2nd. Some reading books are provided for the able-bodied. Invalids and children walk in the grounds attached to the house (about 5 acres).
Ditchling Workhouse -	The old people who come into the house prefer to wear their stock of clothing so long as it lasts, and afterwards they are provided with what is requisite.	Stockings, but not pocket handker- chiefs.	1st. The ordinary house work, so far as aged people can do it. 2nd. Allowed two hours walk off the premises, morning and afternoon.
Ringmer Workhouse -	Two suits each - - -	Stockings - - -	1st. House work, gardening, and cutting wood. 2nd. Out for walking three times weekly.
16. CHERTSEY - - -	A clean suit of clothes every week. Flannels once fortnightly.	Stockings - - -	1st. Wood cutting, field work, coir picking, and house work. 2nd. Library of upwards of 400 vols.
17. CHIPPING NORTON -	Clean linen once a week, and clean woollen stockings fortnightly.	Stockings, but pocket handkerchiefs for the children only.	1st. Gardening. In wet weather stone- breaking is provided. 2nd. Walking for the children.
18. COOKHAM - - -	Clean linen is served out weekly, but in the infirmary very often, sometimes two or three times daily.	Stockings to all, but pocket handker- chiefs to children and sick only.	1st. Men.—Husbandry and gravel digging. Women.—House and needle work, knitting, and picking flock. 2nd. Old people are at liberty to walk in the garden as often as they please. Children out every day.

APPENDIX I.--continued.

27. Is the Medical Officer Resident?	28. State the Salary and other Emoluments and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer.	29. By whom are the Drugs Provided and Dispensed?	30. Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription?
No - - - -	140 <i>l.</i> Extras for midwifery, lunacy, and vaccination. He attends once or more daily, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	Diet only.
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
No - - - -	50 <i>l.</i> - - - - Emoluments vary according to cases. He attends daily.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil.	No.
No - - - -	50 <i>l.</i> , and fees for midwifery - - He attends twice a week as a rule, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - - -	10 <i>l.</i> - - - - Midwifery 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per case.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	9 <i>l.</i> - - - - He does not attend on any particular days; it depends on the health of the inmates.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	10 <i>l.</i> per year - - - -	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	40 <i>l.</i> ; 15 <i>s.</i> per case for midwifery, and the other usual extra fees. He attends daily, except Sundays, and then if required.	By the medical officer - - -	Name of patient and diet only.
No - - - -	40 <i>l.</i> , and the usual midwifery fees -	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	40 <i>l.</i> - - - - No emoluments. He attends almost daily.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 31. Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, desirable?	32. What (1st) paid Day Nurses, (2nd) paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient?	33. Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicine and Stimulants?
11. BRENTFORD - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. None. The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
12. BRIGHTON - - -	—	—	—
13. BROMLEY - - -	- - - - -	1st. One - - - - - 2nd. None.	Yes - - - - -
14. BUCKINGHAM - - -	No - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
15. CHAILEY: Chailey Workhouse -	The system now in use has been fol- lowed since 1835, and has been found to work very well.	1st. { One is engaged from time to 2nd. { time when required for the women. The men have pauper nurses.	Matron and nurse to women - - Matron, stimulants; and pauper nurses, medicine to men.
Ditchling Workhouse -	The system adopted has been in use since the formation of the union, and the Guardians have no change to recommend.	One paid nurse - - - - -	This is generally done under the direct inspection of the matron.
Ringmer Workhouse -	No - - - - -	There is no permanent paid nurse, but one is engaged when required.	No, the matron - - - - -
16. CHERTSEY - - -	The salary of the medical officer is, of course, utterly inadequate to the work done by him.	One paid nurse - - - - - Another required.	As a rule, and to serious cases -
17. CHIPPING NORTON -	The medical officer wishes that the Guardians may be directed to supply linseed meal for the use of the pauper inmates, and this request is made at his demand.	A paid female nurse is employed, whose ability is considered equal to the requirements of the situation.	Yes - - - - -
18. COOKHAM - - -	No - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	The master takes charge of all medicines.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

34. What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum paid to the Guardians for their Board.					35. How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each visit Inspect every Part and make a Report thereon?	36. Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) perform Divine Service?
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sums paid for Board of each Child.		
Master - - -	£. s. d. 110 - -	Board - - -	- - -	- - -	Inspect the provision stores weekly, and inspect the whole house the first Wednesday each month.	Visit the sick, infirm, and schools twice a week. Full service on Sunday morning. Visits the infirmary on Sunday.
Matron - - -	50 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - - -	36 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - - -	30 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	35 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Two Nurses - - -	25 l. each.	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Master Tailor - - -	1 l. per week.	No board.	- - -	- - -		
Master Shoemaker - - -	1 l. "	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Superintendent of La- bour.	1 l. "	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Two Bakers - - -	30 s. & 1 l. "	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
See Copy of Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians, p. 476.						
Master - - -	50 - -	Not a shilling, direct or indi- rect, beyond the rations included in the contract for the inmates.	- - -	- - -	1st. Once a week - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Generally twice a week. 2nd. 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. in the chapel.
Matron - - -	30 - -		- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - - -	40 - -		- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -		- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	25 - -		- - -	- - -		
Master and Matron - - -	80 - -	} Lodging and rations.	- - -	- - -	1st. Once a week - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st } Sunday and Tuesday 2nd } afternoons.
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -		- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	18 - -		- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	35 - -	} Board and lodg- ing.	- - -	- - -	The Guardians hold their meetings at the workhouse four times a year, when they inspect every part of the house, and the Visiting Committee inspect it on other occasions, and re- port thereon.	There is no chaplain. The inmates attend the parish church.
Matron - - -	20 - -		- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	20 - -	} Board and lodg- ing.	- - -	- - -	The Guardians meet at the workhouse twice yearly, and inspect it. The Visit- ing Committee frequently visit, and, when requisite, report thereon.	No chaplain, but the vicar of the parish attends oc- asionally, and at all times when required.
Matron - - -	15 - -		- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	9 - -		- - -	- - -		
Master and School- master.	32 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	The Guardians meet at the workhouse twice yearly, and the Visiting Committee often visit the house, and, when necessary, make a report.	No; the children attend the parish church twice on Sunday.
Matron and School- mistress.	20 - -	According to cer- tificate of H.M. Inspector of Schools as Schoolmistress.	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	40 - -	Board and lodging	- - -	- - -	The Guardians inspect, by weekly inspection, and are fairly regular. They report in the book.	1st. Sunday and Wednesday. 2nd. Sunday mornings and afternoons alternately. Wednesday afternoon.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - - -	60 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - - -	16 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	20 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	17 - -	Weekly, with lodging, firing, and vegetables.	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	70 - -	Rations - - -	- - -	- - -		1st. Once a week, and when required.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		2nd. Every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.
Schoolmistress - - -	12 - -	- ditto, and such additions as she may be entitled to under her certificate.	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	20 - -	Rations.	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	10 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Matron's Assistant - - -	17 - -	- ditto.	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	60 - -	} Rations.	- - -	- - -	1st. Once a week - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. About twice weekly. 2nd. Every Sunday and Fri- day.
Matron - - -	30 - -		- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	20 - -		- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -		- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - - -	24 - -		- - -	- - -		

The schoolmistress hitherto has received more than 24 l., having been awarded more by the certificate issued by the Poor Law Board.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	Q U E S T I O N 37. W h a t P r o v i s i o n i s m a d e f o r t h e R e l i g i o u s I n s t r u c t i o n o f I n m a t e s w h o a r e n o t M e m b e r s o f t h e C h u r c h o f E n g l a n d ?	38. I s t h e r e a S c h o o l w i t h i n t h e W o r k h o u s e , a n d a r e t h e C h i l d r e n q u i t e s e p a r a t e d f r o m t h e A d u l t s ?	39. W h a t I n d u s t r i a l T r a i n i n g i s p r o v i d e d f o r t h e m , a n d a r e s u i t a b l e S i t u a t i o n s c o m m o n l y f o u n d f o r t h e m w h e n t h e y l e a v e t h e W o r k h o u s e ?
11. BRENTFORD - - -	Any minister can visit when required by such inmates.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Baking, tailoring, and shoe-making. Girls.—Knitting, house, and needle-work. Situations are found.
12. BRIGHTON - - -	—	—	—
13. BROMLEY - - -	Full liberty to attend their several places of worship on Sundays. The Catholic priest has permission to visit during the week.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Garden and field work Girls.—Household work. Situations are found.
14. BUCKINGHAM - - -	They are allowed to attend their respective places of worship once on Sundays, and at other times by permission of the Board.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Scouring, gardening, errands, &c. Girls.—Scouring, sewing, and knitting. No difficulty in procuring them situations.
15. CHAILEY: Chailey Workhouse - -	They might be visited by the minister of their own denomination, but in practice all who are admitted are members of the Church of England.	The school for children above seven is at Ringmer, and the children under seven are with the adults.	- - - - -
Ditchling Workhouse -	Attend the parish church or chapel according to their religious creeds.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ringmer Workhouse -	All of the Church of England up to the present time.	This workhouse, in which there is a school, is appropriated to children.	Good situations found for them -
16. CHERTSEY - - -	None. Any minister is sent for if required by an inmate.	Yes - - - - -	Spade husbandry - - - Situations are always found.
17. CHIPPING NORTON -	All the inmates of this workhouse belong to the Established Church.	1st and 2nd. Yes - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - Girls.—Cleaning and Cooking. Other inmates.—Sewing and laundry work. Situations for girls are always to be had in this neighbourhood.
18. COOKHAM - - -	None; but every inmate can have a minister of his own persuasion.	Two schools, boys and girls - Each school is separate.	Boys.—Tailoring and agricultural work Girls.—General housework, and needlework. The children hitherto have been very fortunate in obtaining and keeping the places provided for them, and no difficulty found in procuring situations.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

40.	41.				42.	43.
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what Proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory.	What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate; (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?				Of what Material are the several Yards constructed?	What special Improvement in any of these Department of the Workhouse Organization are needful?
		1864.	1865.	1866.		
Frequently visited by master or matron.	1st - 2 2nd - 15 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	3 15	2 16		Gravel, or paved with bricks.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No - - - - -	1st - - - - 1 2nd - 7 4 12 Two of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				Gravel.	—
They are visited periodically by the relieving officer. A very small proportion have conducted themselves unsatisfactorily.	1st - - - 3 - 2nd - 2 7 5 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				Pebbles and gravel.	—
- - - - -	1st - - - 1 - 2nd - 1 2 9 Two of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				Men's.—Brick and gravel. Women's.—Brick.	—
- - - - -	- - - - -				Gravel.	—
No - - - - -	- This house is for children alone - -				Flint and gravel - - -	None can be suggested.
No special system - - - Conduct satisfactory.	1st - - - 2 3 2nd - 6 9 8 Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				One paved, the others mud.	—
No - - - - - None have been apprenticed by the Guardians.	1st - 1 - - 1 2nd - 1 4 6 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				Gravel made from the native stone.	—
The master, as a general rule, keeps up a correspondence with them, and occasionally visits them, and they are visited by the relieving officer twice in every year. Complaints very rare, and nothing of consequence has ever been reported.	1st - - - - 2 2nd - 2 4 1 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.				Gravel and flag stone paths -	None.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 1.		2.	3.	4.	5.			
	Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided ?		Is the Space allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year ?	Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors ?	Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases ; (2) Itch Cases ; (3) Venereal Cases ; (4) Very Offensive Cases ; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings ; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases ; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed ?	How many—(1st) Fever Cases ; (2nd) Small-pox Cases ; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866 ?			
							1864.	1865.	1866.
19. CRANBROOK - - -	Nos. 1 to 7, according to orders of Poor Law Board.		No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Fever and small-pox cases are placed in a detached building ; other cases in separate wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	-	3 9	- 1
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	Old and infirm men. Able-bodied men. Old and infirm women. Able-bodied women.	Children under 2 Boys under 15. Girls under 15.	No - - - - -	The number of beds for each room has not been painted on the doors, and in the infirmary it cannot be done.	All infectious cases go into an infectious ward, which adjoins the infirmary, but is quite separated from it by having no internal communication.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	-	-	3 3
21. DORKING - - -	Six classes - - - - -		No - - - - -	1st. Not known by the present master. 2nd. No.	1st. There are no wards appointed for these purposes ; the medical officer is obliged to make the best arrangement he can as cases occur. 2nd. Yes ; generally.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 10	2 11	6 2
22. DOVER - - -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old men. 3. Boys æt. 9 to 16. 4. Boys æt. 2 to 5. 5. Able-bodied women.	6. Old women - 7. Girls æt. 9 to 16. 8. Girls æt. 5 to 9. 8a. Girls æt. 2 to 5. 9. Infants.	The old men's in the winter - - -	No - - - - -	1 and 4. In detached buildings - - - 2. In wards apart from others. 3. In wards appropriated to prostitutes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	24 -	16 38	19 1
23. EASTBOURNE - - -	Nine - - - - -		No - - - - -	1st. Not known - - - - - 2nd. Not painted on the doors.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	7 -	14 2	5 -
24. EAST GRINSTEAD - - -	Young men. Old men. Boys. Young women. Infectious and offensive cases.	Old women - Girls. Sick and infirm.	The space for each class is sufficient, except in the infirmary, which is at times quite full, and two sick inmates now sleep in the house on account of insufficiency of space in the infirmary.	No - - - - -	In semi-detached buildings quite apart from the other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- -	- 2	- -
25. EASTHAMPSTEAD - - -	1. Able-bodied. 2. Temporary disabled. 3. Aged and infirm.	Children - Imbeciles.	No - - - - -	Number of beds in each ward sanctioned by Poor Law Inspector, but not painted on the doors.	1 and 2. In detached building - - - 3 and 4. In wards apart from other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 -	3 2	2 2
26. ELHAM - - -	Able-bodied - - - - - Old and infirm. Infirmary and hospital.		No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	8 7	13 3	17 2
27. EPSOM - - -	1. Old and infirm men. 2. Able-bodied men. 3. Old and infirm women.	4. Able-bodied women - 5. Women with infants. 6. Boys ; girls.	No - - - - -	Not painted on the doors - - -	In detached buildings separated from other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- 1	- 1	4 1
28. ETON - - -	1. Aged and infirm men. 2. Able-bodied men. 3. Aged and infirm women. 8. Sick men - 9. Sick women }	4. Able-bodied women - 5. Boys. 6. Girls. 7. Infants. In sub-divided infirmary wards.	No - - - - -	Yes, but not by order under seal -	Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	13 1	6 1	5 -
29. FARINGDON - - -	1. Able-bodied - - - - - 2. Not able-bodied. 3. Children.		No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 -	- -	1 -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be?	Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4?	Are Sick Children placed in Wards separate from Adults?	What Modes of Ventilation are there in the several Wards?
1st. From without - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	Seldom have any. No separate wards.	Ventilators in floors, ceilings, and chimneys.
Of course they are, although of course it is not desirable that they should be so admitted if it could be avoided.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Ventilating drains under all floors, with openings both in the ceilings and floors.
Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	Ventilators are placed in the walls.
Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Ventilation bricks, and by other means.
One case admitted ill, which turned out to be small-pox. Certainly not desirable that they should be.	Yes - - - - -	Generally - - - - -	Air-bricks, and ventilators in the ceiling.
Admitted from without, but not desirable.	Yes, unless in case of an epidemic	No - - - - -	Fire-places, doors, windows, perforated zinc fitted in different parts of ceiling and passages. Also slides fixed in passages.
Only in urgent cases, and it is not advisable that they should be.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Fire-places, doors, windows, aperture in ceiling, perforated iron plates in infirmary walls.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No, because it is extremely difficult to prevent cases of the kind spreading when once admitted.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Some from the roof; others from ventilating bricks in the back walls.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Swing windows.
Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Perforated zinc in the ceilings, with doors, chimneys, and windows on both sides of the wards.
No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Perforated zinc tubes, and open ventilators at top and sides of room.

APPENDIX I.—*continued*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 10.		11.		12.	
	Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows?		In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so deficient as to cause the Air to be unpleasant in the Night?		Is the Water Supply (1st) good, (2nd) abundant; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards?	
19. CRANBROOK - - -	No - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes. - - - - - 2nd. Yes. - - - - - Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.	
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	No - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Occasionally deficient in dry summers. Cold water is distributed all over the house.	
21. DORKING - - -	No - - - - -		The sick wards are very close when completely filled.		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.	
22. DOVER - - -	Hospital and schools - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.	
23. EASTBOURNE - - -	None - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is distributed to the various floors and wards.	
24. EAST GRINSTEAD - - -	None - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Cold water is distributed, but not hot.	
25. EASTHAMPSTEAD - - -	Two, and one receiving ward, and male and female tramp ward.		None, except male and female tramp wards.		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.	
26. ELHAM - - -	None - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water wh necessary.	
27. EPSOM - - -	The wards of the infirmary. The top part of the windows opens for ventilation purposes.		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to all.	
28. ETON - - -	None - - - - -		All the wards occupied by night -		1st. Very - - - - - 2nd. Very. Cold water only.	
29. FARINGDON - - -	None - - - - -		None - - - - -		1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.	

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

13.	14.	15.	16.
What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) movable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	What proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. One - - - - - 2nd. Three. Steam on one.	Children every Saturday - - Adults, when nurses consider ne- cessary.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather, flock, chaff, and cocoa fibre. Three blankets and rugs.	Two towels a week, each ward. School, three a week.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Four.	Children once weekly, and anyone is bathed at other times when wanted.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, straw, cocoa fibre, horse-hair mattresses. Two sheets, two blankets, one rug. In the infirmary, and for old per- sons, three blankets each.	In the boys' and girls' ward, and nursery, two long towels, each changed weekly, with three clean bathing sheets for each school. Each other ward has two clean towels weekly.
1st. Three. Cold water, and steam from kitchen boiler is laid on. 2nd. One.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather and flock. One rug, three blankets, two sheets.	Two towels weekly.
1st. For males and females, with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. One in the hospital.	Only the children - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Aged and sick, flock, able- bodied, straw. Two blankets and a coverlid.	Old men. Two round towels daily. Able women. Three weekly. In other wards what are considered sufficient.
1st. Two, with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. One and two large tubs.	Children twice weekly - - Other inmates once.	1st. Some wood, some iron - - 2nd. Feathers and straw. Three blankets, two sheets, one rug.	One long towel to four persons, changed thrice weekly.
1st. Eight, with cold water only laid on. 2nd. Four.	Bathed on admission, and when- ever necessary.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw for able-bodied and children. Feathers for aged and infirm. Sheets, blankets, and rugs.	Towels changed whenever neces- sary.
1st. Three - - - - - 2nd. Three. Cold water is laid on to some, others filled by hand.	Yes - - - - -	1st. All iron, with one exception - 2nd. Straw. Two blankets, two sheets, one quilt.	Two towels to each ward, changed weekly.
1st. Five - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot and cold water is not laid on.	Children every week - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, flock, straw. Blankets and rugs.	An ample supply every week.
One each to male and female re- ceiving wards, and boys' and girls' schools. Hot and cold water is laid on to all except the girls.	Only occasionally - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Cocoa-nut fibre. Three blankets, two sheets, one counterpane.	Two in some wards. One in others. All changed twice a week.
There are fixed baths, with hot and cold water laid on, and several movable baths.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Chiefly iron, and some wood- Counterpanes, rugs, blankets, and sheets.	Large round towels, issued daily, and oftener when required.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Three.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Two blankets, two sheets, one counterpane.	Two towels, changed twice weekly.

APPENDIX I.—continued. - - - - -

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 17.	18.	19.
	Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs ?	Is Soap provided?	Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any class of Inmates use a Tub at night ?
19. CRANBROOK - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	The old women have washing basins - The other inmates have troughs and pails. In the infirmary there are basins.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
21. DORKING - - -	Wash in troughs - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
22. DOVER - - -	Wash-hand basins are supplied to all the wards.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
23. EASTBOURNE - - -	1st. Wash-hand basins - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
24. EAST GRINSTEAD - -	No wash-basins fixed in bedrooms, but stone troughs, zinc and earthenware bowls provided for different wards.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
25. EASTHAMPSTEAD - -	Bowls for women's and children's wards, and wash-troughs for men.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
26. ELHAM - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Some in troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
27. EPSOM - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Yes, except for the boys and girls - 2nd. No.
28. ETON - - -	Washhand basins are supplied to the whole of the wards. Fixed galvanised iron troughs in each la- vatory in the several yards.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -
29. FARINGDON - - -	Mostly in troughs - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them; and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found, (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only?	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Diaries in use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining-rooms and Sick Wards?
Water-closets to infirm wards - Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Yes. Trapped cesspools, cleaned out every winter.	1st. Beds, chairs, tables, commodes, urinals, &c. 2nd. Beds and chambers.	Wooden trays.
A water-closet on the men's and on the women's side in the infirmary, both conveniently placed.	Privies flushed very frequently -	By day there are tables and forms. At night there are beds, and in the men's wards night-stools.	Carried by hand.
There are water-closets for the several classes. The number is sufficient, and the situation convenient.	One petty - - - - -	1st. } Tables, chairs, and night 2nd. } commodes.	
Yes - - - - -	On the outside, but accessible from the inside. Flushed, some twice, and others once.	1st. Chairs, tables, &c. - - - 2nd. Bedsteads, chambers, and night commodes.	Covered tins.
Water-closets for the hospitals, and close-stools in the other wards.	Petties cleaned every morning. Lime put down once a month. Limewhited every three months.	1st. Knives and forks, spoons, tins, towels, plates, trenchers, bedsteads, chairs, close-stools, &c. 2nd. Bedsteads, night-stools, &c.	Trays.
Water-closets for infirmary and infectious wards only. Number sufficient.	Water-closets fixed in each yard. Flushed every day.	1st. Tables, chairs, forms, pictures hung round the walls of the aged and infirm wards. 2nd. Night-stools provided for each bed-room.	—
Two water-closets to the infirmary, and one in the scullery yard. One earth-closet to each receiving ward.	Yes. Majority flushed every day, the rest at frequent intervals during the week.	1st. Beds, chairs, tables, forms, fire-irons, fender, coal-box, book-rack, brooms, fire-guard, night-stools, bell and string, spittoons, towel and rack, curtains. 2nd. Beds, fire-irons, fender, fire-guard, broom, night-stool, bell and string, spittoons, one chair.	None, except manual labour.
Night-stools are supplied - -	Yes. Flushed every day - -	1st. Tables, forms, and chairs - 2nd. Tables and chairs.	Trays.
3. Male side - - - - - 2. Female side.	Water-closets in all the yards, with plenty of water.	1st. Tables, forms, chairs, bedsteads, night commodes, &c. 2nd. Beds, chairs, &c.	Wooden trays.
Water-closets on every landing - The number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Yes. Flushed daily - - - If petties mean open privies over cesspools, there are none such on the premises. The privies used may be better described as elongated water-closets.	1st. Tables, chairs, night-stools, night-lanterns, urinals, fenders, fire-irons, candlesticks, tinder-boxes, and clocks. 2nd. Bedding, single earthenware urinals, candlesticks, and tinder-boxes.	Covered wooden trays and carrying tins.
Four water-closets. Some classes are without, but a petty is provided for them. The number is sufficient, and the situation convenient.	Petties - - - - -	1st. } Chairs, tables, and stools - 2nd. }	A tin box, with compartments for each inmate's food.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
19. CRANBROOK - - -	Under-clothing, &c., every Saturday - -	Yes - - -	1st. Breaking stones, oakum picking, and gardening. 2nd. Books; playground for children; garden for adults.
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	Each inmate has a clean shirt and stockings once weekly. The women change their gowns, handkerchiefs, caps, and aprons once weekly, and their under-clothing when necessary.	Stockings for all. Pocket handkerchiefs for the children only.	1st. Young men and boys. Work on the land and in the garden. Girls.—Sewing and cleaning - 2nd. None.
21. DORKING - - -	Clean linen and stockings once a week -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Gardening, pumping water, baking, and some as nurses in sick wards. Women.—House and laundry work, and as nurses. 2nd. Old and infirm walk out one hour daily; the children thrice weekly.
22. DOVER - - -	Clean linen weekly - - - -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Field work, oakum picking, and domestic work. 2nd. The children are taken out walking, and they have a playground.
23. EASTBOURNE - -	Males.—Shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, flannel shirts, and drawers. Females.—Shifts, stockings, handkerchiefs, flannel petticoats, upper petticoats, and caps. The children have clean under-linen twice weekly, on the days they are bathed.	Yes - - -	1st. Shoemaking, tailoring, digging, chopping wood, and whitewashing. 2nd. The children go out for exercise thrice weekly; the aged go out every Thursday afternoon.
24. EAST GRINSTEAD -	Shirts, stockings, and neckerchiefs changed once a week, and other clothes changed when necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Pumping water, garden work, and oakum picking. 2nd. Walking in garden.
25. EASTHAMPSTEAD -	All provided with one change of under-linen. Women, children, and some of the male inmates have Sunday and weekday suits of clothing.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Work on the farm. 2nd. Women.—Scrubbing, washing, cooking, &c. Boys.—Assist on farm. Girls.—Assist in domestic work. 2nd. Men.—Walk about the farm. Women.—Walk about the garden. Boys and Girls.—Play in field or yard; dominoes, draughts, and periodicals.
26. ELHAM - - -	Shirts, stockings, flannels, and drawers -	Yes - - -	1st. Able-bodied Men.—Stone breaking - Old.—Oakum picking. 2nd. Exercise in a meadow.
27. EPSOM - - -	Clean linen once a week - - - -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs, because the inmates would not know how to use them.	1st. Men.—Field work, stone pounding, mill work. 2nd. Old people walk in the garden four hours daily.
28. ETON - - -	Men.—Coats, trousers, waistcoats, shirts, stockings, boots, flannel shirts, hats, and handkerchiefs. Women.—Bonnets, gowns, upper and under petticoats, shifts, stockings, shoes, aprons, stays, and neckerchiefs. Under-clothing is changed weekly, and oftener, when necessary.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Gardening, gravel digging - Women.—Making, mending, knitting, washing. 2nd. Various books: "Leisure Hour," "Sunday at Home," &c.; exercising yards and grounds.
29. FARINGDON - -	Cloth coats in winter, and fustian in summer.	Stockings only -	1st. Stone breaking, oakum picking, gardening, baking, and knitting. 2nd. Reading books from the library, and walking out for the boys and girls.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27.	28.	29.	30.
Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	State the Salary and other Emoluments, and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer.	By whom are the Drugs provided and dispensed ?	Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - - -	100 L., which includes his salary as medical officer of Cranbrook parish.	By the medical officer - - -	Yes.
No - - - -	37 L. 16 s., with extra fees, as prescribed by the orders of the Poor Law Board, and 10 s. 6 d. for each confinement. He attends once daily, and when required.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - - -	10 L. a year, with extras, according to Consolidated Order.	By the medical officer - - -	A diet table only is pasted to the wall.
No - - - -	100 L. - - - - - He attends daily (except Sunday), and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	60 L. - - - - - He generally attends every day.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	50 L., and 10 s. 6 d. each midwifery case. He attends daily.	By the medical officer - - - The union provides quinine and cod-liver oil.	Diet only.
No - - - -	20 L. No emoluments, except under Consolidated Order. He attends generally twice weekly, often more frequently, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	68 L. - - - - - He attends thrice weekly, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - - The Guardians providing cod-liver oil and quinine.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	35 L. - - - - - He attends every day.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	28 L., and extra fees - - - -	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil.	Dietaries only.
No - - - -	40 L. - - - - - He attends as often as required.	Mostly by the Guardians - - -	No.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

UNION WORKHOUSE.			
	QUESTION 31. Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, desirable ?	32. What—(1st) Paid Day Nurses, (2nd) Paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient ?	33. Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants ?
19. CRANBROOK - - -	No - - - - -	One male - - - - - One female. The number is sufficient.	It is their duty to do so, and is done, to the best of the master's knowledge.
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	The medical officer thinks that the more expensive drugs should be provided by the Guardians; and that an extra allowance should also be made for the remedies sup- plied in cases of itch.	One paid nurse, which, under ordi- nary circumstances, is found suffi- cient.	Unable to answer this - - -
21. DORKING - - -	- - - - -	No paid nurses, and they are cer- tainly much required.	- - - - -
22. DOVER - - -	No - - - - -	There is one paid nurse, which is sufficient.	As far as she is able to do so -
23. EASTBOURNE - - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
24. EAST GRINSTEAD - - -	- - - - -	1st. } One male and one female - 2nd. } The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
25. EASTHAMPTSTEAD - - -	No - - - - -	1st. } One, which is sufficient - 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -
26. ELHAM - - -	No - - - - -	1st. } One, which is sufficient - 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -
27. EPSOM - - -	- - - - -	1st. One female - - - - - 2nd. None.	Not always, except in urgent cases.
28. ETON - - -	- - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
29. FARINGDON - - -	No - - - - -	1st. } One, which is sufficient - 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

34.					35.	36.
What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum Paid to the Guardians for their Board.					How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each Visit inspect every Part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) Attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) Perform Divine Service?
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sum paid for Board of each Child.		
Master - - -	£. s. d.					
Matron - - -	50 - -	Rations - -	7	{ Allowed with- out payment.	1st. Every week - - 2nd. Yes.	Visits the sick once weekly. Service every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.
Schoolmistress - - -	30 - -					
Industrial Trainer and Shoemaker - - }	25 - -					
Porter and Tailor - -	25 - -					
Male Nurse and Barber	20 - -					
Female Nurse - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	45 - -				Nearly every board day -	1st. Daily. 2nd. There are generally two services on a Sunday, with frequent short ser- vices during the week.
Matron - - -	30 - -					
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	Rations, board, lodging, firing, and gas.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -					
Porter - - -	17 - -					
Nurse - - -	21 - -					
Infant Nurse - - -	6 10 -					
Master - - -	45 - -			7s. per week paid for board of Master's wife.	1st. Fortnightly - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Tuesday and Friday. 2nd. Tuesday.
Matron - - -	25 - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	25 - -					
Shoemaker - - -	40 - -					
Porter - - -	36 8 -	His wife's rations.				
Chaplain - - -	40 - -					
Master and Matron - -	80 - -	Rations - -			1st. Thirty-four times in the last year. 2nd. Yes.	1st. Thrice weekly. 2nd. Twice.
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	- ditto - -	1			
Schoolmistress - - -	25 - -	- ditto - -				
Nurse - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - { 1 l. per week, and boards himself - }		Coals, candles, and house accommodation.				
Master - - -	40 - -	Rations, &c. -			Generally fortnightly -	1st. Thrice weekly. 2nd. Twice on Sunday.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto.				
Chaplain - - -	90 - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Nurse - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Laundry-work Teacher	10 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	50 - -				1st. Occasionally - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Once a week. 2nd. One day in each week.
Matron - - -	30 - -					
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	Rations and fur- nished apart- ments.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -					
Porter - - -	20 - -					
Male Nurse - - -	20 - -					
Female Nurse - - -	20 - -					
Master - - -	50 - -		1	None; child under three years of age.	1st. Once a week - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Weekly. 2nd. Weekly.
Matron - - -	20 - -					
Schoolmaster - - -	20 - -					
Nurse - - -	15 - -					
Master - - -	55 - -				1st. Weekly - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice or thrice weekly. 2nd. Full service on Sun- days, Morning Prayers on Thursdays.
Matron - - -	35 - -					
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	Rations and lodging.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -					
Porter and Barber - -	30 - -					
Nurse - - -	12 - -					
Master - - -	75 - -	Rations - -	3	None - -		1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Two sermons on Sun- day.
Matron - - -	45 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmaster - - -	25s. 6d. weekly	- ditto.				
Schoolmistress - - -	21s. "	- ditto.				
Nurse - - -	20s. "	- ditto.				
Porter and Barber - -	21s. "	Fire and vegetables				
Tailor - - -	20s. "	Rations.				
Shoemaker - - -	18s. "					
Master - - -	72 - -				1st. Weekly, on Board days, supplemented by inter- mediate visits at uncer- tain times without pre- vious notice to the work- house officers. 2nd. Yes.	1st. Three or four times on week days. 2nd. Full services on Sun- day mornings, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. Lectures on Sunday after- noons in the sick wards.
Matron - - -	48 - -	Board, lodging, washing, and mending.				
Porter and Superin- tendent of Labour - }	25 - -					
Master - - -	85 - -				1st. Weekly - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Once every Sunday.
Matron - - -	40 - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	39 9 -					
Baker, Porter, and Industrial Trainer }	47 - -					
Nurse - - -	25 - -					

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are not Members of the Church of England?	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse?
19. CRANBROOK - - -	They are permitted to see ministers of their own denominations, and to attend their own place of wor- ship.	Yes - - - - -	Tailoring, baking, cooking, garden- ing, washing, ironing, scrubbing, sewing, knitting, &c. Situations are found.
20. CUCKFIELD - - -	None. Hitherto no such provision has been found at all necessary.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Work on land and in garden Girls.—Needle and house work. Situations are found.
21. DORKING - - -	The inmates are all Church of Eng- land.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking and baking - Girls.—House work. Situations are found.
22. DOVER - - -	No provision made, but their minis- ters are sent for when required by the inmates.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - - - Girls.—Washing and mending their clothes. Situations are found.
23. EASTBOURNE - - -	There is only one Dissenter, and he attends his chapel.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Digging and garden work - Girls.—Sewing, house and laundry work. Situations are found. Since 1859, 37 girls and boys have left the house and obtained employ- ment; three have returned ill.
24. EAST GRINSTEAD - - -	Inmates attend church or chapel as they wish.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Spade husbandry - - - - - Girls.—Washing, ironing, &c. Situations are found.
25. EASTHAMPSTEAD - - -	All are members of Church of Eng- land at present.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Not entirely - - - - -	Boys.—Help on farm - - - - - Girls.—Trained for domestic service. Situations are found.
26. ELHAM - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Tailoring - - - - - Situations are found.
27. EPSOM - - -	None necessary - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking and tailoring - Girls.—Needlework and cleaning. Situations are found.
28. ETON - - -	None but that provided by the gene- ral orders of the Poor Law Board. All the present inmates belong to the Church of England.	- - - - -	- - - - -
29. FARINGDON - - -	There is only one inmate (a Roman Catholic) so circumstanced, and he is allowed to go to a Roman Catholic chapel in the neighbour- hood.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening and baking - - Girls.—Making clothes, mending, and washing. Situations are found.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

40.	41.	42.	43.												
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory?	What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate, (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?	Of what Material are the several Yards constructed?	What special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organisation are needful?												
Yes, by the relieving officer - - Their conduct is generally satisfactory.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>1864.</th><th>1865.</th><th>1866.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr> </table> None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1st -	-	1	4	2nd -	5	4	1	Macadamised - - - -	The Guardians do not consider any are required at present.
	1864.	1865.	1866.												
1st -	-	1	4												
2nd -	5	4	1												
No - - - - No means of answering the latter part of this question.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>11</td></tr> </table> One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	1	1	2nd -	8	8	11	Gravel - - - -	Unable to suggest any.				
1st -	-	1	1												
2nd -	8	8	11												
The relieving officer visits the children during their apprenticeship. Their conduct is generally good.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr> </table> One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	4	9	5	2nd -	4	9	5	Rough edge stone - - -	Many; viz., infirmary, infectious wards, laundry, wash-house, yards, &c.				
1st -	4	9	5												
2nd -	4	9	5												
No, but they are sometimes visited by the master and relieving officer, and their conduct found satisfactory.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>2</td><td>9</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>25</td><td>32</td><td>18</td></tr> </table> Three of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	2	9	6	2nd -	25	32	18	Shingle - - - -	Not aware of any at the present time.				
1st -	2	9	6												
2nd -	25	32	18												
Yes - - - -	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>12</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	4	-	2nd -	12	9	9	Boulders and beach. -	-				
1st -	-	4	-												
2nd -	12	9	9												
1st. Occasionally visited by relieving officer. 2nd. Generally good.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1st -	-	-	-	2nd -	3	7	3	Gravel. Flower beds in some of the wards.	See reply, No. 2.				
1st -	-	-	-												
2nd -	3	7	3												
Master and matron make a point of inquiring at frequent times after them. 9.09 per cent. unsatisfactory.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	1st -	-	-	-	2nd -	4	2	2	Gravel and pebbles - - -	None, except ventilation of male and female tramp wards.				
1st -	-	-	-												
2nd -	4	2	2												
By the relieving officer - - None unsatisfactory.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>15</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr> </table> One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	-	-	2nd -	15	8	7	Fine broken flints - - -	Not any.				
1st -	-	-	-												
2nd -	15	8	7												
1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. Generally satisfactory.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>19</td></tr> </table> None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	-	-	2nd -	-	-	19	Flag stones, pitching, gravel, and tar composition.	The Board of Guardians decline to answer these questions officially, considering that the inspector should make the inquiries at the workhouse himself.				
1st -	-	-	-												
2nd -	-	-	19												
- - - -	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr> </table> Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	-	2	2nd -	4	9	5	Gravel and brick paths - -	The visiting committee are not satisfied that the nursing arrangements are what they ought to be, but they have been unable hitherto to see their way to an improvement. A further subdivision of yards or exercising grounds is desirable.				
1st -	-	-	2												
2nd -	4	9	5												
1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. General conduct very satisfactory.	<table> <tr> <td>1st -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd -</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>7</td></tr> </table> None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1st -	-	-	-	2nd -	8	16	7	Stone and gravel - - -	None whatever.				
1st -	-	-	-												
2nd -	8	16	7												

REPORTS OF POOR LAW INSPECTORS.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 1. Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided?	2. Is the Space allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year?	3. Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors?	4. Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases; (2) Itch cases; (3) Venereal Cases; (4) Very Offensive Cases; placed in—(1st) De- tached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed?	5. How many—(1st) Fever Cases; (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866?		
					---	1864.	1865.
1. GODSTONE - - -	Six - - - - -	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes, a building called fever hospital - 2nd. Treated in the fever hospital.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	6 4	5 2
2. GUILDFORD - - -	Men above 60. Women above 60. Men under 60. Women under 60. A nursery for infants under 2 with their mothers. A ward for dissolute women. A ward for disorderly men.	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	In separate wards as much as possible. Sometimes, under exceptional circum- stances, itch and venereal cases are placed in wards with the general sick. Small- pox cases are always placed in separate wards, as also are cases of scarlet fever.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	6 5	5 3
3. HAILSHAM - - -	All, viz., class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, as per Article 98.	No - - - - -	1st. Not known - - - - - 2nd. Not painted on the doors.	One detached building with two wards for males with infectious cases, and one at- tached building with one ward for females suffering in like manner.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	4 1	- 1
4. HAMBLEDON - - -	The classes directed by the Consolidated Orders	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	These cases would be placed in a separate detached building. The different cases in different departments.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	None	-
5. HASTINGS - - -	Aged and infirm men. Aged and infirm women. Able-bodied men. Able-bodied women. Boys. Girls.	Yes - - - - -	Mr. Cane did determine the number of beds some time since. The numbers are not painted on the doors.	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	13 -	16 6
6. HEADINGTON - - -	For dietary purposes, the inmates are divided in eleven classes and sub-divisions, as shown by the accompanying Dietary Table. But for domestic they are placed in separate wards, as below: 1. Able-bodied, old and infirm men, by night and day. 2. Able-bodied, old and infirm women (including infants.) Day-room in common, separate dormitories, infants sleeping with mothers at night. 3. Boys. 5. Male sick ward (men and 4. Girls. boys). 6. Female sick ward (women and girls).	No, except the aged women's dormi- tory; it is occasionally necessary to put some of them with the able- bodied women.	1st. Unable to say - - - - - 2nd. No.	In detached building - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- -	- -
7. HENLEY - - -	The classification prescribed by the General Orders. The classes Nos. 1 and 4 being sub- divided into two classes. Class 5 sub-divided into two classes. Children in classes 3 and 7 being above 5 and under 16 instead of above 7 and under 15.	No - - - - -	Yes. The numbers are not painted -	At present there are in a detached building two infectious wards beneath the tramp wards. The Guardians contemplate erect- ing new tramp wards, and converting the present tramp wards into infectious wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	5 6	4 4
8. HOLLINGBOURN - - -	Able-bodied men. Able-bodied women. Old men over 60. Old women over 60. Boys under 16. Girls under 16. Male hospital. Female hospital. Infectious rooms (male and female). Receiving rooms (male and female). Lying-in ward.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- 2	7 7
9. HORSHAM - - -	Able-bodied men. Able-bodied women. Old men. Old and infirm women. Very infirm men. Imbecile women. Boys. Girls.	The able-bodied and old men's wards during a portion of the winter months.	No - - - - -	There are detached buildings and rooms set apart having no communication with the other wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- -	- -
10. HUNGERFORD - - -	Old and infirm men. Old and infirm women. Able-bodied men. Able-bodied women. Boys in school. Girls in school. Infants in nursery.	No - - - - -	The number of beds in each ward have been so determined upon, but the number is not painted on the doors.	The medical officer states that the hospital is a detached building. There is one in- fectious for men, and one for women semi- detached. Itch, venereal, and small-pox cases have been treated in these wards; they are in close contiguity to the receiving wards. The fever wards are in the b of the hospital, but as fever rarely prevails, they are used for general purposes. Of sive cases are separated when practicable, but are often obliged to be distributed among the other patients on account of the hospital being so full.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 2	2 -

- APPENDIX I.--continued.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be?	Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4?	Are Sick Children placed in Wards separate from Adults?	What Modes of Ventilation are there in the several Wards?
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No. There are but two small rooms, one for males, and one for females.	Yes, but they are treated in the same wards as other patients, which ought not to be.	No - - - - -	Perforated zinc ventilators.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	- - - - -	No - - - - -	Air bricks, with perforated zinc, Arnot's ventilators, air shafts, fireplaces, doors, and windows.
Such cases are occasionally admitted from without, but not unless no other measure can be taken. It is not desirable.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Some through the wall, some through the wall and ceiling, some into chimney, some into staircase.
These cases seldom occur - -	Upon the whole, Yes - - -	No - - - - -	No special ventilation.
Yes, it is obligatory, there being no other refuge in the town.	No. The infectious wards are sometimes unavoidably occupied with itch or other cases; therefore if fever cases required admission there would be a difficulty in providing for them.	Yes - - - - -	Mostly swinging windows. Zinc tubing inserted in the ceiling of some of the wards.
Not generally, and it is undesirable that they should be.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Fireplaces, doors, windows, and sliding ventilators in ceiling. In one of the male dormitories, and in two of the female dormitories, there is no fireplace.
Occasionally, but it is not desirable	There is a difference of opinion. If it so happen that there be but one case.	No, unless in infectious cases, such as scarlatina, measles, &c.	Zinc ventilators in ceiling, windows, air bricks, and chimneys.
Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No; only infectious cases - -	Perforated zinc pipes, and sliding ventilators in the ceiling.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Questionable	Yes - - - - -	Generally speaking they are -	Ventilated by air shafts and windows.
One small-pox case has been brought in, but no case of fever. It is by no means desirable that any such cases, if possible, should be admitted from without.	The medical officer states that there is not sufficient accommodation at times.	No - - - - -	Ventilation is provided by means of movable slides.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.				QUESTION 10.	11.	12.
				Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows?	In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so deficient as to cause the Air to be unpleasant in the Night?	Is the Water Supply (1st) good; (2nd) abundant; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards?
30. GODSTONE - - -				None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
31. GUILDFORD - - -				Three, but the ventilation with air- bricks and perforated zinc will be carried out.	It has been found impossible as yet to prevent the air in a sleeping-room containing 20 old men at night from being unpleasant, the ma- jority of them of dirty habits.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water to nearly all wards in main building; hot water always to be obtained readily.
32. HAILSHAM - - -				Nine - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
33. HAMBLEDON - - -				No wards have any other ventilation	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
34. HASTINGS - - -				Eight - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. No. Cold water only.
35. HEADINGTON - - -				See answer to Question 9 - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Cold water only.
36. HENLEY - - -				Five - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Hot and cold water is distributed to the various floors.
37. HOLLINGBOURN - - -				None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Several of the wards have cold water taps, but none hot.
38. HORSHAM - - -				Six, but ventilators are now being fixed in the new hospital.	None - - - - -	It has been good, although insuffi- cient; the supply at present is abundant. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
39. HUNGERFORD - - -				None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Cold water only is laid on through- out the house.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

13. What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) movable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	14. Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	15. Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	16. What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. None. Hot and cold water is laid on.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Cocoa-fibre. Four blankets and a quilt.	One towel to every seven persons, changed daily.
One for men and one for women - Hot and cold water is laid on.	As required - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Oat chaff; some feathers. Two blankets, two sheets, one rug.	Unlimited.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Two.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Wood and iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers and cut straw. Three blankets, sheet, one rug.	One towel to six persons, changed weekly.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Two.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Chaff; feathers for some of the sick. An extra blanket is provided in the winter.	One to 10, changed weekly.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. Two. Cold water only.	The children - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather, chaff. Blankets and rugs.	One or two weekly, and more if required.
1st. One in each receiving ward, with cold water only laid on. 2nd. None.	Children fortnightly - - - - -	1st. Iron, with cocoa-nut matting laid on the bottom. 2nd. Flock for aged and infirm, cocoa-nut fibre for able-bodied and children. Sheet, two blankets, one cotton rug.	Two round towels in each ward, changed twice weekly.
1st. Three, with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. Several.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw and flock. Three blankets, one rug, sheets.	No fixed number, but supplied as often as wanted.
1st. Two slate - - - - - 2nd. Two. Hot and cold water laid on.	Children weekly - - - - - Adults occasionally.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, flock, straw. Two sheets, two blankets, one rug. Extra blanket given in severe weather.	Changed once a week.
1st. Four - - - - - 2nd. One. Two fixed, have hot and cold water laid on.	Some portions, and the legs and feet of the old and infirm weekly. The boys and girls have a hot bath once a week.	2nd. Able-bodied and children, ticks filled with straw. Old and infirm, feather beds and pillows. Two sheets, three blankets, one rug.	Each infirm person one towel weekly. Two jack-towels weekly on an average between 15 per- sons; more have been supplied, but have frequently remained unused.
1st. Two in the hospital - - - 2nd. One. Cold water is laid on.	Only the children, except in cases of dirty paupers, who are fre- quently bathed.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock, chaff. Quilt, blanket, sheets.	One towel to each ward, changed as often as requisite, sometimes twice a week.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 17.	18.	19.
	Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs?	Is Soap provided?	Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any Class of Inmates use a Tub at Night?
30. GODSTONE	1st. Yes 2nd. No.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
31. GUILDFORD -	1st. Yes 2nd. No.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
32. HAILSHAM	No wash-hand basins; buckets and troughs, and tin hand-bowls. One hand-basin in lying-in ward.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
33. HAMBLEDON	There are wash-hand basins in the hospital The other inmates wash in tubs and pails.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
34. HASTINGS	Wash-hand basins are supplied, and troughs in some cases.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
35. HEADINGTON	A supply of enamelled iron basins is ordered; the inmates now wash in small wooden troughs.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
36. HENLEY	Yes Boys and men use washing troughs.	Yes	1st. No. 2nd. Yes
37. HOLLINGBOURN	1st. Yes 2nd. No.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
38. HORSHAM	Wash-hand basins are supplied Able-bodied wash in buckets.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed
39. HUNGERFORD	In the hospital hand-basins are supplied In the wards the inmates wash in troughs.	Yes	A separate urinal to each bed

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them; and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties, or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found, (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only?	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dietaries in use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining-rooms and Sick Wards?
One; and two water-closets in each yard. No class without them. They are about 20 yards from the buildings.	None - - - - -	1st. Chairs, tables, night-stools, and beds. 2nd. Chairs, night-stools, and beds.	Open trays.
One for men - - - - - Two for women. Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Water-closets flushed every day -	1st. Bedsteads and bedding, table, arm-chairs, chamber utensils, commodes for the infirm and sick, movable closet to each bed for the reception of little necessities; attached to each ward, a lavatory, with a supply of basins and ample towels, a water-closet and bath-room, with fixed and movable bath, and hot and cold water. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, chamber utensils; attached to each room a lavatory.	Trays. The sick not on house diet are cooked for in the infirmary.
No water-closets or earth-closets Close stools used.	Yes - - - - - Water-closets flushed every day.	1st. Bedsteads, tables, chairs, and stools. 2nd. Bedsteads, chairs, and close stools.	Wooden trays.
Four closets: one for men, one for women, one for boys, and one for girls.	Three petties - - - - -	1st. Bed, chairs (five), arm-chair, night - commode, wash-hand basins, &c. 2nd. Bed, chairs, tables (two).	Earthen dishes.
One water-closet to each ward - Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Petties - - - - -	1st. } Table and chairs chiefly - 2nd. }	On trays, carried by hand.
Two for all classes (one for each sex). Accommodation quite sufficient. There is also a water-closet attached to the male receiving ward.	Six privies (one in each yard) - Flushed occasionally.	1st. In the sick wards: window curtains, table, bedstead and arm-chair for each inmate, and night commodes and chambers. 2nd. Bedsteads and bedding, with chamber to each.	By hand, on plates placed on trays.
Sufficient and convenient closets to each ward, which are flushed every morning.	Yes. Flushed every day - -	1st. Bedstead, close-stool, chairs, table, urinals, wash-hand basins, &c. 2nd. Bedstead, close-stool, and urinals; gas-light in most of the rooms at night.	Wooden trays.
Small wards contain one water-closet. Large wards have one large water-closet, with two and three divisions. The hospitals have one in each, with water laid on. Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	One petty, flushed every morning	1st. Tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads with bedding, chamber utensils, and all other things required for domestic use. 2nd. Bedsteads with bedding, and chamber utensils.	Food is served in the cook-house, and conveyed in trays to the wards.
Males, four water-closets Females, four water-closets. A new one in the course of construction. The situation is convenient.	All water-closets, within and without the house, are flushed every morning.	1st. Bedstead, bed chair, chamber, chair, table, brushes, and combs. 2nd. Bedstead and chamber.	Wooden trays. Hot water apparatus.
There is a water-closet for old men, and one for old women. Earth-closets for young men, young women, and children.	None - - - - -	1st. Table, arm-chairs, and chairs. 2nd. Beds, bedding, chambers, night conveniences, &c.	Wooden and tin trays. The medical officer considers that the dietary requires revision, particularly for the old people.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

UNION WORKHOUSE.	24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
30. GODSTONE - - -	Flannel shirts, flannel drawers, calico shirts, stockings, and white gaberdines once a week.	Yes; changed once weekly.	1st. Breaking stones, and pumping water; old men work in the garden. 2nd. None.
31. GUILDFORD - - -	Men.—Shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, frocks. Women.—All under clothing changed weekly; gowns as required.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Farm and garden work - - Women.—House and needlework. 2nd. Children walk out twice weekly, and have spacious playgrounds attached to each school.
32. HAILSHAM - - -	Shirt, stockings, and handkerchief weekly -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Able-bodied men.—Gardening and oakum picking. Old men.—Cut up wood. Able-bodied women.—Washing, house and needlework. Old women.—Needlework. 2nd. Aged people go out twice weekly; boys daily; and girls thrice weekly.
33. HAMBLEDON - - -	Shirts and stockings once weekly - - -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. House work, cultivation of land, oakum picking, gypsum pounding. 2nd. Walking exercise out of the workhouse.
34. HASTINGS - - -	Two changes - - - - -	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Gardening - - - - Women.—Household work. 2nd. Children twice weekly for walking exercise; drum and fife bands.
35. HEADINGTON - - -	Body linen and stockings weekly; outside clothing when requiring to be washed. The women and girls are changed throughout weekly.	Not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Able-bodied men.—Pounding gypsum, stone, and gardening. Boys.—Gardening. Women.—Washing, house and needlework, and occasionally oakum picking. 2nd. Old men.—Walking in the garden daily. Women.—Ditto, on Sundays only. Children.—For a walk outside the walls once weekly; small library of books for reading.
36. HENLEY - - -	Clean under clothing every week; other articles as often as necessary, which in some cases is daily.	Yes - - -	1st. Oakum picking, gardening, shoe mending, tailoring, needlework, washing, and ironing. 2nd. Drum and fife band for boys. Toys for children. Books and periodicals.
37. HOLLINGBOURN - - -	Two changes - - - - -	Yes; pocket handkerchiefs partly.	1st. Men.—Gardening - - - - Boys.—Tailoring and shoemaking. Women.—} Oakum picking, domestic Girls.— } and needlework. The old people are allowed to walk in the garden.
38. HORSHAM - - -	Clean shirt, stockings, and neck-handkerchief once a week; jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers washed when thought to be necessary, according to habits of the inmate.	Stockings for all; pocket handkerchiefs for children only.	1st. Able-bodied work upon the land, pick oakum, and keep the house repaired. 2nd. Small library.
39. HUNGERFORD - - -	Clean under linen once a week - - -	Stockings, but not pocket handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Picking oakum, and pounding flints into powder. Women.—Washing, scrubbing and cleaning, and making clothes. 2nd. No set recreation provided.

- APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27.	28.	29.	30.
Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	State the Salary and other Emoluments, and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer.	By whom are the Drugs provided and dispensed ?	Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - - -	30 L. - - - - Attendance uncertain, unless sent for -	By the medical officer, except quinine, cod-liver oil, and lime juice.	No.
No - - - -	60 L., and 15 s. for each midwifery case. Trusses are paid for. He attends for the most part daily, and when sent for.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine - - - -	Formerly bed cards were in use, recently not, as they were supplied at the sole charge of the medical officer, and were adopted as a spontaneous act on his part.
No - - - -	35 L. - - - - He attends about twice weekly, and in serious cases daily.	By the medical officer - - - -	There are no bed cards
No - - - -	50 L. and extra fees, according to the orders of the Poor Law Board. Ten shillings for midwifery cases. He attends once daily, oftener if specially sent for.	By the medical officer - - - -	Dietary only.
No - - - -	50 L., and 10 s. 6 d. for each case of midwifery. He attends three and four days weekly.	By the medical officer - - - -	Yes.
No - - - -	23 L., and the usual midwifery fees - He attends on alternate days, and when necessary.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	50 L., and 15 s. per case for midwifery - He attends daily, and when necessary.	By the medical officer - - - -	No.
No - - - -	25 L. - - - - Midwifery and vaccination extra. He attends daily.	By the medical officer - - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	30 L. - - - - He attends daily, between nine and 10 A.M.	By the medical officer - - - -	Yes.
No - - - -	15 L., and 10 s. for each case of midwifery ; but no extra fee for difficult cases. He attends very frequently daily, sometimes twice ; at other times every other day ; and at rare times of very little sickness once in three days, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - - -	There are no bed cards.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 31. Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29 desirable?	32. What—(1st) Paid Day Nurses, (2nd) Paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient?	33. Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants?
30. GODSTONE - - -	A fixed period of attendance by medical officer.	1st. One, a female - - - - 2nd. None. The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
31. GUILDFORD - - -	The medical officer's salary is below the average; considering the sup- plies, medicines, and surgical ap- pliances; it averages about 2 s. per case of sickness. Drugs and sur- gical appliances should be supplied at the cost of the Union, as they are as much a part of medical relief as meat, wine, spirits, and porter.	1st. One, which is sufficient - - -	Yes - - - - -
32. HAILSHAM - - -	- - - - -	None - - - - -	- - - - -
33. HAMBLEDON - - -	- - - - -	One paid nurse - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
34. HASTINGS - - -	No - - - - -	1st. One - - - - - 2nd. None.	Yes - - - - -
35. HEADINGTON - - -	No. The salary of the medical officer appears small, but he is also medi- cal officer of the district in which the workhouse is situate.	1st. } One - - - - - 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -
36. HENLEY - - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
37. HOLLINGBOURN - - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
38. HORSHAM - - -	None - - - - -	Two paid day nurses - - - Night nurses engaged when neces- sary for urgent cases. The number is considered sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
39. HUNGERFORD - - -	The medical officer considers his salary inadequate. He thinks that he should be required to attend daily, and that drugs and bed cards should be provided by the Guardians. The doctor's book imperfectly represents the amount of work done, and the number of patients, as many are treated whilst remaining in the body of the house, and a great many chronic cases are not in hospital, consequently do not appear in the book.	1st. } Only one - - - - - 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

34. What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum Paid to the Guardians for their Board.					35.	36.
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sums paid for Board of each Child.	How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each Visit inspect every Part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) Attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) Perform Divine Service?
Master - - -	£. s. d. 50 - - -	Board, washing, and lodging.	-	-	1st. Visits uncertain - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Three and four times weekly, and oftener if required. 2nd. Every Thursday.
Matron - - -	30 - - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - - -					
Nurse - - -	16 - - -					
Master - - -	75 - - -	Board, &c.	-	-	1st. Once, weekly - - - 2nd. Not every part every week. 3rd. Yes.	1st. Five days weekly. 2nd. Sunday morning, Tues- day and Friday evenings.
Matron - - -	66 - - -					
Schoolmaster - - -	35 - - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	25 - - -					
Porter - - -	25 - - -					
Nurse - - -	25 - - -					
Master and Matron - -	70 - - -	Rations, &c. -	3	Repay 10 £.	Last visit, 17th September 1866.	No paid chaplain. Divine Service every Wed- nesday by honorary chap- lains.
Schoolmaster - - -	25 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	yearly. - - -		
Superintendent of La- bour - - -	17 10 - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Porter - - -	15 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Schoolmistress (vacant). A shoemaker is em- ployed.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
Master - - -	50 - - -	Board and lodging	-	-	They usually visit on Board days, and occasionally at other times.	1st. Several times weekly. 2nd. At the times appointed by the Poor Law Board.
Matron - - -	25 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Schoolmaster - - -	20 - - -	40 £. in lieu of rations, and any sum over 30 £. allowed by Government.	-	-		
Schoolmistress - - -	10 - - -					
Porter - - -	20 - - -	Board and lodging	-	-	1st. Generally weekly - 2nd. Yes.	1st. } Weekly, on Wednes- 2nd. } day.
Nurse - - -	10 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Assitant Matron - -	12 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Master - - -	40 - - -	- - -	-	-		
Matron - - -	30 - - -	Board, lodging, and washing.	-	-	1st. Generally weekly - 2nd. Yes.	1st. } Weekly, on Wednes- 2nd. } day.
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - - -					
Nurse - - -	20 - - -					
Industrial Trainer -	24s. weekly	None of these reside in the house, and have nothing more than their wages.	-	-	At irregular intervals; about four times in a quarter. They inspect every part.	1st. On Sundays, and once in the week. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.
Baker - - -	12s. weely					
Shoemaker - - -	3s. 6d. daily					
Master - - -	50 - - -					
Matron - - -	30 - - -	Board, lodging	2	Nil - - -	Once weekly, and enter a report in the visitors' book.	1st. Almost daily. 2nd. Service on Sunday, al- ternately morning and afternoon.
Schoolmistress - - -	25 - - -	- and washing.	-	-		
Porter - - -	20 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Nurse - - -	14 - - -	- ditto. - - -	-	-		
Master - - -	65 - - -	Rations, Board, lodging, and washing.	-	-	Two visitors are appointed each month. No stated periods of visit. They inspect every part, and report thereon.	1st. Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.
Matron - - -	35 - - -					
Nurse - - -	20 - - -					
Porter and Superinten- dent of Labour - -	20 - - -					
Attendant at Female Tramp Ward - - -	5 - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Indoor Porter and Cook	18 - - -	Rations - - -	2	None - - -	Two visitors are appointed each month. No stated periods of visit. They inspect every part, and report thereon.	1st. Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	25 - - -					
Laundry Woman - -	15 - - -					
Master and Matron -	80 - - -	- ditto. - - -	2	None - - -	Two visitors are appointed each month. No stated periods of visit. They inspect every part, and report thereon.	1st. Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. 2nd. Twice on Sundays.
Schoolmaster - - -	35 - - -					
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - - -					
Porter and Portress -	26 - - -					
Nurse - - -	40 - - -	- ditto. - - -	1	None.	-	-
Master and Matron -	85 - - -	None - - -	4	20 £. for the four	1st. Average once monthly	1st. Mondays and Thursdays
Schoolmaster - - -	35 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	2nd. Yes.	regularly, and sometimes oftener.
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	2nd. Every Thursday after- noon.
Porter - - -	15 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	Those who wish attend the parish church. Boys and girls go every Sunday.
Cook - - -	15 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	1st. About thrice weekly.
Head Nurse - - -	30 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	2nd. One or two services, as occasion may be, on Sun- days.
2nd Nurse - - -	20 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	-
3rd Nurse - - -	12 - - -	ditto. - - -	-	-	-	-
Master - - -	70 - - -	- - -	2	2s. 6d. per week	1st. Weekly - - -	1st. About thrice weekly.
Matron - - -	30 - - -	- - -	-	-	2nd. Yes.	2nd. One or two services, as occasion may be, on Sun- days.
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - - -	Such further sum as allowed by the Poor Law Board for certificate.	1	2s. 6d. per week.	-	-
Schoolmistress - - -	30 - - -				-	-
Nurse - - -	20 - - -				-	-
Porter - - -	17 10 - -				-	-
Shoemaker - - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-
Superintendent of Field Work - - -	Both of whom receive salaries.	- - -	-	-	-	-
- - -		- - -	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are not Members of the Church of England?	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse?
30. GODSTONE - - -	Attended by their own ministers if requested.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, and needlework. Girls.—Washing, ironing, needle, and house work. Situations are found.
31. GUILDFORD - - -	Children under 16 who are Roman Catholics attend Catholic chapel and schools on Sundays, or on any other special occasion if required by the priest. The priest attends at the workhouse if requested.	1st. A detached building - - - 2nd. Yes.	Boys.—Farm and garden work, shoemaking, and tailoring. Girls.—House and needlework. Situations are found.
32. HAILSHAM - - -	Go to their chapels on Sunday -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking and tailoring - Girls.—Needle and house work. Situations are found.
33. HAMBLEDON - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Generally.
34. HASTINGS - - -	No special provision - - -	Yes - - - - -	Tailoring, shoemaking, and baking - Situations are found.
35. HEADINGTON - - -	None. They are allowed to attend a place of worship once on Sunday if they express a wish to do so.	Yes. They are separated from the adults, except at meals.	Boys.—Gardening - - - - - Girls.—House and needlework. Situations are found.
36. HENLEY - - -	None. A Roman Catholic priest visits whenever Roman Catholics in the house wish it. Dissenting ministers also visit.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking, tailoring, and gardening. Girls.—Laundry, house, and needlework.
37. HOLLINGBOURN - - -	By request the minister of their persuasion is sent for.	Yes - - - - -	Tailoring and shoemaking - - - Situations are found.
38. HORSHAM - - -	No provision made. Catholics that are able are allowed to attend their own church, and the priest is allowed to visit at the house.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking, and cultivating the land. Girls.—House and needlework. Situations are found.
39. HUNGERFORD - - -	None - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - - - Girls.—Washing, ironing, mending clothes. Situations are found.

- - - - - APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

40.	41.	42.	43.
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory?	What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate, (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?	Of what Material are the several Yards constructed.	What Special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organisation are needful?
	— 1864. 1865. 1866.		
1st. Yes, by the relieving officer - 2nd. The conduct of all has been good. Have not had one return to the house for ten years and upwards. No special supervision - - -	1st - - - 2nd - 7 4 5 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse. 1st - 2 2 4 2nd - 15 17 13 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Sand and gravel - - - Flint pounding, sand, &c. - -	The boys' and girls' yards require concrete or some other hard substance laid over them. —
Yes, relieving officer - - - Conduct generally satisfactory -	1st - - 2 1 2nd - 9 9 10 Six of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Boulders - - - -	The Guardians are of opinion that a general re-organisation of the workhouse is needful, so far as the officials are concerned.
No supervision - - - -	1st - - 1 1 2nd - 13 3 2 Three of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Enclosed by a brick wall; they are not paved.	—
No special system of supervision - Mainly their conduct is very satisfactory.	1st - 2 2 3 2nd - 8 14 16 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Boulder, pitched, and paved footways.	—
No special supervision - - - Their conduct after quitting the workhouse is believed to be satisfactory, the known instances to the contrary are few in number. Only two have returned to the workhouse within the last five years.	1st - - - 1 2nd - 2 6 7 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Broken stone and screenings from adjacent quarry.	There is no serious defect in the workhouse organisation requiring to be remedied.
No - - - - -	1st - - 1 - 2nd - 8 6 4 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Asphalt - - - - -	Infectious and tramp wards.
The master visits them occasionally. Their conduct generally is satisfactory.	1st - 3 1 2 2nd - 11 9 9 Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Brick walls paved with flag and headers.	None.
No special system of supervision - Their conduct is very satisfactory, only one bad case in 18 months, in consequence of the parents interference, and the girl returned from service to the workhouse.	1st - - - None - - 2nd - 11 9 2 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Croydon gravel, sandy soil, brick, stone, and gravel.	The boys' yard, composed of substrata, wants improvement.
No supervision can well be adopted. The Guardians try and satisfy themselves that they are placed out with proper and fit persons; and they investigate, as far as they can, any complaint which may reach them as to ill-treatment, or otherwise, of the master or mistress with whom they are placed. It is believed that, as a general rule, they conduct themselves satisfactorily.	1st - 1 - - 2nd - 5 6 3 Four of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	Gravel - - - - -	None, except such as are suggested by the medical officer.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 1.		2.	3.	4.	5.			
	Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided?		Is the Space Allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year?	Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors?	Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases; (2) Itch Cases; (3) Venereal Cases; (4) Very Offensive Cases; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed?	How many—(1st) Fever Cases; (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866?			
							1864.	1865	1866.
40. KINGSTON - - -	1. Able-bodied men. 2. Old men. 3. Boys set. 9 to 16. 4. Boys set. 2 to 9. 9. Infants under 2 years.	5. Able women - 6. Old women. 7. Girls set. 9 to 16. 8. Girls set. 2 to 9.	The beds allotted for male inmates have been filled this winter. The infirmary beds are generally full.	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. No.	Small-pox cases are placed in a detached building, as also are itch, venereal, and offensive cases when there is room for them; but when the detached buildings are full, they are placed in the general infirmary amongst the sick.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	27 5	25 2	26 4
41. LEWES - - -	Copy of Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians :— Dear Sir, In the matter of the special reports on the several workhouses in this union, I am directed to state that the Guardians have recently determined to erect a new house for the whole union; the consent of the Guardians has been given to the purchase of the ground, and the plans for the buildings are in course of preparation by H. Currey, Esq., Architect, of Lancaster-place, Strand. It is hoped that the work may be begun early in the spring. Under these circumstances the Guardians think the returns from this union would be of so unsatisfactory a character that they may fairly be dispensed with, as the present state of things will be terminated as soon as possible. Edwd. Smith, Esq., M.D., Poor Law Inspector.		Lewes, 26 January 1867. I am, &c. (signed) H. J. Bartlett.		—	—	—	—	—
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	1st. Adults, not able-bodied: Men, temporarily disabled. Men, old and infirm. Women, temporarily disabled. Women, old and infirm.	2nd. Adults, able-bodied: Men, able-bodied. Women, able-bodied. 3rd. Children: Youths set 9 to 16. Boys set 2 to 9. Girls set 9 to 16. Girls set 2 to 9. Infants under 2 years.	The men's wards - - - -	The number of beds has been so determined, but not painted on the doors.	Fever and small-pox cases are placed in a detached building. Itch and venereal cases are sometimes placed in the same ward, not a detached building. No detached ward for offensive cases, but those amongst males are placed where there is room for them in a ward apart from the other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	29 7	20 28	42 13
43. MALLING - - -	Into nine classes, according to Schedule (C.) Form 21.		Seldom but in severe weather, as in 1863, and the present year, the space allotted to young and aged men has been completely filled.	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. No.	Fever and small-pox cases in detached buildings. Itch, venereal, and offensive cases in wards quite apart.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	27 12	23 11	21 12
44. NEWBURY - - -	Six male and six female: Able-bodied. Aged. Boys; girls. Male and female infirmary. " " infectious. " " receiving.		No - - - -	1st. It is presumed so - - - 2nd. No.	1. Would be placed, if they existed, in some of the vacant wards. 2 and 3. In one of the receiving wards, if they existed. 4. There have been none for many years.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -		None None.	-
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	Into 16 classes. Their dormitories and wards are arranged as under: 1. Dormitories for aged and infirm. 2. Ditto for able-bodied, temporarily disabled, and such as are not of sound intellect. 3. Dormitories for children set 7 to 13. Children under 7 sleep with the females.		Sometimes in the winter, but never inconveniently so.	1st. Not known - - - - 2nd. No.	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	- 5	- -	- -
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL - - -	1. Infirm men. 2. Able-bodied men. 3. Boys set 7 to 15. 4. Infirm women.	5. Able-bodied women. 6. Girls set 7 to 15. 7. Children under 1 year.	No - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. No.	1st. Yes - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	1 -	- 1	- -
47. OXFORD - - -	Nine classes: Men under 60. Men above 60. Male epileptics.	Women under 60 Women above 60. Female epileptics. Infants.	No - - - -	Yes - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	11 -	2 -	2 -
Industrial Schools - - -	Boys' department: Ages 7 to 16 years Girls' department: Girls 3 to 16. Boys 3 to 7. Classes for sick, boys and girls: Ages 9 to 16. " 5 to 9. " 3 to 5.		No - - - -	No, except as to sick wards - - -	Yes - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - -	- -	None None.	-
48. READING - - -	Copy of Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians :— Sir, In reference to your queries as to the workhouse accommodation in this union, I beg to inform you that a new workhouse is in course of erection, and will be completed about Midsummer next. The existing workhouses will then be abolished. I may add that the infirmary at the new workhouse will provide accommodation for the patients upon the basis suggested by the cubical space committee recently sitting in London. The plan for arranging the infirmary, with those increased areas, received the sanction of the Poor Law Board on the 22nd or 23rd instant. The work will be proceeded with in a few days, and be finished by the time stated above. Under these circumstances I conceive you would not desire to be furnished with the cubical space, &c., of buildings, which will soon cease to be occupied for workhouse purposes. Dr. E. Smith, Poor Law Inspector, London.		Reading, 28 January 1867. I remain, &c. (signed) Jas. Pike, Clerk.		—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

6. Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be ?	7. Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4 ?	8. Are Sick Children placed in Wards separate from Adults ?	9. What Modes of Ventilation are there in the several Wards ?
The majority admitted from without. The position of the work-house renders it desirable that such cases should be removed there out of the town.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	Air bricks and perforated zinc tubes.
—	—	—	—
They are admitted, but it is desirable that they should not be.	No - - - - -	They are - - - - -	Perforated zinc pipes, openings in the ceilings, and air-bricks placed in the outer walls.
Yes - - - - -	Not - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Door, windows, fireplaces, ventilating bricks, and ventilators in the ceiling in most of the wards.
— - - - -	Plenty - - - - -	Cases requiring it are sent into the infirmary.	In the infirmary, and old men's and women's wards, chimneys and sash-windows opening opposite each other. The rest of the wards by windows opposite each other. All but the infirmary and receiving wards have ventilators in the ceilings. The position of the house is such that there cannot be purer air.
Only cases of extreme distress -	Yes - - - - -	No, except in cases of contagion or infection.	Good ventilators built in the walls or ceilings.
No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Windows and ventilators.
Yes; no case of sickness is ever refused admission.	Yes - - - - -	No; there are no children, except infants under three years of age.	The windows are plugged open to the extent recommended by Dr. Smith, and act as permanent ventilators.
Such cases are not admitted from without.	Yes - - - - -	There are no adult inmates -	House; imperfect. Infirmary; none.
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APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 10.	11.	12.
	Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows?	In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so deficient as to cause the Air to be unpleasant in the Night?	Is the Water Supply (1st) good; (2nd) abundant; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards?
40. KINGSTON - - -	The dining-hall and day rooms - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is distributed to the various floors of the infirmary.
41. LEWES - - - -	—	—	—
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	The two receiving wards - - -	The ventilation generally is not considered to be good.	1st. It is - - - - - 2nd. It is. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
43. MALLING - - -	Two, but they are now being ventilated	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
44. NEWBURY - - -	The receiving wards and infirmary -	None - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant, but it is not generally distributed.
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not laid on except in the fever wards.
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL -	Two on the men's side - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
47. OXFORD - - -	- - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No. Hot and cold water is distributed to the various floors.
Industrial Schools - -	Infirmary - - - - -	Boys' and girls' dormitories - -	1st and 2nd. Yes; but there is considerable difficulty, from the limited number of big boys, in getting it pumped up to the several cisterns. Cold water is laid on to the various offices on the ground floor, and to the closets up-stairs and down.
48. READING - - -	—	—	—

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

13.	14.	15.	16.
What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) moveable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. Zinc, wooden, and one slate - 2nd. Wooden and hip baths of tin. Hot and cold water is laid on.	Yes, weekly in summer, occasion- ally in winter.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Cotton flax. Four blankets, two sheets, one woollen rug.	Two jack towels, changed twice weekly.
—	—	—	—
1st. Four with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. One.	Only the children and idiots -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather, flock, straw, and cocoa-nut fibre. The infirm and sick, three blan- kets, one rug. The other paupers, two blankets, one rug.	Three or six, according to the number of inmates in each ward. Changed twice weekly.
1st. Seven slate baths - - - 2nd. One hip bath. Hot and cold water laid on.	The children weekly - - - - The adults only when admitted, or when specially ordered.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw, chaff. Three blankets, two sheets, one rug.	One to ten. Changed weekly, and oftener if dirty.
1st. Two in the infirmary - - One in the boys' bath room. 2nd. One in the girls' bath room. Hot and cold water laid on.	When they require it - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw (frequently changed) in ticks.	One large towel to a dozen inmates. Changed weekly, or oftener if re- quired.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Large tubs, and a slipper bath.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd chaff. Adults over 60 have four blankets (others three blankets), one rug, and two sheets.	Two round towels for each ward weekly, and as many more as may be necessary.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. One.	Only on admission - - - -	1st. Wood - - - - - 2nd. Straw. Sheets, blankets, and counterpanes.	One towel to each ward. Some changed once, and some twice weekly.
1st. One to each ward - - - Hot and cold water laid on.	Only when admitted, and when or- dered by medical officer.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Two sheets, two blankets, one woollen rug.	Six round towels to each ward weekly.
1st. Two (boys and girls) - - Hot and cold water is laid on to the girls' bath. Cold only to the boys.	Yes, weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock. Three blankets, one woollen rug.	Twelve round towels each for boys and girls, changed thrice weekly.
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APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 17.	18.	19.
	Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs?	Is Soap provided?	Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any Class of Inmates use a Tub at Night?
40. KINGSTON - - -	Slate basins, no buckets or troughs used -	Yes - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
41. LEWES - - - -	—	—	—
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	Wash-hand basins are supplied - None wash in buckets or troughs.	Yes - - -	Urinals are supplied, but not to each bed - The schoolboys use tubs.
43. MALLING - - -	1st. - Yes - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
44. NEWBURY - - -	Wash-hand basins are supplied to the Infirmary, but not to the other wards.	Yes - - -	In the old men's and women's infirmary wards the inmates have separate urinals, but in other wards tubs with proper coverings are used.
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	Iron bowls and small tubs - - -	Yes - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL -	1st. Yes - - - 2nd. The men wash in troughs.	Yes - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
47. OXFORD - - -	There are proper lavatories upon the newest principle affixed to each ward. The water is supplied by the Water-Works Company, and laid on to each basin separately.	Yes - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
Industrial Schools -	There are fixed troughs in each of the lavatories, boys' and girls'.	Yes - - -	One urinal to two beds - - -
48. READING - - -	—	—	—

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them; and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only.	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dietaries in Use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining-rooms and Sick Wards.
One water-closet on the men's side, two on the women's side. A slop-pail under a seat to each sleeping ward, if required at night. One water-closet is required for sick males, and two for sick females.	Petties with large soil bins kept as clean as their construction will allow.	1st. The necessary utensils for breakfast and tea, with chairs, table, and bedding. 2nd. Bedding only.	Trays placed in a truck, and wheeled from the kitchen to the dining-hall. Trays carried to sick wards, with a cloth covered over food.
—	—	—	—
Water-closets for every class, but not within the house. The number is insufficient, and the situation inconvenient.	Privies - - - - -	1st. Bedsteads and bedding, chairs, tables, kettles, pots, plates, urinals, and cans. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, night-stools, and chamber utensils.	On trays.
Eight water-closets - - - -	Fifteen petties. Some flushed daily, others every other day.	1st. Tables, forms, and chairs - 2nd. Bedsteads and night-stools.	—
There are water-closets in the infirmary, but in the other wards the inmates use tubs if necessary.	Some on each ward properly flushed.	1st. In the infirmary (and there is no other ward used by day and night) the usual furniture of a bedroom. 2nd. Bedsteads and bedding.	No apparatus.
Water-closets, conveniently situated, in the house for all classes during the night. Earth-closets in the yards are used by day by all except the invalids.	The closets in the yards are kept clean.	1st. } Table, chairs, and a night 2nd. } commode.	Soup tins and wooden trenchers are used. The meals are carried on trays to the different wards.
One water-closet for each class. Sufficient and convenient.	Yes - - - - - Flushed daily, and are as clean as they can be with such a class of people.	1st. Bedsteads, bedding, night-stools, tables, and chairs. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, and urinals.	On trays.
A water-closet upon each staircase. No class without them. Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Self-acting water-closets, with a cistern and ball-tap to each. They are frequently flushed.	1st. Forms, tables, chairs, and easy chairs. 2nd. Forms, tables, and chairs.	—
A water-closet in the boys' and girls' department on the same floor with the dormitories. Number sufficient. Situation convenient.	A petty in boys' yard, and one in girls', each with water-chamber under. Flushed thrice weekly.	Table and forms in day-room - Bedsteads and bedding at night.	The food is cut up in the dining-hall which adjoins the kitchen. That for the sick is conveyed to the hospital on trays.
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APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided?	26. What Kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided?
40. KINGSTON - - -	Clean shirt, stockings, and handkerchief weekly, and a Sunday suit. Sick changed as necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket-handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Sawing wood and gardening - Women.—Washing, cleaning, and needlework. 2nd. Library of 600 volumes; periodicals monthly; a reading room. The garden at all hours of the day for sick or aged.
41. LEWES - - -	—	—	—
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	Males.—Two changes of shirts, stockings, one pair of shoes, and neckkerchief. Females.—Two changes of gowns, petticoats, stockings, caps, and handkerchief, one pair of shoes, and a shawl for each old person.	Stockings, but not pocket - handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Pumping water, gardening, and stone breaking. Women.—Washing, cleaning, and sewing. 2nd. Books from the library, newspapers, and out-door exercise.
43. MALLING - - -	Clean shirt, neckerchief, and stockings weekly.	Stockings - - -	1st. Gardening - - - - - 2nd. Walking twice a week for an hour. Library and books.
44. NEWBURY - - -	Males.—Clean shirts, neckerchiefs, and stockings. Females.—Change throughout once a week	Stockings, but not pocket - handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Field work, oakum picking, and pumping water. Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, and tailoring. Women and girls.—Ironing, cooking, and sewing. 2nd. No particular recreation.
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	All linen is changed weekly, and a separate suit of clothes given out for each inmate on Sundays.	Stockings and socks for all, and pocket-handkerchiefs for the aged and invalids.	1st. Males.—Gardening and oakum picking. Females.—Scrubbing, washing, and needlework. 2nd. Playgrounds and frequent walks for the children. Adults have holidays granted them by the Board, as well as walks on the Downs.
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL -	Clean clothing weekly - - - -	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Picking oakum and gardening. Women.—Washing, house and needlework. 2nd. None.
47. OXFORD - - -	Men.—Clean shirt, stockings, and neckerchief weekly. Women.—A proper change weekly.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Gardening, field work, stone-breaking, tailoring, and shoemaking. Women.—Washing, scrubbing, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes.
Industrial Schools -	Boys.—Two day shirts weekly; one night shirt, one flannel shirt, fortnightly. Girls.—Two shifts, one pair of drawers, weekly; one night shift, one flannel shift, fortnightly.	Yes - - -	1st. Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, tailoring, and household work. Girls.—Sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry and household work. 2nd. Boys.—Circular swing. Girls.—Simple swing.
48. READING - - -	—	—	—

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27.	28.	29.	30.
Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	State the Salary and other Emoluments and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer.	By whom are the Drugs provided and dispensed ?	Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - - -	120 £. - - - - - He attends daily ; oftener when necessary.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine.	There are no bed cards.
- - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
No - - - -	85 £. - - - - - Extra medical and surgical fees, about 32 £. ; vaccination about 12 £. He attends twice daily.	By the Guardians - - - - -	They do.
No - - - -	100 £. - - - - - He attends every other day, and sometimes daily.	By the medical officer, except quinine and cod-liver oil.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	40 £. - - - - - 1 £. for each midwifery case, and 4 s. 6 d. for each vaccination case. He attends thrice weekly, and when required.	By the medical officer - - - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	32 £., including his salary as a district medical officer. Vaccination and midwifery fees extra.	By the medical officer - - - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	37 £. 10 s. - - - - -	By the Guardians - - - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	65 £. - - - - - He attends daily, and when required.	By the Guardians - - - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	35 £. - - - - - No emoluments. He attends twice weekly, and when required.	By the Guardians - - - - -	There are no bed cards.
- - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

APPENDIX I.—*continued*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 31.	32.	33.
	Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29. desirable?	What (1st) Paid Day Nurses, (2nd) Paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient?	Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants?
40. KINGSTON - - -	No - - - - -	Two paid nurses - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
41. LEWES - - -	-	-	-
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	No - - - - -	1st. { Four, two male and two female. 2nd. { The number is considered sufficient.	They do - - - - -
43. MALLING - - -	None - - - - -	1st. { One, which number is suffi- 2nd. { cient except under special circumstances.	Yes, in special cases - - - - -
44. NEWBURY - - -	Not aware - - - - -	One paid nurse only for day and night. Quite sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	None - - - - -	No paid nurse - - - - -	- - - - -
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse, which is considered sufficient.	No - - - - -
47. OXFORD - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Two - - - - - 2nd None. The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
Industrial Schools - -	- - - - -	One paid nurse - - - - -	Yes - - - - -
48. READING - - -	-	-	-

APPENDIX I.—continued.

34.					35.	36.
What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum paid to the Guardians for their Board.					How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each Visit inspect every Part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) Attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) Perform Divine Service?
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sums paid for Board of each Child.		
Master - - -	£. s. d. 100 - -	Rations - - -	2	{ Not boarded in house.	1st. Always monthly, at times oftener. 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Evening service every Sunday. A weekly sermon every Wed- nesday by the vicar; this is an endowed lecture.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto.				
Nurse - - -	25 - -	- ditto.				
Assistant Nurse - -	15 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	35 - -	- ditto.				
Female Searcher - -	10 - -	- ditto.				
Cook - - -	15 - -	- ditto.				
Sempstress - - -	4 s. weekly	- ditto.				
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Master - - -	70 - -	Lodging and rations	- - -	- - -	1st. Weekly on board days. 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice or thrice weekly 2nd. Twice on Sundays, and once on Wednesdays.
Matron - - -	35 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmaster - - -	40 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmistress - - -	41 - -	- ditto.				
School Porter and Wife	25 - -	- ditto - -	1	Nil.		
House Porter and Wife	25 - -	- ditto.				
Nurse, Male - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Ditto ditto - - -	5 s. weekly	- ditto.				
Ditto, female - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Ditto ditto - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1st. Weekly - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Twice on Sundays, with a sermon in the morning.
Matron - - -	40 - -	- - -				
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	Rations and apartments.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -	- - -				
Porter - - -	25 - -	- - -				
Nurse - - -	15 - -	- - -				
Master and Matron -	100 - -	Rations - - -	3	Not yet settled -	1st. Weekly - - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Twice on Sunday, and twice in the week, and oftener if necessary. 2nd. Sunday morning and afternoon.
Schoolmaster - - -	30 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmistress - - -	30 - -	- ditto.				
Industrial Trainer -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	25 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	40 - -	Rations - - -	1	Nil. - - -	1st. On Board days only - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Almost daily. 2nd. Every Friday.
Matron - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Governess - - -	16 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	16 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	50 - -	Rations - - -	- - -	- - -	Generally on Board meetings, and sometimes on other days.	1st. Thrice weekly. 2nd. Once on Sundays and once on Thursdays.
Matron - - -	25 - -	- ditto.				
Nurse - - -	12 10 -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	12 10 -	- ditto.				
Schoolmaster - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Master - - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Always once, and very fre- quently twice in each week.	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. Twice on Sunday.
Matron - - -	40 - -	- - -				
Porter - - -	20 - -	Board, lodging, washing, and furnished apartments.				
Female Tramp Attendant	10 - -	- - -				
Nurse - - -	30 - -	- - -				
Assistant Nurse - -	20 - -	- - -				
Pantrywoman - - -	12 - -	- - -				
Labour Master - - -	20 - -	- - -				
Master - - -	70 - -	Board, lodging, and washing	- - -	- - -	Weekly - - -	1st. Once or twice weekly. 2nd. Once on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmaster - - -	- - -	- ditto.				
Schoolmistress - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Laundress - - -	20 - -	- ditto.				
Nurse - - -	16 - -	- ditto - -	1	{ 1 s. per week for washing, &c.		
Cook - - -	12 - -	- ditto.				
Porter - - -	10 - -	- ditto.				
Gardener - - -	16 s. weekly	Occupies lodge, and has coals and vegetables.				
Shoemaker - - -	18 s. weekly	- - -				
Tailor - - -	18 s. weekly	- - -				
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are Members of the Church of England?	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse?
40. KINGSTON - - -	They are at liberty to attend their place of worship whenever they wish. The clergyman of each denomination may visit as often as he pleases.	The children are trained at the North Surrey Industrial School at Penge -	
41. LEWES - - -	—	—	—
42. MAIDSTONE - - -	No special provision - - - - The Roman Catholic priest visits at pleasure, and when sent for. No provision for the religious instruction of other Dissenters.	The school is a detached building about 400 yards from the workhouse. The children are quite separated from the adults.	Boys.—Tailoring and shoemaking - Girls.—Make straw bonnets. Situations are found.
43. MALLING - - -	The same as the other inmates, and if they wish to see their minister, he is sent for specially.	1st. Yes - - - - 2nd. No.	Shoemaking, tailoring, joinery, gardening, sewing, washing, and house cleaning. Situations are found.
44. NEWBURY - - -	There are none. If there were any, their respective ministers would have access to them.	Yes - - - -	1st. See answer to query 26. 2nd. Situations are found.
45. NEWHAVEN - - -	They are allowed to attend their own places of worship on Sundays, and if a Roman Catholic should wish to see a priest, the master has instructions to send for one.	Yes, and the young children remain with the females.	Boys.—Shoemaking and gardening. Girls.—House and needle work. Situations are found.
46. NEWPORT PAGNELL -	None - - - -	Yes - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking and gardening. Girls.—Washing, house, and needle-work. Situations are found.
47. OXFORD - - -	They are allowed to attend their places of worship on Sundays, and their ministers are allowed to visit them at the workhouse.	No; there are no children except infants, who are in a separate nursery. The school is a separate establishment, about three miles off.	- - - -
Industrial Schools -	- - - -	- - - -	See answer to query 26 - - - Situations are readily obtained. The boys are mostly apprenticed to trades.
48. READING - - -	—	—	—

APPENDIX I.—continued.

40.	41.				42.	43.
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what Proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory?	What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate, (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many have been brought up in the Workhouse?				Of what Material are the several Yards constructed?	What special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organisation are needful?
	—	1864.	1865.	1866.		
- - - - -	1st - 1 2nd - 18 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	4 17	1 16		Paved, asphalted and gravel	Increase of accommodation for sick, and as stated to query 20. General storeroom for sick patients' clothing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No special system of supervision - They are encouraged to call at the workhouse on Sundays, and as they have opportunity, to see the master and matron, and other officers. Their general conduct is satisfactory, and they seldom come back to the workhouse.	1st - 1 2nd - 23 The number brought up in the workhouse cannot be accurately ascertained.	2 24	1 22		The adults' yards are paved with stone. The children's are laid with asphalt.	More hospital accommodation, and better classification of the paupers, especially of the itch and venereal patients.
None but that of their masters and employers.	1st - 2 2nd - 19 Seven of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1 13	4 13		Haddock - - - - -	None, as the workhouse is constructed.
No, unless apprenticed by the Board, when their appearance before the Board occasionally is required.	1st - - 2nd - 14	- 10	- 9		Gravel - - - - -	A means of separating the mothers of illegitimate children from the other classes of women.
Not aware of any - - - - -	1st - 3 2nd - 9 Three of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	1 1	- 6		Gravel and beach - - - - -	None.
1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Generally satisfactory.	1st - 4 2nd - 6 Six of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	4 8	2 9		Gravel - - - - -	-
- - - - -	1st - - 2nd - 8 Three of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- 10	- 3		Gravel - - - - -	-
About 16 per cent. unsatisfactory -	- - - - -	-	-		Yards originally coated with gravel; now worn out.	Ventilation, lavatories, and bath-rooms.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 1. Into what Classes and Sub-divisions of Classes are the Inmates Divided?		2. Is the Space Allotted to each Class completely Filled at any Period of the Year?	3. Has the Number of Beds to be placed in each of the several Wards been determined upon with the Sanction of the Poor Law Board, and has it been Painted upon the Doors?	4. Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases; (2) Itch Cases; (3) Venereal Cases; (4) Very Offensive Cases; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed?	5. How many—(1st) Fever Cases; (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866?			
						—	1864.	1865.	1866.
49. REIGATE - - -	Nine - - - - -		No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	1st.—1. In detached building - - - - 2, 3, and 4. In separate wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 -	2 -	1 -
50. ROMNEY MARSH - -	All classes (nine) - - - - -		No; the old men's room occasionally excepted.	The Poor Law Board has issued no order or directions in regard to the number of beds, nor has it been painted on the doors.	1st.—1. Two cases of small-pox in 30 years, both treated in detached wards. 2, 3, and 4. Yes. 2nd. In all bad cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	5 -	9 1	10 1
51. RYE - - - -	Able-bodied men. Old and infirm men. Boys æt. 9 to 16. Boys æt. 5 to 9. Boys æt. 2 to 5. Able-bodied women.	Old and infirm women Girls æt. 9 to 16. Girls æt. 5 to 9. Girls æt. 2 to 5. Infants under 2 years.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Separate ward - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	5 -	5 -	3 -
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	Old and infirm men - Able men. Boys.	Old and infirm women. Able women. Girls.	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No. - - - - -	Fever and small-pox cases are placed in a detached building. Itch, venereal, and very offensive cases are placed in a detached building, and in wards there quite apart from the other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	21 3	18 -	22 1
53. STAINES - - -	Old and infirm; boys; girls; able-bodied men and women.		No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes, in a separate ward called the "In- fectious Ward."	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1 -	- -	1 -
54. TENTERDEN - - -	Able men. Old men. Boys over 9. Boys under 9. Boys under 5. Boys under 2.	Able women - - - Old women. Girls over 9. Girls under 9. Girls under 5. Girls under 2.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	Wards are appropriated to such cases separate from the sick in the infirmaries.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	None None	- -	- -
55. THAME - - - -	Able-bodied men. Not able-bodied men. Infants over 1 year.	Women - - - Boys' school. Girls' school.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	The infirmary is a detached building where itch, venereal, and small-pox cases are put in a special ward. Fever cases are put in another ward at the opposite end.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	None None	- -	- -
56. TICEHURST - - -	1. Young and able- bodied men. 2. Old and infirm men. 3. Boys. 4. Young and able- bodied women and nursery.	5. Old and infirm women 6. Girls. 7. Infirmary.	Male infirmary frequently full -	No - - - - -	1st.—1. Semi-detached wards - - - - 2 and 3. No special ward. 4. No ward.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	2 11	- 1	10 -
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	Adult males under 60. Adult males over 60. Boys from 5 to 15. Adult females under 60.	Adult females over 60. Girls from 5 to 15. Infants under 5 years.	Yes - - - - -	The number of beds is not painted on the doors.	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. In wards apart.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	19 11	15 18	5 9
58. UCKFIELD - - -	Adults: - - - - - Males into two classes. Females into two classes. Children: Boys. Girls. Nursery.		No - - - - -	The number to be admitted into the house has been determined by the Poor Law Board, but it is not be- lieved that their sanction has been applied for as to the number of beds in each ward. The number is not painted on the doors. The Guardians are not aware of any regulation on either subject of this query.	There is a detached building, and there are also separate wards quite apart from the other wards for such cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	- 8	- 1	2 3
59. UXBRIDGE - - -	Able-bodied, infirm, and the sick - - - -		Yes, very seldom - - - -	No - - - - -	1st.—1. Kept separate - - - - - 2 and 3. With others. 4. With others in detached buildings.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	41 6	31 6	23 9

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

6. Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be?	7. Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4?	8. Are Sick Children placed in Ward Separate from Adults?	9. What Modes of Ventilation are there in the Several Wards.
1st. When application is made 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Four iron ventilators, windows, and perforated zinc.
No, except in cases of absolute necessity.	Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Fireplaces, doors, windows, and ceiling slides in bed rooms.
1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Not desirable, but no occasion has occurred for the admission in recent years.	Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Shafts and open windows.
Sometimes admitted in cases of emergency, but certainly not desirable. The fever hospital is intended only for cases break- ing out in the workhouse, and so the officers, and all parish officers, are continually in- structed by the Guardians.	Yes - - - - -	Not always - - - - -	Ventilators in the ceilings and sides of the bed rooms.
Yes; but fever, small-pox, and other infectious diseases should not be admitted.	Yes - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Perforated zinc tubes through each room.
No - - - - -	Only three rooms for both sexes -	No - - - - -	Windows, doors, fireplaces, and ventilators.
Only under special circumstances. It is desirable that they should not be admitted.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Most of the wards have windows on either side with traps to the ceiling, and air-bricks in the walls, also perforated zinc in the windows.
All the cases specified were ad- mitted from without. In some instances it is impossible to avoid doing so.	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	In the dormitories there are venti- lators over the doors, which with open windows are the chief means of ventilation.
Fever and small-pox cases are ad- mitted from without, and new wards have been built, and extra duty imposed on the medical officer.	Yes - - - - -	Separated as much as possible -	Ventilation good by means of traps.
They have been, but the desira- bility may be questioned.	Yes - - - - -	They are - - - - -	In the flooring, ceiling, and over doors.
They are, but it is not desirable. Almost all the cases mentioned have been from without.	No, so the medical officer says -	No - - - - -	Fireplaces, windows, and doors.

APPENDIX I,—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 10. Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows?	11. In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so deficient as to cause the Air to be unpleasant in the Night?	12. Is the Water Supply (1st) good; (2nd) abundant; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards?
49. REIGATE - - -	No - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is distributed to the infirmary wards.
50. ROMNEY MARSH - -	- - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is distributed as required.
51. RYE - - - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Not in the summer time. Cold water to all the wards on the ground floor. Hot water partially.
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	Six - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
53. STAINES - - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Fairly. Cold water is laid on through the house.
54. TENTERDEN - - -	Two bed-rooms - - - -	One old men's - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water laid on to all. Boiler in stoves in two wards.
55. THAME - - - - -	There may be two or three - -	None - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Hot and cold water is not laid on to the different wards.
56. TICEHURST - - -	All the day rooms in the body of the house not ventilated.	Most of the dormitories are slightly unpleasant.	1st. Not very good - - - - 2nd. Sometimes in summer; it is not plentiful. Hot and cold water is easily obtain- able in each ward.
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	Water supply deficient - - - Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
58. UCKFIELD - - - -	Five day wards - - - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
59. UXBRIDGE - - - -	No - - - - -	The medical officer says in all the wards.	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Reported by the medical officer as not sufficient. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

13. What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) moveable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	14. Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	15. Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	16. What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. Nine; hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. One.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather and woollen flock, two sheets, three blankets, one rug.	Once, and some twice a week.
Three - - - - - Hot and cold water is not laid on.	No; the children excepted - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Oat chaff, linen sheets, blankets, and rugs.	One towel to six inmates; changed twice or thrice weekly, and oftener if required.
1st. One; both hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. Four; one hip bath.	Children are - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feather and coir, one rug, three blankets, two sheets.	Each sick person has a towel; changed weekly.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot and cold water laid on.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, flock, and some of straw, cut small, for dirty cases. Three blankets, one rug, two sheets.	Two towels to each ward; changed twice weekly.
Three fixed baths with hot and cold water laid on.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Coir, flock. Rugs and blankets.	As many as necessary; washed as often as required.
1st. One in each reception ward - 2nd. Two. Cold water laid on.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron, with sacking - - - 2nd. Old men and women, feathers. Able-bodied, cocoa-nut fibre. Old men and women, three blankets, one sheet, one rug. Able-bodied, two blankets, one sheet, one rug.	Two round towels to 15; changed weekly.
1st. One; with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. Several.	Children weekly, and oftener if required.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock for infirm, and straw mattings for able-bodied and children. Rugs and blankets.	Large towels; changed twice weekly. Proportion, about four men to each towel.
1st. Four; hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. Two in the infirmary.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers for old, sick, and infirm; chopped straw for the rest. Two blankets, two sheets, one rug for able-bodied; three blankets, two sheets, one rug, for infirm and sick.	Each ward, one roller towel; changed daily. Infirmity hand towels, changed oftener.
Baths in male and female receiving wards, with hot and cold water.	Children only - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers for inmates over 70; straw for inmates under 70. Two sheets, three blankets, one rug.	Two towels to each patient in hospital, and infirm in the house. Round towels, 3½ yards long, to six able-bodied; changed every day.
1st. One slate - - - - - 2nd. Four. Hot water laid on to slate bath.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, chaff, coir. Two sheets, one rug, two blankets.	Six small towels to 12 girls. Women, one each. Men and boys, round towels; changed once weekly, and oftener if required. Hand towels for sick wards.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot and cold water is not laid on.	Children weekly - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flocks, feathers. Sheets, blankets, coverlids. Additional ones when ordered by medical officer.	Two changes twice a week.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 17.	18.	19.
	Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs ?	Is Soap provided ?	Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any Class of Inmates use a Tub at Night ?
49. REIGATE - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
50. ROMNEY MARSH - -	No, exclusive of the sick wards - - -	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
51. RYE - - - - -	Yes. No buckets or troughs used except by able men and women.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
53. STAINES - - - -	Wash-hand basins are supplied to all the sick rooms.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
54. TENTERDEN - - -	Infirmery—Wash-hand basins - - - Wards—Iron troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
55. THAME - - - - -	All the adults, hand-basins - - - The boys, iron troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
56. TICEHURST - - -	Tin wash-hand basins in the infirmery - Fixed iron troughs in the other wards.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	Wash-hand basins supplied to all the wards, except able-bodied men and women, who wash in troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
58. UCKFIELD - - -	Yes, and tin hand-bowls - - - Men and boys in iron-fixed troughs.	Yes - - - - -	Yes, for the adults - - - Boys, an iron bucket. Girls, a night-stool.
59. UXBRIDGE - - -	Tin bowls, but for the able-bodied men fixed stone troughs.	Yes - - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them; and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties, or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found, (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only.	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dietaries in Use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining Rooms and Sick Wards.
1st. No class without - - - 2nd. Yes.	Yes - - - - - Flushed daily.	1st. Beds, bedding, chairs, table, stools, and forms. 2nd. Beds, bedding, and chairs.	Wooden trays covered with cloths.
There is no accommodation within the house, except night chairs.	Petties only - - - - -	1st. Tables, chairs, and forms with backs. 2nd. Tables and chairs in sick wards.	—
Water-closets to all the ground-floor wards. Number sufficient, situation convenient.	Yes, flushed daily, and chloride of lime thrown down.	1st. Tables, chairs, night-stools, bed-rests. 2nd. Close-stools.	Wooden trays covered with a cloth to convey food to sick wards.
Each class in the hospital has a water-closet, and there is one for the old women's ward. None for other classes.	A petty to each ward - - - No water-closets outside.	1st. Chairs, tables, and forms - - 2nd. The same, with beds and night commodes.	Trays and hot water tins.
None in any of the rooms. The common night-stool and pan are used in the sick rooms.	Yes, and emptied on the ground every morning.	1st. Tables, chairs, beds, fenders, fire-irons, mugs, coal-box, stools, and forms. 2nd. Bed, bedsteads, chambers, blankets, sheets, rugs, pillows, and pillow-cases.	In trays.
Two in the house - - - - -	Petties cleaned when required - The medical officer reports that the condition of the water-closets in the hospital is bad, very bad.	1st. Tables, chairs, forms - - - 2nd. Bedsteads and night commodes.	Carried by inmates.
Self-acting water-closets up stairs Others sufficient on the ground. Earth privy in the boys' ward.	Only one offensive on the girls' side	1st. Tables, fixed seats, cupboards, books. 2nd. Bedsteads and bedding, chambers.	Trays and trenchers.
Closet to every day-room and bed-room. No class without them. Number sufficient and situation convenient.	Petties outside - - - - -	1st. Arm-chair, curtains between beds, urinals, spittoons, hand-basins, shelves, scripture prints and texts, night commodes. 2nd. Beds, urinals, and in the infirmary scripture prints and texts, curtains, and night commodes.	Wooden trays.
Water-closets are provided for infirm only, and are convenient.	Yes, the water-closets are provided with glazed earthenware pans, trapped, and can be flushed each time used.	1st. Tables and chairs - - - 2nd. None.	In trays.
Water-closet for each of the sick wards (male and female). In each of the yards there is a large closet with pans, in each means to flush them. They are sufficient, and conveniently situated.		1st. Chairs, tables, night-stools, and urinals. 2nd. Night-stools, chairs, and bed pans.	On trays.
None inside the workhouse - -	Water-closets flushed daily - - -	1st. Tables and chairs - - - 2nd. Tables, chairs, and candle-light.	In trays.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.* - - - - -

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
49. REIGATE - - -	Once a week regularly - - -	Stockings for all the inmates. Pocket-handkerchiefs for boys and girls.	1st. Work on land for male adults. Domestic and needlework for females. 2nd. Boys.—Walks and cricket. Girls.—Walks.
50. ROMNEY MARSH -	Shirts weekly - - -	Yes, weekly, and oftener if required.	1st. Men and boys.—Gardening - - - Women and girls.—House work. 2nd. Yards and playground.
51. RYE - - -	Under-clothing changed weekly - -	Yes - - -	1st. Men and boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, splitting wood, picking oakum, and pumping water. Women and girls.—House work. 2nd. In the boys' yard a mast is erected for climbing and swinging.
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	Two suits each. Clean shirt and clean stockings weekly.	Stockings for all. Pocket - handkerchiefs for children only.	1st. Old men.—Employed on the farm - - Boys.—Baking, tailoring, shoemaking, and farm. 2nd. Children go out for walks twice weekly, and have playgrounds, cricket, and other games.
53. STAINES - - -	Regularly changed every week. The sick as often as required.	Yes - - -	1st and 2nd.—Cair picking, wood chopping, and agriculture.
54. TENTERDEN - - -	Shirts (weekly). Gaberdine stockings, and neckerchiefs fortnightly. Outer garments when required.	Stockings only -	1st. Gardening and housework - - - 2nd. None.
55. THAME - - -	Once a week, and oftener if required - -	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Gardening - - - Women.—Housework and sewing. 2nd. Children out twice a week.
56. TICEHURST - - -	Men and boys.—Shirts, stockings, and neckerchiefs weekly. Women and girls.—Chemise, stockings, caps, nightgowns, and pinafores changed weekly. Other outer garments when necessary.	Stockings, but not pocket - handkerchiefs.	1st. Men.—Oakum picking, &c. - - Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, and tailoring. Women and girls.—Housework and sewing. 2nd. Out-door exercise for children.
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	Linen and stockings changed weekly -	Stockings, but not pocket - handkerchiefs.	1st. Cultivation of 10 acres of land. Stone breaking. Digging of sand. 2nd. The old people are allowed to walk in the grounds one hour in the morning and two in the afternoon.
58. UCKFIELD - - -	Clean linen and stockings weekly - -	Yes, for children, but only stockings to all other inmates.	1st. Men.—Gardening, oakum picking, and wood chopping. Women.—House and needlework. 2nd. Lending library. Children.—Playground; and twice a week they are taken out.
59. UXBRIDGE - - -	Stockings and shirt once weekly - - Boys.—Shirts twice weekly. Women and children.—Once weekly.	Yes - - -	1st. Men.—Breaking granite, picking oakum, and gardening. Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, and tailoring. 2nd. Boys and girls take walks twice weekly.

- - - - - APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27. Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	28. State the Salary, and other Emoluments, and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer ?	29. By whom are the Drugs Provided and Dispensed ?	30. Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - -	50 <i>L.</i> , with extra fees - - - - He attends daily.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - -	49 <i>L.</i> , and extra fees for midwifery - He attends daily.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards, as the number of inmates is very limited.
No - - -	30 <i>L.</i> Extra fees for midwifery and vaccination. He attends every other day, and oftener if required.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - -	75 <i>L.</i> , and 10 <i>s.</i> each midwifery case. - He attends daily, except Sundays.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine.	There are no bed cards.
No - - -	30 <i>L.</i> , with the usual extras - - - He attends almost daily.	By the medical officer, except quinine and cod-liver oil.	Diet and extra only.
No - - -	72 <i>L.</i> , including Tenterden parish - - He attends thrice weekly, and when required.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - -	45 <i>L.</i> - - - - - He attends from four to seven times a week, and oftener if required.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - -	50 <i>L.</i> , and midwifery fees - - - - He generally attends every alternate day ; in cases of urgency, every day.	By the medical officer - - -	Yes.
No - - -	80 <i>L.</i> , and midwifery fees - - - -	By the medical officer, except quinine and cod-liver oil.	Disease, age, and diet.
No - - -	50 <i>L.</i> , and 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for each midwifery case. He attends thrice weekly, and as often as requested.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.
No - - -	50 <i>L.</i> Midwifery and vaccination fees - He attends generally daily.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 31.	32.	33.
	Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29 desirable?	What—(1st) Paid Day Nurses, (2nd) Paid Night Nurses, are employed, and is the Number sufficient?	Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants?
49. REIGATE - - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse, which is sufficient -	Yes - - - - -
50. ROMNEY MARSH - -	No - - - - -	Employed only when required -	- - - - -
51. RYE - - - - -	No - - - - -	Two paid nurses, male and female -	It is their duty to do so - - -
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	No - - - - -	1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. None for night only. The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
53. STAINES - - -	The medical officer considers his salary wholly inadequate, con- sidering the amount of attention required.	No paid nurses - - - - -	- - - - -
54. TENTERDEN - - -	No - - - - -	One paid female nurse - - - - - The medical officer thinks a male nurse is required.	Yes - - - - -
55. THAME - - - - -	No - - - - -	None employed, but the medical officer has instructions to provide a nurse, if necessary.	- - - - -
56. TICEHURST - - -	Any concessions would be thankfully received.	1st. } One, which is sufficient. 2nd. }	Yes - - - - -
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	Drugs should be provided by Guard- ians. Fees for operations, as it involves extra visits. Extra wards have lately been built, and the medical officer might expect reason- ably an increase of salary.	Two paid nurses are employed, which number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
58. UCKFIELD - - -	No change is considered necessary -	Two paid nurses (male and female). The number is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -
59. UXBRIDGE - - -	The medical officer thinks his salary too small.	One paid nurse, which is supposed to be sufficient.	Yes - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—continued.

34.					35.	36.
What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum paid to the Guardians for their Board.					How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each Visit Inspect every part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does he (1st) Attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) Perform Divine Service?
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sum paid for Board of each Child.		
	£. s. d.					
Master and Matron	100				1st. Generally every week - 2nd. Yes.	1st. About thrice weekly. 2nd. Every Friday.
Schoolmaster	35	Board, lodging, &c.				The boys and girls, and other inmates who are able, attend the District Church twice every Sunday.
Schoolmistress	25					
Porter	20					
Nurse	30					
Cook	16					
Master	60	Rations			1st. Weekly - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Weekly, or when required. The inmates attend the Church service.
Matron	25					
Master	60	None			Usually fortnightly, and visit generally the wards of the workhouse.	1st. Twice during the week. 2nd. Once on Sunday.
Matron	30					
Schoolmaster	35					
Schoolmistress	20					
Male Nurse	10 8					
Female Nurse	20	No rations.			Yes - - - - -	1st. Twice weekly, besides Sundays 2nd. Twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christ- mas Day.
Porter	20					
Cook	16					
Storekeeper	5 4					
Baker	20 8					
Master	50	Furnished apart- ments and rations.			Monthly by the permanent house committee, and oftener by other com- mittees.	1st. Visits the sick during the week. 2nd. Every Sunday.
Matron	40					
Schoolmaster	35					
Schoolmistress	20					
Porter and Barber	30					
Hospital Nurse	25	Rations			1st. At uncertain intervals. 2nd. Not always.	1st. Every week. 2nd. Once on a Sunday.
House Nurse	20					
Baker	11. per week					
Tailor	15s. per week					
Shoemaker	15s. per week					
Master	50	Rations			1st. Visited six times during the year 1866. 2nd. Yes.	1st. No regular days for visiting; depends on cases of illness. On an average once in 14 days. 2nd. Every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, occasionally on one day in the week, and on the same day he generally visits the sick and infirm.
Matron	40					
Schoolmaster	20					
Schoolmistress	15					
Yardsman	5s. weekly					
Wardsman	1s. weekly	Rations and unfurnished apartments.			1st. Fortnightly - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Thrice weekly. 2nd. Sunday.
Master	50					
Matron	30					
Schoolmaster	30					
Schoolmistress	24					
Nurse	18	Rations and furnished apartments.			1st. Once a fortnight - 2nd. Yes.	1st. Occasionally thrice a week. 2nd. Sundays and Wed- nesdays.
Cook	5					
Engineer	14s. weekly					
Master and Matron	90	Rations and lodging.			1st. Fortnightly - - 2nd. Yes.	1st. } Twice weekly, Sun- 2nd. } days and Thursdays.
Schoolmaster	25					
Schoolmistress	20					
Porter	20					
Master	40					
Matron	30	Rations			1st. Once a week, and make report in the visiting book.	1st. } Twice weekly, Sun- 2nd. } days and Thursdays.
Schoolmaster	30					
Porter	20					
Nurse	20					
Schoolmaster	20					
Schoolmistress	20	Board, lodging, and washing.			1st. Once a week, and make report in the visiting book.	1st. } Twice weekly, Sun- 2nd. } days and Thursdays.
Master	50					
Matron	30					
Schoolmaster	30					
Schoolmistress	20					
Porter	20	Rations			1st. Once a week, and make report in the visiting book.	1st. } Twice weekly, Sun- 2nd. } days and Thursdays.
Male Nurse	20					
Female Nurse	20					
Master	50					
Matron	30					
Schoolmaster	30	Rations			1st. Once a week, and make report in the visiting book.	1st. } Twice weekly, Sun- 2nd. } days and Thursdays.
Schoolmistress	20					
Porter	20					
Nurse	20					
Nurse	10					

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E	QUESTION 37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are not Members of the Church of England.	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse?
49. REIGATE - - -	There is but one Roman Catholic, and he is allowed to visit the Catholic Place of Worship.	Yes - - - - -	Shoemaking, tailoring, and working on the land. Situations are found.
50. ROMNEY MARSH -	Dissenters attend their own places of worship.	The children attend the National school.	Vide answer to 26 - - - - Situations are readily found.
51. RYE - - - -	None, nor has any special provision been solicited by the inmates.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Cleaning and gardening Girls.—House, laundry, and needle work. Situations are found.
52. SEVENOAKS - - -	None. All are members of the Church of England.	Yes - - - - -	Baking, shoemaking, tailoring Situations are found.
53. STAINES - - -	Allowed to go to their respective places of worship when they wish to do so.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking, tailoring, and agriculture. Girls.—House work.
54. TENTERDEN - - -	Permitted to leave the house to at- tend Divine service.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Cleaning and gardening Girls.—House, needle, and laundry work. Situations are found.
55. THAME - - - -	There are none - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - - Girls.—Housework. Situations are found.
56. TICEHURST - - -	None; but any who desire it may go to the Dissenting chapel on the Sunday.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening, tailoring, and shoemaking. Girls.—Sewing and housework. No difficulty in finding situations.
57. TONBRIDGE - - -	The ministers of the different reli- gious persuasions of the inmates are admitted.	Yes - - - - -	Tailors', shoemakers', and bakers' work.
58. UCKFIELD - - -	Any inmate not a member of the Church of England might be visited by the minister of his own religious denomination, but no inmate has ever objected to attend the Church service.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Shoemaking, gardening, straw plaiting, and knitting stockings. Girls.—House and needle work. Situations are found.
59. UXBRIDGE - - -	Allowed to go out to their own place of worship.	Yes - - - - -	Shoemaking and tailoring Situations are found.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

40.	41.				42.	43.
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what Proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory ?	What Number of Women have been confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate; (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?				Of what Material are the several Yards constructed ?	What special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organization are needful ?
		1864.	1865.	1866.		
Yes - - - - -	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - Four of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 6 - - - - -	1 - - - - - 6 - - - - -	1 - - - - - 7 - - - - -	Stones and asphalte - - -	None at present.
The supervision exercised by the relieving officer. It is very rarely that any return to the workhouse.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - One of whom had been brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 1 - - - - -	- - - - - 2 - - - - -	- - - - - 2 - - - - -	Brick paving - - - - -	The Guardians have none to suggest.
No, as to ordinary service, but in cases of apprenticeship the regulations of the Poor Law Board are observed.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - Of these none of the illegitimate children were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 7 - - - - -	- - - - - 7 - - - - -	2 - - - - - 6 - - - - -	The yards of the able-bodied men and women and boys beached. The yards of the aged men and women and girls turfed, and beached paths.	—
No special system, but the master frequently hears of them, and all are doing well.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - One of whom was brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 8 - - - - -	- - - - - 4 - - - - -	- - - - - 12 - - - - -	One paving stones; the rest gravel.	None.
- - - - -	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 7 - - - - - 3 - - - - -	- - - - - 3 - - - - - 2 - - - - -	- - - - - 6 - - - - - 5 - - - - -	Gravel - - - - -	None.
No; the master and matron correspond with them, and are visited by the boys and girls at service. Their conduct is generally satisfactory.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - Two of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 7 - - - - -	- - - - - 8 - - - - -	1 - - - - - 2 - - - - -	Stones, brick, and beach - -	The medical officer reports that an early alteration of the infirmary is necessary; that there are only one set of wards used both for night and day, and the water-closets open into them. That they are altogether insufficient and bad.
No special system. The Guardians satisfy themselves as to their conduct by inquiries of their employers. The proportion of cases in which their conduct is unsatisfactory is small.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 1 - - - - -	- - - - - 3 - - - - -	- - - - - 3 - - - - -	Gravel - - - - -	None.
No organised supervision. Conduct generally satisfactory.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - None known to have been brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 8 - - - - -	- - - - - 9 - - - - -	- - - - - 7 - - - - -	Sifted beach - - - - -	—
The relieving officers visit from time to time.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 5 - - - - - 5 - - - - -	14 - - - - - 9 - - - - -	6 - - - - - 12 - - - - -	Paved with bricks - - - - -	Two special wards are required for the old men and women, who suffer only from old age, and do not require hospital treatment.
Visits by the relieving officer. Generally good and well behaved in service. The number whose conduct is unsatisfactory is very small.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - Three of whom were brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 12 - - - - -	- - - - - 12 - - - - -	- - - - - 10 - - - - -	Graved, and paths paved with red bricks.	The Guardians do not consider any alteration necessary.
No supervision - - - - - Conduct generally satisfactory.	1st - - - - - 2nd - - - - - One of whom was partly brought up in the workhouse.	- - - - - 12 - - - - -	- - - - - 12 - - - - -	- - - - - 4 - - - - -	Gravel - - - - -	Nothing particular has been pointed out as needful.

UNION WORKHOUSE.	Into what	4. Are—(1) Fever and Small-pox Cases; (2) Itch Cases; (3) Venereal Cases; (4) Very Offensive Cases; placed in—(1st) Detached Buildings; or in—(2nd) Wards quite apart from the other Cases; and if not, state the Class of Inmates with which they are placed?	5. How many—(1st) Fever Cases; (2nd) Small-pox Cases; have been Treated within the Workhouse in the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866?		
			—	1864.	1865. 1866.
60. WALLINGFORD - - -	Men—Infir- " Able- Boys and	2nd. Yes - - - - -	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	None	-
61. WANTAGE - - -	The seven - Order. 7 attend sch	Fever and small-pox cases are not admitted. The other cases are placed in the upper sick ward on each side. The ward is not a detached building. Other cases are sometimes placed there.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	None	-
62. WEST FIRLE - - -	Eleven - -	1st. 1. Not always. Have had no small-pox cases. 2 and 3. Yes. 4. No. 2nd. Yes. No class selected to incur such an unfair risk.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	10	1
63. WINDSOR - - -	Able-bodied - Aged and inf - Sick men. Boys. Infants with	Detached buildings now being erected -	- - - -	-	-
64. WINSLOW - - -	Old men. - Young men. Boys.	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	Nil	-
65. WITNEY - - -	1. Able-bodied - 2. Old and inf - 5. Child	Yes, removed to fever ward, which is quite detached.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	1	1
66. WOKINGHAM - - -	Able-bodied - Aged and inf - Sick men.	1st. Not in detached buildings - - - 2nd. Yes, except itch cases, which are treated in the probation wards.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	2 Nil	6 -
67. WOODSTOCK - - -	1. Able men. 2. Old men. 3. Boys et. 9 4. Boys et. 5 9.	The cases enumerated are placed in wards quite apart from other cases.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - -	5 1	2 1
68. WYCOMBE - - - Workhouse.	Old and infir - Able-bodied m - Married wom - girls who h - bad charac - building.	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	None	-
Industrial Schools	Boys from 9 Girls from 9	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases - - }	None	-
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL -	No classes exc -	Never had any but a few itch cases, and these have been placed in a separate ward.	Fever cases - - - Small-pox cases.	-	-

APPENDIX I.—continued.

6. Are such Cases Admitted from without, and is it desirable that they should be ?	7. Is there sufficient Accommodation for the Classes mentioned in No. 4.	8. Are Sick Children placed in Wards Separate from Adults ?	9. What Modes of Ventilation are there in the Several Wards.
1st. No - - - - - 2nd Not desirable.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	The men's and boys' rooms (except one) have ventilation in the ceiling.
No - - - - -	No - - - - -	No - - - - -	The mode suggested by the Poor Law Inspector.
No, and it is considered very desirable that they should not be.	Yes - - - - -	As a rule, yes - - - - -	Flaps, as recommended by Lord Courtenay, P.L.I. In two wards perforated plates in ceiling. In all air bricks.
Generally - - - - -	Will be, when buildings in progress of erection are completed.	No - - - - -	Windows, hoppers, flaps over doors and chimneys.
No - - - - -	- - - - -	No - - - - -	All well ventilated by ventilators in the ceilings.
No, and it is not considered desirable.	Yes, the fever ward being used for such cases.	No; they are treated in the infirmaries.	Cross ventilation, by means of iron gratings in the walls, in all the wards; and in the upper wards square openings in the ceiling, which serve as means of ventilation at night.
Some of such cases. The Guardians have considered it undesirable to admit contagious diseases if they can be treated out of the workhouse.	Hitherto the accommodation has been found sufficient.	Not in ordinary illness - - -	Casement openings to windows, with hoppers at top, covered with perforated zinc. Windows over inner doors, which open. Iron ventilators in floors. Perforated flaps in walls and chimneys.
No - - - - -	Yes, so far as experience shows -	No - - - - -	Ventilators, with trap doors attached.
We have had small-pox brought into the house about four years ago, but none since that time.	Yes - - - - -	No - - - - -	Air bricks in the outside wall, and ventilators in the ceiling.
No - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	There are no adult paupers at the school.	Windows and ventilators.
- - - - -	- - - - -	No adults at the school - - -	Doors, fireplaces, and iron ventilators in the ceilings. Windows opposite each other.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 10. Are there any Wards, and how many, with no other Means of Ventilation than Fireplaces, Doors, and Windows ?	11. In what Wards (if any) is the Ventilation so deficient as to cause the Air to be unpleasant in the Night ?	12. Is the Water Supply (1st) good ; (2nd) abundant ; and is Hot and Cold Water distributed to the various Floors and Wards ?
60. WALLINGFORD - -	Eleven - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is distributed to the various floors.
61. WANTAGE - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water is distributed to the various floors.
62. WEST FIRLE - -	No - - - - -	The old men's sick ward at times is unpleasant, but we think it does not follow that the ventilation must necessarily be deficient.	1st. Not very ; means are now being used to improve it. 2nd. In the winter. Cold water is distributed to the various floors.
63. WINDSOR - - -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	Very good and abundant - -
64. WINSLOW - - -	Young men's, young women's, and old men's.	None - - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water is distributed to the various floors.
65. WITNEY - - -	Not any - - - - -	Not any - - - - -	1st. Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Cold water only is distributed to the various floors.
66. WOKINGHAM - -	None - - - - -	None, it is believed - - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Cold water is supplied to all the wards on the ground floor, and hot and cold water to the infirmary.
67. WOODSTOCK -	None, except two new rooms in the women's infirmary.	None - - - - -	1st Good - - - - - 2nd. Abundant. Hot and cold water is supplied in each day ward.
68. WYCOMBE - - - Workhouse.	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Very good - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
Industrial Schools -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Very good - - - - - 2nd. Yes. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL -	None - - - - -	None - - - - -	1st. Abundant and good. - - 2nd. Abundant and good. Hot and cold water is not distributed to the various floors.

APPENDIX I.--continued.

13. What Baths are there (1st) fixed, (2nd) movable; and is there Hot and Cold Water laid on to them?	14. Are the Inmates periodically Bathed?	15. Of what are the (1st) Bedsteads, (2nd) Beds, made; and what Coverings are provided in the Winter?	16. What Proportion of Towels are provided for the Inmates of a Ward, and how frequently are they Changed?
1st. One - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot water is laid on.	Children only - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw, flock. Two blankets, two sheets, one rug.	One towel, about three yards long, to eight or ten, as often as neces- sary.
1st. Three with hot and cold water laid on. 2nd. A shower and a slipper bath in the sick room, and movable baths for the girls and infants.	Children weekly - - - - - Adults not periodically.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flock and cocoa fibre. Two sheets, three blankets, one counterpane.	Six towels to each ward, changed every other day, or oftener if necessary.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Two.	At their own discretion - - -	1st. Some wood, some iron - - - 2nd. Oat chaff. Three blankets, one rug, two sheets. Additional blankets when required.	Two. Once a week, oftener when neces- sary.
Boys' bath fixed - - - - - Men's, women's, girls', and in- firmmary, movable.	Children only - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers (old people), flock, and straw. Three blankets, two sheets, one coverlid.	Old people and sick, two towels each. Young people and children, round towels, changed thrice weekly, oftener if necessary.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. Slipper bath. Hot and cold water is laid on.	The children weekly - - - - - The adults mostly object to the bath.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flocks, cocoa fibre, and straw Three blankets, one rug, two sheets.	One towel to each ward, changed twice weekly, or more frequent if required.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. None. Hot and cold water is laid on to one only.	Adults when necessary - - - - - Children weekly.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Flocks. Two sheets, two blankets, one rug.	Four towels, and changed often.
1st. Two - - - - - 2nd. One. Hot and cold water is laid on.	No, only when occasion requires -	1st. Iron and sackings - - - - - 2nd. Straw. Flocks. One counterpane, three blankets, two sheets, to the aged and sick. One counterpane, two blankets, two sheets, to the able-bodied.	One round towel to seven in the ordinary wards, changed once weekly.
There is one fixed bath with cold water laid on.	The children weekly - - - - - Adults on admission, and occasion- ally when necessary.	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Tick stuffed with flocks. Blankets and rugs.	Two towels to each ward, changed weekly.
1st. Six - - - - - 2nd. Four. Cold water is laid on.	Bathed on admission, and when required. - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Feathers, flock, straw. Linen sheets, two blankets, one woollen rug.	Towels to every ward, changed weekly, oftener if they get dirtied.
1st. None - - - - - 2nd. Two. Hot and cold water is not laid on.	Yes, once every week - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Straw. Two sheets, two blankets, one rug.	One towel to ten, changed thrice weekly.
Three movable. Cold water laid on.	Yes - - - - -	1st. Iron - - - - - 2nd. Iron. Sheets, two blankets, one counter- pane.	Ten towels daily for the house.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

U N I O N W O R K H O U S E.	QUESTION 17.	18.	19.
	Are Wash-hand Basins supplied to the Wards used by Day and Night, and do any of the Inmates Wash in Buckets or Troughs?	Is Soap provided?	Is there a separate Urinal to each Bed, or do any Class of Inmates use a Tub at Night?
60. WALLINGFORD - -	Wash-hand basins for all inmates - -	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
61. WANTAGE - - -	1st. Yes - - - - - 2nd. No.	Yes - - - -	1st. Yes, for the adults - - - - 2nd. Boys and girls use tubs.
62. WEST FIRLE - -	1st. No - - - - - 2nd. Yes.	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
63. WINDSOR - - -	Wood bowls for infirm and sick - - - Leadens troughs for able-bodied boys and girls.	Yes - - - -	Yes; for old people, sick women, and chil- dren. For able-bodied men and boys, tubs.
64. WINSLOW - - -	Wash-hand basins are supplied - - - Some of the inmates wash in troughs.	Yes - - - -	There is a separate urinal, except for the boys, who use a tub.
65. WITNEY - - -	Wash-hand basins are provided to all the wards; the boys only wash in troughs.	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
66. WOKINGHAM - -	Fixed basins in the lavatories for the aged and infirm. In the infirmary there are basins. The able-bodied men and women wash in troughs.	Yes - - - -	Separate urinals to each bed for the aged and infirm. Galvanized pails for the able-bodied.
67. WOODSTOCK - -	Basins and foot-pans are provided for each ward.	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
68. WYCOMBE - - - Workhouse.	Hand-basins to the sick wards - - - Troughs fixed for the day wards.	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
Industrial Schools -	Wash-hand basins are supplied to the sick wards. The other inmates wash in troughs.	Yes - - - -	A separate urinal to each bed - - -
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL	Children wash in troughs - - - -	Yes - - - -	A tub with cover in each bed-room - -

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

20.	21.	22.	23.
What Water-closets or Earth-closets, within the Workhouse, are there for the several Classes; are there any Classes without them, and is the Number sufficient, and the Situation convenient?	Are there Petties or Water-closets, at the outside; and if the latter, how often are they Flushed, and are they at all times Clean?	State the Articles of Furniture which are commonly found (1st) in a Ward used by Day and Night, (2nd) in a Ward used by Night only?	Enclose a corrected Copy of the Dieters in use for the several Classes of Inmates, and state what Apparatus is used in conveying the Food to the Dining Rooms and Sick Wards?
Each ward is provided with a night table in the room.	Petties - - - - -	1st. Bed, table, chairs, window-curtains, night-table, urinal. 2nd. Bed, night-table, urinal.	Carried.
The only water-closets within the house are those attached to the sick wards. The number is sufficient, but the situation is not convenient.	Yes; flushed weekly, or oftener if required. Water continually passes through them.	1st. Bedstead, bedding, table, chairs, clock, night-stool, and urinal. 2nd. Bed, bedding, night-stool, and urinal.	The food is conveyed from the kitchen to the dining-room, which adjoins, by hand; to the sick wards, by a shaft.
One to each class - - - - - The number is sufficient, and situation convenient.	Water-closet self-acting - - - - - Privies clean, sluiced twice weekly; sometimes oftener; depends upon supply of water.	1st. Bench or table, chairs, forms. Buckets, urinal, and other requisites for sick and infirm. 2nd. No bench.	Trays, carried by hand.
None, except infirmary - - - - -	Yes, to every class; flushed twice weekly.	1st. Bedstead and bedding, chairs and table, bed shelves, and commodes. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, and commodes.	Wood trays, carried by inmates of the respective classes.
Water-closets. No class without them. Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	All panned and trapped - - - - - Flushed daily.	1st. } Tables, settles, chairs, and 2nd. } forms.	Conveyed by hand.
Six Water-closets, and one earth-closet now on trial. No class without water-closets.	- - - - -	1st. Tables, stools, and chairs. - 2nd. Bedsteads and bedding.	Wooden trays.
There are no closets within the body of the house. Four water-closets inside, in the infirmary, conveniently situate.	Water-closets flushed, daily - - - - -	1st. In day wards, table, forms for seats, fire-irons, fenders, hat-rail, and book-case. 2nd. Bed and bedding, and chamber utensils.	—
None inside the workhouse, except for the use of the officers.	A closet to each yard; flushed daily	1st. A deal table, and long stools - 2nd. Bedstead and night commode.	The apparatus used is cups and saucers, tin cans, plates, trenchers, and trays.
Water-closets - - - - - No class without them. Number sufficient, and situation convenient.	Petties; never flushed - - - - -	1st. Chairs, tables, forms, bed-curtains, night conveniences, bedside tables, book-racks. 2nd. No furniture.	Conveyed by tray to the sick wards.
No water or earth closet within the school.	Petties; flushed every morning - - - - -	1st. Bedsteads, bedding, table, stove, wash-hand basins, jugs, urinals. 2nd. Bedsteads, bedding, urinals.	Conveyed by tray to the sick wards.
None - - - - -	Three outside; flushed every day -	1st. } Night-stool in nursery - 2nd. }	Steam apparatus used.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 24. State what Changes of Clothing are provided for the Inmates.	25. Are Stockings and Pocket Handkerchiefs provided ?	26. What kinds of (1st) Employment, (2nd) Recreation are provided ?
60. WALLINGFORD - -	One shirt, one pair stockings, neck handkerchief - - - - -	The children are provided with pocket handkerchiefs, but not adults.	1st. Men.—Field work - - - - - Women.—Sewing and house work. 2nd. Nil.
61. WANTAGE - - -	Males.—A shirt, handkerchief, and stockings, weekly. Females.—Gown, apron, cap, stockings, shift, and handkerchief, weekly. Two woollen petticoats, changed when necessary. Infants.—Entire weekly changes.	Yes - - - -	1st. Able-bodied men.—Pounding flints - Infirm men.—Gardening and mat making. Able-bodied women.—House work. 2nd. Boys and girls go on the Downs for play. Boys have football, cricket, and a drum-and-fife band. There is a library.
62. WEST FIRLE - -	A complete change once weekly, additional at discretion.	Yes - - - -	1st. Garden work and pimp making - - 2nd. None for adults, except books.
63. WINDSOR - - -	Change throughout for old men, old women, boys, girls, and idiots. Young men.—Shirt and stockings.	Yes. Pocket handkerchiefs for children only.	1st. Stone breaking, picking oakum, digging, gardening, washing, cleaning, cooking, nursing, needlework, &c. 2nd. For boys and girls, swings, climbing poles and ropes.
64. WINSLOW - - -	Each inmate has two complete suits, changed for washing, as required.	Yes - - - -	1st. Household work and gardening - - 2nd. None, except for children, who are taken out not less than once a week. In summer evenings, the boys and girls are generally allowed in the garden to amuse themselves together.
65. WITNEY - - -	Two - - - - -	Yes - - - -	1st. Men and boys.—Gardening when dry, picking wool and oakum when wet. Women.—Washing, ironing, and needlework. 2nd. Walking for the children.
66. WOKINGHAM - -	Men.—Shirts, stockings, and neckerchiefs weekly. Women.—Shifts, stockings, flannels, upper-petticoats, gowns, aprons, neckerchiefs, and caps.	Stockings only -	1st. Men.—Gardening and oakum picking - Women.—Needle, house, and laundry work. 2nd. Aged men and women are at liberty to leave the house for three hours, three days in each week.
67. WOODSTOCK - -	Each inmate is supplied with one change of linen weekly.	Stockings for all classes. Pocket handkerchiefs for old women and children only.	1st. Men.—Stone breaking and spade husbandry. Women.—Washing, laundry, household work, sewing, knitting, and oakum picking. 2nd. None, except exercise in the yards and garden.
68. WYCOMBE - - - Workhouse - - -	Body linen every week, or when required -	Stockings. Pocket handkerchiefs when required.	1st. Men.—Gardening and stone breaking - Females.—Needle and house work. 2nd. Walking in the garden.
Industrial Schools -	Body linen, socks, &c., every week - -	Yes - - - -	1st. Boys.—Gardening and farm work - Girls.—House and needlework. 2nd. One hour before school, one hour after dinner, and two hours after school. Walking out two half-days every week.
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL -	All the dresses changed every week - -	Yes - - - -	1st. Boys.—Shoemaking, tailoring, gardening. Girls.—Washing, ironing, sewing, dairy work, and baking bread.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

27.	28.	29.	30.
Is the Medical Officer Resident ?	State the Salary and other Emoluments, and Periods of Attendance of the Medical Officer ?	By whom are the Drugs Provided and Dispensed ?	Do the Bed Cards state the Nature of the Disease, Diet, and Prescription ?
No - - - -	56 L. and vaccination fees - - - He attends thrice weekly.	By the medical officer - - -	Diet only.
No - - - -	Salary is included with that for the Wantage district. He has 10 s. for each midwifery case. There are no fixed periods for his attendance, but he attends when necessary.	By the medical officer - - -	Yes. They were introduced by the medical officer, <i>sua sponte</i> , many years ago.
No - - - -	10 L. and the usual extra fees - - He attends about twice weekly, and when sent for. One gate to pay, 6 d. each journey.	By the Guardians, and dispensed gratuitously by the master.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	130 L. for the 2nd district of the Windsor Union. Extras, as allowed by the Poor Law Board. He attends daily, if required.	By the medical officer - - -	No.
No - - - -	30 L., with the extras, as regulated by the Poor Law Board. On the average, he attends about thrice weekly.	Matron - - - -	No.
No - - - -	60 L., and extra fees - - - - He attends twice weekly, and when required.	By the medical officer - - -	Yes.
No - - - -	30 L., with midwifery and vaccination fees. He attends most days, and when sent for.	By the medical officer - - -	No such cards used
No - - - -	15 L., and extras for midwifery and surgical operations. He attends once daily, and when required.	Cod-liver oil and quinine are provided at the expense of the Guardians, other drugs by the medical officer.	There are no bed cards
No - - - -	60 L., and extra fees for midwifery - He attends, on an average, thrice weekly, and when sent for.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil and quinine, and salts and senna.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	20 L., and extra fees for vaccination - He attends once a week.	By the medical officer, except cod-liver oil, quinine, and salts and senna.	There are no bed cards.
No - - - -	35 L. - - - - He attends daily.	By the medical officer - - -	There are no bed cards.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 31. Is any Change in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, desirable ?	32. What—(1st) Paid Day Nurses, (2nd) Paid Night Nurses, are Employed, and is the Number sufficient ?	33. Do the Paid Nurses administer to each Patient each Dose of Medicines and Stimulants
60. WALLINGFORD - -	No - - - - -	One paid nurse, which is sufficient -	Yes - - - - -
61. WANTAGE - - -	The medical officer states that his salary might be increased to advantage.	One day and night nurse - - - The medical officer states that there should be two nurses.	Yes - - - - -
62. WEST FIRLE - -	The medical officer lives five miles distant. It would be advantageous to have one nearer; but there is none to employ within the union.	One nurse, &c. - - - -	Not always; frequently by master or other officers.
63. WINDSOR - - -	No - - - - -	1st. One - - - - - 2nd. None. The number sufficient.	Yes, by direction of the medical officer.
64. WINSLOW - - -	- - - - -	None - - - - -	- - - - -
65. WITNEY - - -	It is suggested by the medical officer that extra expensive medicines ought to be supplied by the Guardians, and not by him.	One paid nurse to attend day and night.	Yes - - - - -
66. WOKINGHAM - -	None, it is considered - - -	One paid nurse, who acts by day and night, which is considered sufficient.	She administers, personally, the medicines, and generally the stimulants.
67. WOODSTOCK - -	No - - - - -	There are no paid nurses - -	- - - - -
68. WYCOMBE - - - Workhouse.	No; all appears satisfactory - -	One paid nurse, which is sufficient -	Yes, generally - - - -
Industrial Schools -	No - - - - -	None appointed - - - -	- - - - -
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL -	- - - - -	One paid nurse for day and night, and that is sufficient.	Yes - - - - -

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

34.					35.	36.
What are the several Paid Officers, and their Salaries and Emoluments? State also whether any have Children living in the Workhouse, and what Number, and the Sum paid to the Guardians for their Board.					How frequently does the Visiting Committee visit the Workhouse, and do they at each Visit Inspect every part and make a Report thereon?	Is there a Chaplain, and at what Periods does (1st) Attend at the Workhouse; (2nd) Perform Divine Service?
Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Number of Children.	Sums paid for Board of each Child.		
	£. s. d.					
Master - - -	100 - -	None - -	- - -	- - -	1st. Weekly - - -	1st. Four or five times weekly.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -	2nd. Yes.	2nd. Two full services every Sunday.
Schoolmaster - -	25 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	20 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	24 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	15 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	70 - -	Rations - -	- - -	- - -	1st. Weekly - - -	1st. Generally four times weekly.
Matron - - -	35 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -	2nd. Yes.	2nd. Twice on Sundays, and afternoon service on Wednesdays.
Schoolmaster - -	25 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	20 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	15 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	14 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	36 - -	Rations - -	2	Nil - -	Every Board day. Report entered in visitors' book.	He attends once weekly, and as often as occasion may require. Inmates go to parish church
Matron - - -	24 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	10 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	10 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	- - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Salary not certified. She has been in her situation a little over 12 months.						
Master and Matron -	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rota made out annually and sent to every Guardian. One visits every week. They inspect, and report in the book.	1st. Either himself or curates twice or thrice weekly, or oftener. 2nd. Every Sunday morn- ing.
Schoolmaster - -	46 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	27 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	21 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Shoemaker - - -	15 s. per week.	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Tailor - - -	9 s. per week.	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	35 - -	Rations - -	3	Nil - -	1st and 2nd. Fortnightly -	1st. Every Thursday. 2nd. Sundays.
Matron - - -	25 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	20 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	10 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1st. About six times in the year. 2nd. Yes.	1st. Wednesday and Friday in each week. 2nd. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day.
Matron - - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Assistant Matron -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -	Certificate Emolu- ment.	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Gardener - - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	60 - -	Board and Lodging	3	2s. per week -	Professedly once a week in winter, and once a fort- night in summer. At each visit they inspect, and make a report.	1st. Generally thrice weekly 2nd. Every Sunday morn- ing.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	25 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	18 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Cook - - -	31 16 -	None.	- - -	- - -		
Master and Matron -	80 - -	Rations - -	- - -	- - -	Generally fortnightly, and reports are usually made in the visitors' book. The chairman and other Guardians frequently make occasional visits, which are not recorded.	He attends to perform Divine Service once on Sundays, and during Advent and Lent once in each week, and attends to visit the schools and sick generally once or twice a week.
Schoolmaster - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Master - - -	70 - -	Board, lodging, and washing.	- - -	- - -	The committee inspect every part, and report thereon, but have no fixed time for visiting.	1st. Generally twice weekly 2nd. Every Wednesday and Sunday.
Matron - - -	30 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Infant Schoolmistress -	20 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter - - -	20 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	5 - -	- ditto. - -	1	Kept at school by the Guardians, which is the reason her salary is small.		
Chaplain - - -	60 - -	For both work- house and in- dustrial schools.	- - -	- - -		
Master and Industrial Trainer. - - -	40 - -	Board, lodging, and washing.	- - -	- - -	1st. Once a fortnight 2nd. Yes.	1st. Once in three weeks. 2nd. The children attend at the village church twice every Sunday.
Matron - - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Superintendent - -	75 - -	Rations, &c. - -	- - -	- - -	Monthly - - -	1st. Twice weekly. 2nd. On Sundays.
Matron - - -	45 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Schoolmaster - -	60 - -	- ditto. - -	1	- - -		
Schoolmistress - -	24 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Porter and Tailor -	18 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Shoemaker - - -	18 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Agriculturalist & Baker	23 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Laundress - - -	12 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Cook and Dairymaid -	18 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		
Nurse - - -	12 - -	- ditto. - -	- - -	- - -		

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.	QUESTION 37. What Provision is made for the Religious Instruction of Inmates who are not Members of the Church of England?	38. Is there a School within the Workhouse, and are the Children quite separated from the Adults?	39. What Industrial Training is provided for them, and are suitable Situations commonly found for them when they leave the Workhouse?
60. WALLINGFORD - -	No such inmates - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Field labour - - - Girls.—Sewing and housework. Situations are found.
61. WANTAGE - - -	Most of the inmates are members of the Church of England. A Roman Catholic priest visits members of his Church when any are inmates.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening - - - - Girls.—Sewing and housework - Situations are found.
62. WEST FIRLE - -	Have none - - - - -	Yes - - - - -	Gardening, house, and needlework - Situations are always found.
63. WINDSOR - - -	Roman Catholics allowed to attend their own place of worship, and priest visits occasionally.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Tailoring, shoemaking, gar- dening, cleaning, &c. Girls.—Washing, ironing, needle- work, cleaning, bedmaking, &c. Situations are found.
64. WINSLOW - - -	All Church of England. During the last 16 years no one has requested to go to any other place of wor- ship than the workhouse chapel, or to the parish church.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Gardening, &c. - - - Girls.—Housework, &c. Situations found.
65. WITNEY - - -	No provision, not having any but members of the Church of Eng- land in the house.	There is a school, but not entirely separated from adults.	Boys.—Gardening, shoemaking, tailoring. Girls.—Washing and needlework. Situations are found.
66. WOKINGHAM - -	None - - - - -	No school. The children are sent to the district school at Wa- grave.	The master of the school can best answer this question.
67. WOODSTOCK - -	There is no provision made beyond the general orders.	Yes - - - - -	Boys.—Spade husbandry - - - Girls.—Sewing, knitting, house, and laundry work. Situations are readily found.
68. WYCOMBE - - Workhouse.	There are scarcely ever any Dis- senters in the house. Ministers of any denomination, and ladies, as visi- tors, are allowed.	An infant school only. Children above seven years of age are at a separate establishment.	- - - - -
Industrial Schools.	All are members of the Church of England.	No adult paupers in the house -	Cultivating land, and household work. Situations are found.
69. 6th DISTRICT SCHOOL	They can be visited at any time when desired by the friends of the children, but for a long time there have been none but Church of England children.	No adult paupers in the place -	- - - - -

- APPENDIX I.—continued.

40.	41.	42.	43.
Is there any Special System of Supervision over them during their early Years of Service, or during their Apprenticeship, and in what proportion is their Conduct unsatisfactory?	What Number of Women have been Confined in the Workhouse during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, of Children—(1st) Legitimate, (2nd) Illegitimate; and of the latter how many had been brought up in the Workhouse?	Of what Material are the several Yards constructed?	What Special Improvements in any of these Departments of the Workhouse Organisation are needful?
—	1864. 1865. 1866.		
1st. No - - - - -	1st - - - - - 1	Gravel - - - - -	The master is not aware of any.
2nd. Generally satisfactory.	2nd - - - - - 6 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
No special system - - - - -	1st - - - - - -	Pitched with flint and stone -	A more modern building than the Wantage Workhouse would be capable of affording various improvements.
Generally their conduct is satisfactory.	2nd - - - - - 8 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
Visited by relieving officer - -	1st - - - - - -	Beach - - - - -	Itch and venereal cases should not be admitted. The diet for old men should be increased by an intermediate diet, making extra meat days. Some of the salaries should be increased, and extra furniture.
	2nd - - - - - 2 Both were brought up in the workhouse.		
By the relieving officers - - -	1st - - - - - 2	Gravel - - - - -	
Conduct generally satisfactory.	2nd - - - - - 7 Five of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
Relieving officer, as laid down by Poor Law Board's Regulations. Conduct good.	1st - - - - - 1	All tar and gravel except one, the young men's; that is pitched with stone.	More inmates.
	2nd - - - - - 1 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
No - - - - -	1st - - - - - -	Stone and gravel - - - - -	None.
	2nd - - - - - 1 Four of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
See last answer - - - - -	1st - - - - - -	Gravel, with screenings on top -	None.
	2nd - - - - - 4 Two of whom were partly brought up in the workhouse.		
There is no special system of supervision, but there is no instance in the register of return from service to the workhouse for misconduct.	1st - - - - - 1	Small broken stones or gravel -	None immediately.
	2nd - - - - - 2 None of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
- - - - -	1st - - - - - -	Pounded flint on chalk, with paved footpaths across.	Unable to answer this question.
	2nd - - - - - 9 Two of whom were brought up in the workhouse.		
By the relieving officers - - -	1st - - - - - -	Gravel and stones - - - - -	Unable to answer this question.
Unable to state in what proportion their conduct is unsatisfactory.	2nd - - - - - - None		
No special supervision - - - - -	- - - - - -	Gravel - - - - -	The superintendent says he does not know of any.
As far as the superintendent has any knowledge, the proportion is very small, of unsatisfactory conduct.			

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

ABINGDON UNION.

(Visited 30th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book (No. 17).

30 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly.

The yards are very rough, and cause much wear of clothes and boots; moreover, it is almost impossible to keep the boys clean, and their clothes in good order, with them. It would be far more economical to gas-tar the children's yards. I have suggested to the master certain improvements in ventilation. It is desirable that the elder children should sleep alone. Gymnastics, and other inducements to take exercise and games, are needed for the children, and toys for the infants. Most of the rugs are old. The medical officer should fill in the 4th and 11th columns of his book. Another form of Report Book for the chaplain should be obtained, and he should enter his report upon the moral and religious state of the inmates, and the other required matters. The stove recommended by Mr. Cane for the 'vagrant ward is, I believe, about to be provided.

I observe that some of the boys frequently require punishment. The master cannot legally withhold any one a whole meal.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Remarks.

VISITED the house, and found it clean and in good order.

Good gravel is dug on the premises, and the gravelled courts are always dry. Our experience of gas-tar is decidedly unfavourable to its adoption.

Referring to the Inspector's Report, we have directed the master to have two squares of glass in each of the windows of the boys' and girls' school-room taken out, and ventilators inserted in their places; also, we have directed separate beds to be provided for the elder children.

Gymnastics are especially dangerous, unless superintended constantly by a gymnastic master, which would be impossible here.

The master states that new rugs have been ordered for the able-bodied and old men's beds.

The medical officer has been requested to fulfil this requirement.

ASH INCORPORATION.

DR. EDWARD SMITH visited the Ash Workhouse on the 8th September 1866.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

AMERSHAM UNION.

(Visited 3rd November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

Amersham Union Workhouse Report.—Observations at No. 18.

3 November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse, and have found it clean. I am desirous to call the serious attention of the Guardians to the accommodation of the sick, and suggest that a committee should be appointed to carefully consider the whole question.

1. The

1. The amount of accommodation is insufficient. Several of the wards are over-crowded, and the infectious wards are now occupied by ordinary cases. I have pointed out the beds which should be removed. There are no fever or other infectious wards on the women's side. The wards for dirty cases are not well placed.

2. The construction and ventilation of the hospital are very defective. There is a blank wall not far from the back of the infirmary, and in the front there is a passage in a lean-to, which prevents the wards from having external windows on both sides. Moreover, the rooms are small, and, wherever practicable, two should be thrown into one. The arrangements for ventilation, both in the wards and corridors, are altogether insufficient, and some of the wards are very close. I have pointed out to the master the alterations which are required for this purpose; but with the present construction and arrangements, it will be most difficult to render the rooms satisfactory. The wards in the body of the workhouse are far better. I suggest the propriety of the Guardians raising the whole infirmary one storey, and of making two rooms where there is now one. Suitable infectious wards will be required on the female side.

3. The paid nurse has now 58 cases under her care; and I am of opinion that an assistant nurse should be appointed.

There are several girls of 13, 14, and 15 years of age, and one boy 15 years. It is most desirable that they should have places found them, and lose their association with the workhouse.

If the baking were done here, it would provide industrial training for some boys, who would afterwards readily find employment at good wages.

Washhand basins should be provided instead of troughs for the personal washing of the inmates; and I hope that pottery plates will supplant the trenchers.

The flinty yards cause much wear of boots and clothes, and it would be more economical to gas-tar them.

There was a complaint that the gruel had not been good for a few days. The flour is said to be bad.

Waterproof sheets with a funnel are needed for dirty cases; and all the bedsteads are the rigid-bottomed Crimean bedsteads; others with racks should be provided for the sick.

The columns which I have marked in the chaplain's and medical officer's books should be filled up.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed by the Guardians at their Meeting on
4th December 1866.

"MOVED by the Rev. Charles Lloyd, and seconded by Mr. Frumper, that the report be adopted. * * *

COPY of REPORT referred to in the foregoing Resolution.

Amersham Union Workhouse, 13 November 1866.

WE, the undersigned (members of the visiting committee), have this day inspected the workhouse and infirmary, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Guardians. We would beg to recommend to the Guardians that the suggestions of the inspector, Mr. Smith, for the insertion of perforated zinc in various parts of the infirmary, for the purpose of ventilation, should be adopted. We wish to state our opinion that several of the patients in the infirm wards might with great propriety be removed into the ordinary part of the house, thereby considerably reducing the number in the infirmary.

We have considered the fact that the infectious wards are now occupied by infirm cases, and, in the absence of any other requirement for them, we have failed to see any serious objection to such occupation. Having given our attention to the capacity of the workhouse, and the number of inmates, and bearing in mind the additional accommodation provided for the infirm, in only two years, at a considerable outlay, with a due regard both for the interests of the paupers and ratepayers, we do not think it necessary at present to recommend the Guardians to build additional rooms. By referring to the Regulations of the Poor Law Board, we find that the space of cubic feet authorised for each patient, in wards occupied by day and night, is 500 feet; and in only one case is that space not provided. We would advise that one bed be removed from the ward No. 1.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

EAST ASHFORD UNION.

(Visited 9th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

9 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. Having regard to its construction, I consider that its state, and the management, are very creditable to the officers and Guardians.

The children are thin; an additional meat dinner weekly would be advisable. It is good policy to bring up the children so that they may be strong to labour in after years.

The nurse has but few patients under her care; and, as all patients are made more comfortable by women than by men nurses, I suggest that she be required to visit the men's ward two or three times daily, and give the medicine and stimulants.

It would be better to substitute crockery plates for wooden trenchers, since the latter are antiquated, require much labour to keep them clean, and soak up the gravy.

Earth closets and enamelled washhand basins are required. I suggest that the partition in the chapel should be taken down.

It would be better for the children if a wooden partition were placed across the school-room, so as to divide it into a school-room and a day-room.

Some of the yards still need improvement; but generally they are creditable.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

28 January 1867.

IN consequence of there being a small number of Guardians at their Board meeting on the 21st instant, it was thought advisable to postpone the consideration of Dr. Edward Smith's suggestions to the next meeting of the Guardians, to be held on the 4th of February next.

Further Reply of Guardians.

4 February 1867.

THE suggestions of Dr. Edward Smith, entered in the visitors' book on the 9th ultimo, will be attended to at once, with the exception of the alteration in the chapel, before making which they think it would be advisable to consult the chaplain of the union.

WEST ASHFORD UNION.

(Visited 9th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

9 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally orderly. There are some matters to which I desire to draw the attention of the Guardians.

1. The children are thin; and I do not think that bread and butter, or bread and cheese, for dinner four times per week, is a proper dietary. I think that bread should be allowed with the suet pudding, and the meat pudding. I suggest that six ounces of bread be given with the breakfast and supper to the elder, and five ounces to the younger children; and that one other meat day, and one soup day, with meat, be given, instead of bread and butter or bread and cheese. The dietary should be fixed, and always followed. I do not think that the girls are properly clad in winter, with only one woollen garment. They should have woollen dresses.

There is a large bedroom for the boys unused, whilst all are placed in one room, and sleep two in a bed. It would be better to let all children above 10 sleep singly. Some of the sheets were not clean. One boy above 16 years is still kept with the children, and there are several children from 15 to 16 years. Could they not be placed in service?

2. The construction of the workhouse is old and unsatisfactory, but much effort has been made to improve it—but the landing on the women's side should be removed and proper
staircases

staircases made. A larger day-room should be provided for the men. The men's dining-room is too small; and several beds should be removed from the dormitories.

3. More chairs and benches, with backs, are required in the infirmaries; and earth closets should be supplied to the dormitories and fever ward.

4. No person should wash in tubs and buckets; but iron enamelled basins should be provided in all the lavatories. The lavatories are very damp, and the towels are damp. Better drainage and ventilation are required to dry them. There is also a foul drain smell in one of the women's dormitories.

5. The yards are dirty, and must cause much dirt to be carried into the rooms.

6. There is not a receiving ward on the women's side; and that on the men's side is not solely kept for that purpose.

7. The privies are very offensive, and should be improved.

8. The women should sleep singly.

9. Cholera cases should not be again introduced into the workhouse.

10. Many of the beds are very thin, and when placed upon iron laths do not protect the inmates. They should be fuller; and the flock throughout the house should be periodically picked or carded.

11. Some of the bedsteads are too narrow for two children, and a few are too short for adults.

12. Cocoa-fibre matting should be placed upon all the iron-lathed bedsteads.

13. The visiting committee do not append an answer to each query; and the chaplain does not state expressly that he examined the children. The medical officer should be good enough to state, in the proper column, when extra diets have been discontinued.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

1. THE children are now allowed extra bread for breakfast and supper. Two soup dinners are added, leaving two days for bread and butter or cheese.

The girls have extra under-clothes during the winter.

The large bedroom is now used by the boys.

The boy of 16 is put with the men.

Ten of the men are moved from the day-room to a room used in winter, when the numbers are high.

2. The Guardians think the landing on the women's side should remain. All extra beds are taken from the dormitories.

3. Six arm chairs have been ordered, and four more earth closets.

4. Eight iron enamelled basins have been ordered.

5. As the weather changes, the yards will dry.

7. The privies are improved, but the weather acts much on them.

8. The women sleep singly.

10. Extra flocks will be put in the beds as soon as procured.

11. The short bedsteads are taken away, and only one allowed to sleep in a bed.

12. This will be done.

AYLESBURY UNION.

(Visited 2nd November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

2 November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. Various improvements in ventilation are needful, and I have suggested the methods to the master.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.
—

There are too many beds in the fever and men's sick wards; only three and a nurse should be allowed in the former, and 10 in the latter. The cocoa-fibre mattings may be greatly improved in the mode which I have pointed out. The master cannot withhold the milk porridge as a punishment. Mackintosh sheets with a tube would be of great service. There are scarcely enough stores for the number of inmates. The curtailment of the dining-hall for the purpose of making a separate chapel has, I think, been carried too far, and I have suggested a mode by which both a proper dining-room and chapel may be arranged. There is a drain smell in the washhouse. The chaplain should be so good as to fill up the several columns in his book. The gravel yards cause much wear of boots and clothes, and render the rooms dirty. As labour and clothes are costly, it would be more economical to gas-tar the yards. Not more than nine vagrants should be admitted to the men's ward at one time.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Remarks.

10 January 1867.

THE Report has been considered by the Guardians, and as to some of the recommendations contained in it, they wish, before taking active steps in the matter, to confer with Dr. Smith, and they hope to have the opportunity of seeing him on his next visit to the workhouse.

BANBURY UNION.

(Visited 21st January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

21 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean. I had also the pleasure of the company of the chairman. There are several matters to which I have to ask the attention of the Guardians.

1. Many of the beds are much too thin; the quantity of the flock should be greatly increased, and a systematic method of carding it adopted.

2. Many of the blankets are old, and a new supply of good ones is needed.

3. Some of the rugs were not clean, and all looked somewhat old. It would be better to purchase woollen ones.

4. No inmate should wash in a trough or bucket, and iron enamelled basins should be provided.

5. Two of the rooms in the infirmary and the infectious ward are ill-ventilated, and in the latter there was a very offensive smell.

6. One room only for infectious cases of both sexes is clearly insufficient. Four proper rooms should be provided for itch, and fever, and small-pox cases.

7. A paid nurse is much required, and I trust the Guardians will think it right to appoint one as speedily as possible.

8. I am informed that 30 tramps have been admitted into the male tramp ward in one night. Not more than 12 should be admitted.

9. A venetian shutter ventilator, and a steam head, are required in the wash-house.

10. The tailors' and shoemakers' shop is much too small, and too ill-ventilated for the large number of boys placed therein; another shop should be provided.

11. The visiting committee meet very rarely.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

BATTLE UNION.

(Visited 15th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

15 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly. There are a few matters to which I desire to ask the attention of the Guardians:—

1. Many parts of the workhouse require painting, and some of the cupboards and floors are out of repair.

2. It

2. It would be better to board a part of the floor of the old men's day-room, and to supply them with benches with backs. Arm chairs, and chairs with more comfortable seat, and cupboards are required in some of the sick wards.

3. There are many blankets which are old and unfit for use, and two such are not sufficient in this severe weather. It would be better to purchase them of better quality, and also to buy woollen rugs (like good horse cloths) instead of cotton rugs.

4. Ten of twenty-two boys leave the whole, or a great part, of their soup.

5. Most of the beds in the female sick wards are too short. None of less than six feet in length should be allowed.

6. Pottery plates should be provided for all the sick at least.

7. Mackintosh sheets with and without a funnel should be provided.

8. The paid nurses should administer each dose of stimulants.

It is much to be regretted that the sick are not brought together, since, scattered as they are, it is impossible for the paid nurses to discharge their duties with the satisfaction which might otherwise be felt by them.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

BICESTER UNION.

(Visited 22nd January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse, and have found it clean and orderly.

The flock should be teazed, and the beds made fuller.

The receiving wards should be kept solely to that use.

Only five tramps can be accommodated in the present ward; more accommodation is needed.

There is a drain smell in the wash-house, and foot racks are required.

All women should sleep singly.

A boy lying in bed suffering from frost-bitten hands and a swollen face should be in a room with a fire.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

BRADFELD UNION.

(Visited 29th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

29 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. I am glad to find that plans are prepared for an enlargement of the accommodation for the sick. I have examined them with the aid of some of the Guardians, and am of opinion that it is necessary that the infectious wards should be of two stories, so as to provide room for dirty cases and cases requiring separation, and a room, which might be used for sick children. Moreover, as the money is to be borrowed, and to be repaid in twenty years, it is only fair that the Guardians should make sufficient provision for the same term. A covered way should be made for the nurse to the infectious wards, and a doorway should be made in the partition wall between the present infirmary and the proposed ward for the aged and infirm.

Wider beds are required in the lying-in ward.

There are drain smells in some parts of the out-buildings.

The dining-room has a stone floor which is frequently wet. It would be better to board it, and use the flags for a pavement along the yards.

I saw a bucket full of good soup carried away to the swill tub. This waste is very sad to see. I suggest that the master note carefully for a few weeks the quantity of soup and gruel which is thus wasted. I think one pint of soup is sufficient at one meal, and one soup day per week is sufficient.

The boys use a trough. Iron enamelled basins should be provided.

The floor of the nursery should be boarded, and little chairs provided for the children.

Arm chairs and mantel shelves are required in the infirmary.

Three children should not be placed in one bed.

Very excellent American pork is obtained here at 4d. per lb., which is a great advantage.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

I find that the water has not yet been filtered for general use. Whether it is wholesome in its unfiltered state I do not know, and think it should be ascertained.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

15 March 1867.—PLANS and specification were received for new infectious wards, new wards for infirm old women, and other works.

BRENTFORD UNION.

(Visited 5th December 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

5 December 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. I was favoured with the company of several of the Guardians, to whom I pointed out some matters which require attention, and I now solicit the consideration of the Guardians to the following particulars :—

1. There are double beds in use for adults on the female side. This should be discontinued.

2. Fever and small-pox cases should not be admitted into the wards of the infirmary, but detached infectious wards should be provided.

3. The accommodation, both in the workhouse and the infirmary, is too limited, and will be more so when the beds have been reduced in number, and it appears to me most important that the Guardians should provide an increase. It would be better to appoint a committee to consider the whole question, and to confer with the medical officer.

4. The school-rooms are much too low or small, and too ill-ventilated, for the number of children which are taught in them, and particularly as there are not any day-room or play-room apart from the school-room; the air was far too warm and close. Many of the children have had diseased eyes, and that complaint appears to have long existed in the workhouse. The above-mentioned state of the school-room is not an unlikely cause. I think that a larger school-room with play-room are required, or that the Guardians should join a district school.

5. A bath is required for the female receiving ward.

6. Many of the boys leave the soup; and it is deserving of consideration whether one soup day might not be supplanted by some other food, as potato pie.

7. Day-rooms are needed for the aged of both sexes; and women with children should not occupy the same ward as the aged. Several of the out-offices are too small.

8. A sick nursery is required.

I have mentioned some minor matters to the master.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

2 January 1867.

THE same (Dr. Smith's entry) has, in accordance with the request therein contained, been referred to the house committee, who are to report thereon to the Guardians.

BRIGHTON PARISH.

(Visited 22nd October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean, and in general the inmates appear to be comfortable. The deficiencies of this workhouse, and particularly of the lesser buildings, apart from the body of the house, are so great

great as to render it most desirable that the new buildings should be completed without delay. I have pointed out to the master various wards where further ventilation of an inexpensive kind is needed, as particularly in the attics of the main building, and nearly all the lesser separate buildings, as the men's fever ward, imbecile ward, cholera ward, &c. The men's vagrant ward contains only about 2,000 cubic feet of air, and is only fit at the most for ten persons, even with greatly improved ventilation. The paid nurses should in all cases give each dose of medicine and stimulants.

Is it not possible to close the out-buildings—the part of this workhouse which is not by any means creditable—and open a part of the new workhouse for those inmates before the winter?

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

BROMLEY UNION.

(Visited, 7th December 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

7 December 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. There are a few minor matters to which I solicit the attention of the Guardians.

1. The nursery, and particularly the old men's day-room, were very close. I have suggested a mode of remedying this to a certain extent; but I doubt whether, with so many inmates in the old men's room, it can be made satisfactory. The room is too small for the purpose.

2. Light and air should be more largely admitted into the refractory ward.

3. It is very undesirable that two adults should sleep in one bed; it would cost very little to cut the wide beds and provide a sufficient number of single ones. The beds in the lying-in ward are too narrow; they should be three feet in width for a woman and child. Some of the beds in the boys' room are too short.

4. Waterproof sheets with funnel should be provided for the dirty cases.

5. The beds in the old men's and the old women's wards are too close; and one bed should be taken out of the women's and men's sick wards, and the lying-in ward respectively.

6. It would be better to supplant the wooden trenchers by pottery plates; and the trays in which the food is carried from the kitchen should have wooden or tin covers.

7. Earth closets or waterclosets should be placed in the building containing the infectious cases.

8. The paid nurse should administer each dose of medicines and stimulants.

9. A pensioner (Peat) complains of the charge made by the Guardians for his ordinary food and extras, the latter including milk and wine.

10. There is not a paid porter, neither does the pauper acting as a porter keep the book which is required by the Consolidated Order. The chaplain does not fill up the columns in his book.

11. The schoolmaster complains that the boys' yard is very wet in rainy weather, and it is very desirable it should be asphalted.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply,

5 January 1867.

THE Guardians appointed a sub-committee of the Board to consider the remarks made by Dr. Smith, the Poor Law Inspector, in the visitors' book, on the occasion of his recent visit at the workhouse.

The recommendations of the committee are in the course of being carried out by the Guardians.

The recommendation contained in the report with regard to the appointment of a porter will come under the special consideration of the Board at its next meeting.

21 December 1866.

THE committee appointed to consider Dr. Smith's remarks and suggestions made by him in the visiting book, presented their report, viz.:—

Your committee, having considered the entry made by Dr. Smith in the visiting book, report as follows:—

1. They recommend that the ventilation in the old men's day-room be covered with perforated zinc, and the same be substituted in the place of glass over the two doors.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

2. Alteration not considered necessary.
3. Recommend that the beds in the lying-in wards be three feet in width.
4. Recommend the waterproof sheet with funnel should be provided for the dirty cases.
5. Alteration not necessary.
6. Recommend wooden covers for the food that is carried in the trays from the kitchen.
7. Recommend earth-closets in the building for infectious cases.
8. Strongly recommend that the paid nurse should administer each dose of medicine and stimulants.
9. Consider that Peat, the pensioner, had been fairly charged for his maintenance in the house.
10. Recommend that some efficient person should be appointed as porter, to assist the master, and that his duties be defined by the Guardians.
11. Alteration considered unnecessary.

BUCKINGHAM UNION.

(Visited, 22nd January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have several matters to which I desire to ask the attention of the Guardians.

1. There is no separate itch ward ; and I find a woman and two children with itch kept and treated in the receiving ward. This should be at once prevented, and the receiving ward kept to its own use.

2. There is no separate fever or small-pox ward. I find a small-pox case in the old men's day room, the old men having been removed. A proper ward for fever or small-pox, and another one for itch (one for each sex) should be built.

3. The small-pox case states that he came into the workhouse eight days ago, and has seen the medical officer but twice. The Guardians should make such arrangements with the medical officer that all cases of this important class should be seen daily.

The medical officer does not fill in the three columns in his book which I have marked.

4. Iron enamelled wash-hand basins should be provided ; and no inmate should wash in a bucket or trough.

5. Many of the blankets are too old and thin for use. Two such are quite insufficient in this weather.

6. The girls should have woollen dresses in winter.

7. The rugs are old, and many of them dirty looking. It would be better to provide woollen ones of good quality.

8. Pottery plates should be provided instead of tin plates.

9. The children's yards should be gas-tarred. By preventing dirt in wet weather, and lessening the wear of boots and clothes, the cost would soon be repaid.

10. Foot-racks are required in the laundry.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

6 March 1867.

THE Guardians have determined upon erecting detached sick wards for severe and infectious cases of illness, a measure which they hope will meet the requirements pointed out in the first part of Dr. Smith's entry in the union visitors' book.

With regard to the changes recommended by Dr. Smith in the remaining part of his vestry in the visitors' book, the Guardians do not consider them to be of such importance as to require any immediate decision on the part of the Guardians respecting them.

CHAILEY UNION.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

CHAILEY WORKHOUSE.—DITCHLING WORKHOUSE.—RINGMER WORKHOUSE.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouses received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

CHERTSEY UNION.

(Visited, 16th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

16th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean. There are numerous matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians, and I suggest the propriety of appointing a committee to consider them in a comprehensive manner.

1. It is clear that an enlargement of this workhouse is needed. Many of the rooms are too much crowded, and I have pointed out the number of beds which should be removed.

2. The nursery wards and lying-in wards are exceedingly bad in construction and ventilation, and should be entirely rebuilt; only three beds should be allowed in the present ward.

3. It would be well to consider whether the great range of one-storied building should not be taken down, and form a part of a comprehensive scheme.

4. Improved ventilation is required in the children's bed-rooms, in the school-rooms, waterclosets, &c.

5. The tone of health of the girls is not very good; they need more exercise; and, as many of the girls eat none of the soup, a change of food would be useful; there is extremely little milk given to the children in the dietary.

6. The privies should be supplanted by Jennings' latrines.

7. Several of the yards are in a very bad state, and should be asphalted or paved. The pavement in others requires to be relaid.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

13 December 1866.

(1.) IN December 1865, the question of the number of beds in the several dormitories was gone into, and a tabular statement is now appended. From the notes of Dr. Smith in the visitors' book, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the beds which he requires removed from each ward.

EXTRACT from REPORT made in November 1865.

	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number of Beds.	Present Number	Proper Number.
Aged Men's - - - - - No. 1	3,718	14	14	12
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	5,346	18	18	17
Ditto - - - - - No. 3	3,283	11	11	10
Ditto - - - - - No. 4	2,616	11	11	8
Aged Women's - - - - - No. 1	3,283	11	11	10
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	2,616	11	11	8
Young Men's - - - - - No. 1	3,283	11	11	10
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	2,616	11	11	8
Young Women's - - - - - No. 1	3,283	11	11	10
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	2,616	11	11	8
Boys' - - - - -	8,616	30	31	28
Girls' - - - - - No. 1	4,015	13	13	13
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	4,532	15	15	15
Infirmary:				
Men's - - - - - No. 1	3,931	10	10	7
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	3,718	10	10	7
Women's - - - - - No. 1	3,931	10	10	7
Ditto - - - - - No. 2	3,718	10	10	7
TOTAL - - -			219	185

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

(2.) A committee has been appointed, and after inspection, a report of their determination will be sent.

(3.) This matter will also be considered by the committee, and reported on.

(4.) This matter will also be considered by the committee, and reported on.

(5.) The health of the girls has improved, and they now regularly go for a walk, and their food is taken by all satisfactorily. On Dr. Smith's visit there was a temporary interruption of the usual routine of the workhouse, in consequence of the illness of the schoolmistress.

(6.) The committee have had inquiries made as to Jennings's latrines, and they have come to the conclusion that, where the supply of water is from wells, and other circumstances, they are not adapted to a workhouse like the Chertsey Union workhouse.

(7.) A committee in December 1865 reported on this matter; they have again desired the master to point such wards as are in immediate want of paving, and he has reported as follows, and the matter has been referred to the committee, viz.:—

The boys' yard.	The old women's yard.
The girls' yard.	The men's infirmary yard.
The young men's yard.	The women's yard.
The old men's yard.	The infectious ward yard.

COPY REPORT made by Dr. Smith, after Visit to the Workhouse on the
15th December 1866.

TWELVE cases of small-pox were reported in this workhouse on the week before the last, and 20 cases on the last week. I have already called the attention of the Board to this matter and the generally insufficient accommodation in this workhouse.

1. The accommodation for these cases is insufficient; the rooms are too crowded and not sufficiently ventilated for so many cases of this serious disease.

2. The infectious wards at the back of the porter's lodge are too near the main line of traffic to be safely used for this class of cases, and indeed the contagion appears to have spread from there.

3. The most rigid separation of these cases and of the attendants should be insisted upon.

4. The nursing is quite inadequate, and devolves upon paupers. Paid and trained nurses should be obtained.

5. The proposed ward for convalescent cases, viz., the tramp ward, with its brick floor and walls and roofs of a lean-to, is quite unfit for such cases. It will be cold and comfortless. It would be better to build at once with expedition a detached wooden building with double walls, fire-places, concrete floor, &c., which would be also useful if cholera cases should occur next year. (They had cholera cases there this year.)

6. I found a bed laid upon the floor for want of bedsteads; and there is great deficiency in the stores of bedsteads, beds, blankets, chairs, &c.

In general, the absence of furniture in the wards gives an uncomfortable air to them.

7. The master has reported to the Guardians that he cannot admit any (1) sick, (2) men, and (3) children, the wards for these classes being full.

8. The yards are very wet and dirty.

(signed) Edward Smith.

15 December 1866

REPORT to the Board of Guardians of the Chertsey Union, dated 18 December 1866.

THE undersigned members of the committee appointed to report on the suggestions made by Dr. Edward Smith, the Poor Law Inspector, in the visitors' book, on his first visit to the union house, and to whom was referred subsequently the letter from the Poor Law Board, dated 17th instant, containing a further report from Dr. Edward Smith, after a second visit occasioned by the number of cases of small-pox, do report:—

That the master this day (18th December) has informed your committee that the epidemic is abating; now, only three serious cases; the others are convalescent, and will be moved into the temporary C. wards as soon as they are ready.

Your committee suggest that the Poor Law Board be again informed that every exertion has been made to conform to their wish, and obtain some cottage or other building as a temporary hospital, although the Board of Guardians doubted the propriety of so doing, fearing communication with others, when not under the immediate control of the master and union house authorities. No place, however, was to be obtained; the best arrangements under the circumstances were made, and the temporary convalescent wards, now they are fitted up and warmed, will, in the opinion of your committee, be very comfortable. Dr. E. Smith saw them before they were prepared for the purpose. Also, referring to the want of bedding, bedsteads, &c., that large quantities had been ordered without reference to the outbreak of small-pox, but not having arrived, the chairman had procured some additional to those ordered. Your committee trust that the Board may now treat

treat the temporary arrangements made, in consequence of the small-pox-visitation, as a thing of the past.

The committee proceed now to notice the clauses in the Report, made by Dr. E. Smith to the Poor Law Board, *seriatim*.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

No. 1. The committee recommend a new infirmary for infectious cases be built at a greater distance from the union house than the present one. The latter will be available for convalescents; the new building not to be merely temporary, but a brick building.

No. 2. The wards referred to at the porter's lodge are not infectious wards, but the men and women's reception wards. Only in this sudden outbreak of small-pox has one of them been so used.

No. 3. Every endeavour was made to carry out what Dr. E. Smith recommends in this clause.

No. 4. Same answer as No. 3, but nurses could not be obtained by the Board on such sudden emergency.

No. 5. See the recommendation at No. 1. The committee beg to observe that the wards referred to were never intended to be kept as convalescent wards permanently, and Dr. E. Smith saw them before they were fitted up and warmed.

No. 6. See the former part of this Report. The furniture ordered was as follows:—

28 bedsteads.	4 sets fire-irons.
4 forms.	4 fenders, wrought iron.
2 dozen Windsor chairs.	40 pairs blankets.
4 deal tables, 7 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in.	28 feather beds.
5 dozen rugs.	28 pillows.

No. 7. Some mistake has been here made. The accommodation in the sick infirmary has been more than doubled; the new wards are sufficiently finished to be used. The master's report was that till the furniture arrived he could not admit more; as to further accommodation, in the men's and children's yards, your committee recommend it should be considered by an architect.

No. 8. The yards require paving, and the order is given to proceed with the work. Dr. E. Smith might well say "wet and dirty" on the rainy days he saw them.

Your committee, having concluded the report on the above portion of the matters referred to them, now proceed to the suggestions made by Dr. E. Smith in the visitors' book, and they deem it the most convenient mode to do so *seriatim*.

No. 1. They beg to refer to the report made by a committee of the Guardians, dated December 1865, and they believe the number of beds in the wards are in strict conformity with the number sanctioned by the then inspector, Mr. Cane.

No. 2. There is no No. 2 in Dr. E. Smith's Report.

No. 3. The nursery wards can be enlarged, improved, and better ventilated; your committee recommend it. There has very rarely been more than one woman lying-in at a time, and never more than three (the committee can speak of 10 years). Our medical officer, Dr. Chaldecott, does not complain of the ward. More ventilation can easily be obtained. There are more beds than three in this ward, and your committee find that occasionally a mother and infant, after leaving the ward, return at night to sleep. This may be discontinued, if objected to.

No. 4. To take down the one-story buildings would be to destroy the greatest part of the union house; they could not be higher without depriving the yards and centre buildings of light and air; and should the Board determine to pull them down, nearly every class of inmates must be removed.

No. 5. There will be no difficulty in giving more ventilation to the children's bedrooms. The master and mistress of the schools should have strict orders to attend to the proper ventilation of the schoolrooms; and the medical officer should be requested from time to time also to see to it. The waterclosets to be looked to.

No. 6. The mention here made as to the tone of health of the girls has been inquired into at the Board, and is now satisfactory.

No. 7. The Board, after due inquiry, has decided that Jennings's latrines are not suited for a country union house, where water is not supplied by a public company, or obtained in abundance otherwise than by the pumps from wells.

No. 8. The paving the yards is reported on at No. 8 in the former part of this Report.

It has been suggested that the children of this and other union houses conveniently situated for the purpose, should be removed to, received, and educated in one central establishment at joint expense. The advantages of such a system would be to promote economy in the education and maintenance, a better supervision, and some improved system adopted, whereby the children, when of sufficient age, might be properly cared for and placed out in the world, qualified to earn their own bread either in the army or navy, agricultural or domestic service, or enabled to emigrate, where both sexes are

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

required. At the present moment, under the present system there are neither the funds nor the opportunity of placing them out in the world, and the expense and care of their education is often thrown away. The present system finds no one whose business and employment it is to place these boys and girls in the world in the way and at the time it is so much needed; it is a crying evil, and the committee commend the matter most earnestly to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

CHIPPING NORTON UNION.

(Visited, 21st January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

21st January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly, and generally in a very creditable state.

There are only a few minor matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians:

1. All the girls should have woollen dresses for the winter.
2. Wooden trenchers are antiquated, kept clean with difficulty, and soak up the gravy; I suggest that pottery plates be used in place of them.
3. A porch is needed to the girls' day-room to protect the children from the cold.
4. The privies should be changed into earth closets.
5. A slipper-bath is needed for the infirmary.
6. There is only one ward for each sex for every kind of infectious disease.
7. A few iron enamelled wash-hand basins are required.
8. The schoolmistress's room would be more comfortable, if re-papered.

It is much to be desired that the visiting committee should attend regularly, and answer the different questions.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COOKHAM UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his general report of 31 January 1867.

CRANBROOK UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the Cranbrook Union workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his general report of 31 January 1867.

CUCKFIELD UNION.

(Visited, 22nd October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22nd October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly.

Some of the boys leave the soup, others the rice.

The men's vagrant ward, now occupied as a sleeping ward, should not hold more than six vagrants at one time. The men's receiving ward is very close and requires ventilation.

A master key is required.

Hot water and baths in the infirmary would be very useful.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

8 December 1866.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

THE Guardians at once gave his (Dr. Smith's) recommendations their consideration. They have provided additional sleeping accommodation for the vagrants, and believe that it will not be necessary to, at any time, put more than six vagrants at one time in the wards. They have carefully inspected the two wards used as men's receiving wards, and they think the Inspector must be under some misapprehension with regard to them. They appear to the Guardians to have very ample ventilation, and they do not think they could with advantage make any alteration in them.

The master of the workhouse has two master keys which open all the principal places, and he informs the Guardians he feels no inconvenience from the want of a master key for the remainder of the house, and has now done without one for nearly 20 years. The Guardians concur in the Inspector's suggestion as to hot water and baths in the infirmary, and will give the subject their early attention.

DORKING UNION.

(Visited, 25th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

25th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and desire to ask the attention of the Guardians to a few matters.

1. The yards are not only very small, but being paved with edge-stones, and without uniform level, the children really cannot effectively use them as exercise and play-grounds; moreover, they wear out shoes and clothes, and there are now pools of water and dirt, which render the house dirty. They are untidy, and are not fit for the purposes assigned to them. I suggest the great desirability of at once gas-tarring both of the children's yards, and subsequently extending it to the others.

2. The bedsteads are improperly low for adult persons, and the legs should be lengthened.

3. The flock beds are very hard and lumpy, and should be at once made softer by teasing the flock, or otherwise other material should be employed; many of the ticks are very dirty, and the counterpanes in the girls' room are not clean in appearance; woollen rugs would be much better.

4. I have suggested to the master the places where perforated zinc should be used. Many of the rooms, and particularly the sick wards, are close.

5. The wash-house and laundry are much too small.

6. The vagrant wards should not have more than seven inmates at one time.

7. There are now 23 boys and six girls in the schools, and without a teacher; it is very important that no delay should occur in appointing one; with so many boys there should be a schoolmaster.

8. No inmates should wash in a trough, but basins should be provided.

9. Two adults should not sleep together, and it would be much better if the elder children could sleep separately.

10. I think that a detached infirmary and infectious wards and a paid nurse are needed.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

29 November 1866.

THE matter has been referred to the House Committee, and they have directed the yard to be levelled as suggested by Dr. Smith, and the other matters suggested by him are still under the consideration of the Guardians.

DOVER UNION.

(Visited on the 16th and 17th days of August 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. There are some matters which I have pointed out to the surveyor, master, and medical officer, and to which I desire to ask the attention of the Guardians.

1. In the narrow wards only one row of beds should be allowed, and not less than two feet

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

feet should be allowed between two beds. Hence, more room will be required in the workhouse.

2. The ventilation is very defective, and the rooms are very close at night. Air-bricks are required throughout the workhouse, and from every corridor and staircase. And windows should be placed in every blank wall where they can be permitted.

3. There are two beds too many in each of the hospital wards, and more hospital space is required. This may be obtained by extending the hospital at the ends.

4. The proposed plan of the new lying-in ward would seriously interfere with light and air, and it would be better to throw the two present wards into one, and thus provide five beds.

5. There should be cocoa-fibre matting under each bed, and the beds should be fuller, and the flock frequently teased.

6. Separate sick wards are needed, and it would be better in the new arrangement if the venereal cases could be received into the hospital,

(signed) *Edward Smith*, M.D., F.R.S.,
Poor Law Inspector.

Dear Sir,

Poor Law Board, 18 August 1866.

IN addition to the entry which I have made in the visitors' book, I shall be glad if you will bring the following matters to the notice of the Guardians.

1. The present yards cause great wear to the boots and dirt to the workhouse, and it would be much better if the Guardians would asphalt the whole, or a large portion, of each yard.

2. The young children dislike the rice, and leave much of it. It would be better to supply another dinner instead of this, or to give some bread and cheese in lieu of a portion of it. A savoury dip of vinegar and treacle often induces the children to eat the insipid rice. Rice is not now a cheap food.

3. Cholera patients should not be brought within the workhouse, but steps should be taken to erect a temporary building on a few days' notice.

4. Pottery plates should supplant tin and pewter ones.

5. Chairs and other furniture are needed in the wards, and a few prints and illustrated periodicals would do much service.

I am, &c.
The Clerk of the Dover Union. (signed) *Edward Smith*,
Inspector of Poor Law.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

8 October 1866.

I AM directed to inform you that the first and second recommendations of Dr. Smith are being carried out, and that the fourth, as regards the lying-in ward, the erection of a new surgery will leave the present lying-in wards as they are, and provide additional room at the hospital for the accommodation of the nurse.

EASTBOURNE UNION.

No Report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

EAST GRINSTEAD UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse, received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his general report of 31st January 1867.

EAST HAMPSTEAD UNION.

(Visited, 27th October, 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book. (No. 17).

27th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly, and in a very creditable state.

The house has a homely aspect, and the inmates appear to be contented and comfortable.

A few illustrated papers, like the "Leisure Hour" and "Sunday at Home," would be useful.

The chaplain does not enter in his report the account of the moral and religious state of the inmates.

The female tramps should not pass through the ward for the males, but a separate one should be opened for them.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

ELHAM UNION.

(Visited, 9th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

9th January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly. I have a few suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Guardians.

1. The use of the landings on the outside of the building is most inconvenient, and staircases should be provided.

2. Earth closets or water-closets are required in the women's sick and other rooms.

3. Iron enamelled wash-hand basins should be provided at the lavatories.

4. Additional lavatories and cupboards are much required, as also benches with backs in the infirm and other rooms.

5. From the defective construction of the rooms, the ventilation must be defective; cross-currents will be required in the summer season.

6. Two adults in any class, and particularly young men, should not sleep together. The wide beds should be cut down.

7. Cocoa fibre matting on the bedsteads would save the ticks, and act as a mattress.

8. I doubt whether one paid nurse is sufficient; either the present nurse should have charge of all the sick and infirm of both sexes, or another female nurse should be appointed for the males.

9. The yards should be unpaved.

10. I have marked columns in the chaplain's and medical officer's books, which should be filled in; and the former should be so good as to state when he examined the children, and his opinion of the result.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

8 March 1867.

1. No staircases have been provided. The outside landings have not been found inconvenient, and were built under the instructions of the Poor Law Commissioners on the formation of the Union.

2. The Board have ordered two water-closets by way of trial, and if found to answer, will increase them.

3. The Guardians do not consider it necessary to carry out this recommendation.

4. Benches have been provided, with backs to them, as recommended.

5. The Board will attend to this before the summer season comes on.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

6. The Board really do not see the necessity of altering the double beds; they were ordered under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, except in the hospitals, where single beds are provided.

7. Cocoa-fibre matting has been provided to put beneath the beds.

8. The Board having one paid nurse at the workhouse, consider, and have found, this to be quite sufficient.

9. The yards have been improved.

10. The medical man and the chaplain were written to to keep their books in better form, and they have complied with the wishes of the Board and Dr. Smith's recommendation.

EPSOM UNION.

(Visited, 17th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

17th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly; there are a few matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians.

1. The paid nurse should regard it as her duty to administer all medicines and stimulants herself, and the paupers should not at any time do this duty. As there is not a paid nurse in the men's side, it would be much better for the present nurse to have charge of both sexes, and a door of communication between the two sides, or covered external communication between the two sides, be provided for her use, and that of the medical officer.

2. The female inmates wash in buckets. I suggest that iron enamelled basins be provided for both sexes. More towels are required for the men; at present, 18 or 20 men have one roller-towel, changed each week. I think that two towels for that number should be changed twice a week.

3. The ventilation is defective in many places. I suggest that the Guardians permit the master to have some air-bricks and perforated zinc to place where I have pointed out.

4. The exercise grounds for the children are much too small. The boys look very pale; cannot the Guardians allow them to use some part of the garden daily, and employ their spare time in work in the gardens? The children should also be taken for a walk three or four times a week, or even daily when practicable.

5. Where there is not a watercloset attached to a dormitory, there should be a night-chair there. Shelves are required in the store-rooms.

6. Would not the chaplain prefer that the partition in the chapel be removed, and the benches for the two sexes placed a few feet apart? The chapel looks very like a prison chapel.

Care should be taken that the bread is not too moist.

I observe the visiting committee do not give separate answers to the questions in their books.

There are no vagrant wards.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

ETON UNION.

(Visited on the 15th and 16th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

16th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly. There are a few matters to which I desire to ask the attention of the Guardians.

1. The beds in one of the old women's rooms are only 5 ft. 6 in. in length, and, in fact, were those for the school girls; they are not long enough for adults.

2. The

2. The old women sleep two in a bed; this system has been very generally abolished elsewhere, and as there is very abundant room in the workhouse, I suggest the propriety of abolishing it here.

3. Some of the wards are too full, the sick wards chiefly. Not less than 5 ft. 4 in. of floor space should be allowed to each bed. Some of the rooms, as the foul men's ward, were very close, and required both fewer beds and improved ventilation. Ventilation, by means of air bricks at the top of the side-walls, and covered with perforated zinc, is the simplest and most efficient method.

4. I do not think that five lying-in women should be placed in the lying-in ward at the same time.

5. The Crimean bedsteads are very rigid, and as these are without any mattresses, great care should be taken to keep the flock beds well filled.

6. The porter does not keep a book in which he enters the names of persons entered and leaving the workhouse, as directed by the Poor Law Board.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

FARINGDON UNION.

(Visited, 31st October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book (No. 17).

31st October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly. There are one or two matters to which I desire to solicit the attention of the Guardians.

1. The hospital accommodation is insufficient, both in character and amount, and merits serious consideration. The rooms are very small and ill-arranged, and as the building is placed upon the verge of the land belonging to the Guardians, it will be most difficult to make any effective change. On the other hand, the rooms in the body of the workhouse are large and excellent, and the building is half empty. I suggest the propriety of considering whether some part of it, as the west part, cannot be used as an hospital for both sexes. It would not be disadvantageous, but advantageous, to have it near to the other parts of the workhouse and the officers' apartments. Some suitable use would be found for the present hospital, as, for example, the care of cases requiring separation, as fever, small-pox, itch, venereal, and dirty cases, or for the boys' and girls' school-room and dormitories, for either of which purposes it might readily be fitted. The cost of the alteration of the present rooms in the body of the workhouse for hospital purposes would be small. I think it would be better for the Guardians to appoint a committee to consider this, and to consult their medical officer.

2. I have pointed out the beds which should be removed from the hospital wards; water-closets or earth closets, arm-chairs, night-stools, benches with backs, &c., are required there.

3. The kitchen and scullery are very small, and should be enlarged. Additional apparatus is required. I suggest the desirability of substituting pottery plates for trenchers; the latter soak up the gravy, and require much labour to keep them clean. I am much pleased with the apparatus for the conveyance of food to the hospital; and if the Guardians will send up a box to my office in London, it shall be placed in the room for the exhibition of apparatus for workhouses.

4. Cocoa-fibre matting should be placed upon the iron bedsteads, and the use of the wooden bedsteads with rigid wooden laths be discontinued.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

5 November 1866.

THE Board have considered the suggestions made by Dr. Smith, in conjunction with the last report of Mr. Cane on the state of the workhouse, and have this day relieved the hospital of the apparent overcrowding, by directing that chronic patients and those on B diet should be accommodated in the main buildings, which arrangement will, in the opinion of the Board, render any structural alteration at present unnecessary.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

GODSTONE UNION.

(Visited, 16th October 1866.)

CALLED the attention of the Guardians to certain deficiencies in ventilation, and to some overcrowding.

GUILDFORD UNION.

(Visited, 8th September 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

8th September 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to day, accompanied by the Chairman and other Guardians, and have found it clean and orderly. There are a few particulars to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians.

1. Sheets should be supplied to the beds in the receiving wards, and the same person should not be allowed to sleep in these wards on two consecutive nights.

2. I suggest the desirability of supplying a mattress of cocoa-fibre matting to all the beds.

3. The ventilation of many of the dormitories requires improvement, and the best plans are the use of simple air-bricks and perforated zinc, and the extension of the present system of shafts. The present ventilators should be cleaned and all kept open.

4. It would be sound economy to gas-tar some or all of the yards.

5. I suggest the propriety of not giving soup thrice a week.

6. There is some inconvenience in the separation of the sick cases in the two infirmaries, and as there are not separate wards for fever and small-pox cases, it would be better to effect an arrangement whereby wards should be permanently devoted to these and to itch cases, and the sick thus practically divided into classes. It is also convenient to have venereal cases in separate wards connected with the infirmary, and in any new infirmary arrangements I trust that the Guardians will endeavour to effect this.

The walls of the infirmary yards are too high, and give a prison-like appearance to them. Dwarf walls and railings would be better.

A padded room is needed.

7. It is most desirable that the double beds for the able-bodied, and for children over ten years of age, should be substituted by single ones. Many of the cotton rugs are old.

8. Pottery utensils for food should be supplied to the infirmary.

9. I have informed myself of the proposed alterations, and will report specially respecting them.

(signed) *Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S.,*
Poor Law Inspector.

HAILSHAM UNION.

(Visited, 1st October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

1st October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly.

I again commend to the attention of the Guardians the recommendations made by Mr. Cane in his two last Reports.

There is not now a schoolmistress. I suggest the advisability of filling up the vacancy.

There are several rooms which want improved ventilation, and I have pointed them out to the master.

Both light and air should be admitted to the punishment cells.

The boulders in the yards greatly prevent exercise being taken therein, and particularly in the children's yards. Gas-tar yards would be much better.

Complaint was made by the old women that the idiots placed with them are noisy and troublesome. These should be sent to an asylum, or removed into a separate room.

It

It appears that sometimes an applicant for admission is kept in the receiving ward for more than one night ; this should never be allowed.

Pottery plates and basins should be provided for the sick.

All the children dislike fat meat and leave it ; whether the meat supplied is too fat I do not know.

A paid nurse is, I think, required.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

HAMBLEDON UNION.

(Visited, 25th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

25th October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. The blankets in the infirmary are very old and thin, and unfit for use. The rugs also look very faded and untidy, and it would be much better to supplant them by cheerful looking woollen rugs. The bedticks are iron moulded, and a strip of cocoa-fibre matting should be placed in each bedstead with iron laths.

The medical officer ought always to enter the date when a given diet has been discontinued, as for example in July 1866. The chaplain should state the moral and religious state of the inmates.

There are only 15 children in both schools, and I find that the schoolmaster is absent inquiring about another situation.

It is now very unusual to have the wooden partition between the sexes in the dining-hall. It would be more agreeable to the inmates, and greatly improve the appearance of the hall, to have this removed.

Pottery plates and mugs should be supplied to the sick.

The visiting committee but rarely make entries in their book, and they do not give answers to each question. The Regulations require that the visiting committee should visit the workhouse once in every week, and answer each query.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

22 November 1866.

I AM directed by the Guardians of this union to inform you that they have considered Dr. Smith's report, and intend providing the articles for the use of the inmates recommended by him, and they have also directed the attention of the officers referred to in the report to be called to Dr. Smith's remarks concerning them.

HASTINGS UNION.

(Visited, 16th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

16th January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and as the weather is most unfavourable, and a new master has not been appointed, I did not think it advisable to enter into much detail as to the results of the inspection, yet there are a few matters to which I desire to draw the attention of the Guardians.

1. There is not sufficient accommodation in the present workhouse, and it would probably be wise to build a separate infirmary for the sick, and appropriate their present wards to other uses. There are not any fever wards apart from the itch wards.

2. I find that 11 girls and 25 boys are afflicted with itch, and are under treatment in the fever wards. (I saw, however, the girls only). The prevalence of this disease has continued for about a year. This is a very serious matter, which demands the earnest attention both of the Guardians and the medical officer, and it would probably be better that the latter should be empowered to call in a physician of repute, in Hastings, with a view both to cure the present cases, and to prevent others occurring.

The children should not be without potatoes.

Some of the girls in the fever ward were placed on beds upon the floor, from the absence of bedsteads. This is very improper, and should not be allowed. The whole aspect of the room was very untidy and unsatisfactory.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

3. There were very small fires, much too small, in the workhouse, and the children have cotton dresses at this most severe weather. Those in the school appeared to be very cold. Woollen dresses should be provided, and better fires kept throughout the workhouse.

4. The children sleep three in a bed sometimes. This should never be allowed. More accommodation is required for the girls, and a bed which now prevents access to other beds should be removed.

5. There was great difference between the men's and the women's sick and infirm wards in the way in which they were kept. Women should clean the men's wards, and I doubt whether one paid nurse can attend to the whole properly.

6. Benches with backs, and chairs, are needed in several of the sick wards, and cupboards are required in various wards.

7. Separate day-rooms apart from the schoolroom should be provided for the children

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

HEADINGTON UNION.

(Visited, 2nd November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

2nd November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean. Several of the rooms were close, and the system of ventilation generally is defective. I have pointed out to the master some simple modes whereby it may be improved.

The classification is imperfect, old and young being placed in the same day-rooms, and in the winter time, able-bodied are placed in the sick rooms. It is very desirable that this defect should be remedied.

As the sick wards are not good, and the boys (who are few in number) occupy the best ward in the workhouse, I suggest, for consideration, whether the sick cannot be placed in the boys' room, and the boys and able-bodied placed respectively in the two sick rooms. The boys' room would require a stove.

More furniture, and iron enamelled wash-hand basins, are required.

Additional baths are required, and, if possible, hot and cold water should be supplied. The privies are nasty, and the boarding old and worn out. A system of waterclosets flushed daily, or earth-closets, should be introduced. An open drain in one of the yards should be closed.

Many beds which are not in use should be removed from the wards.

The old stores should be removed from the present store-room on the ground floor, where nearly every variety of stores is now kept. There are not any vagrant wards apart from the stables, but the rooms are used for both purposes. Separate vagrant wards, with stoves or fireplaces, should be at once provided.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

HENLEY UNION.

(Visited, 25th September 1866.)

IN an entry in the visitors' book, Dr. Smith called attention to the several matters referred to in the following extract from his Report:—

"There are too many beds in some of the wards, and I found six children under treatment for itch in two beds. There is no separate venereal ward. It is proposed to convert the tramp wards at the entrance gate, very distant from the workhouse, into fever wards (plans now under consideration), and I have suggested certain requirements in effecting the change. As the distance is great, and the porter's lodge is to be removed from the same site, it will be needful to make suitable provision for a nurse when fever cases are under treatment. It would have been better to have built fever, itch, and venereal wards together, and nearer to the main building."

HOLLINGBOURN UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse, received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

HORSHAM UNION.

(Visited, 24th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

23rd October 1866.—I HAVE inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly.

The supply of water is deficient, and there are no water-taps in the workhouse.

Hot and cold water should also be supplied to the baths in the workhouse.

All girls above 10 years should sleep singly. Many of the girls have ringworm. The beds are very close together.

There is no watercloset for the men's receiving ward.

I have made some suggestions to the chairman in reference to the ventilation of the hospital and the body of the workhouse.

The tramp wards cannot properly hold more than eight or nine.

It is most desirable that the visiting committee should attend and inspect once in each week.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

I AM desired by the Guardians to inform you that, with respect to Dr. Smith's entries in the visitors' book of this workhouse, the Guardians are now in course of constructing two water tanks in the women's and girls' yards, containing about 3,500 and 5,500 gallons respectively; that provisions are being made for the separate sleeping accommodation of girls over 14; that a new watercloset is ordered for the women's receiving wards, that now used by the men and women indiscriminately being appropriated for the use of the men only, and that Dr. Smith's suggestions as to the ventilation of the workhouse and as to the tramp wards have been carried out.

HUNGERFORD UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse, received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

KINGSTON UNION.

(Visited, 14th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

14th January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly, and in several respects very creditable to the management. There are, however, some matters which merit the serious attention of the Guardians.

1. It is clear that the accommodation for the sick is insufficient, and is not well arranged. The fever wards are used for general cases, and fever cases are mixed with other cases, or a room must be specially emptied for their reception. Itch cases are mixed with others, and on the men's side venereal cases are placed with the ordinary sick.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

Hence, two fever wards, two itch wards, and two venereal wards are required, and the small infectious wards might be appropriated for one of these classes.

Moreover, the present wards are too crowded; the beds which are placed in the gangway should be removed, and in most of the wards the beds are at present too close together; the lying-in ward is too full of beds; the large infectious wards are too high both for economy and utility.

Such being the facts, I suggest that a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable and economical remedy. Two methods occur to me,—

(a) To raise the large infectious wards a story, reducing the height of the lower wards to that of the windows, and make two other wards and nurses' rooms on the space occupied by the laundry and that between the latter and the old infirmary, then connect the two buildings, and make the gangway through the centre of these wards. The men would occupy the floor, and the women the other. The small infectious wards might be raised a story, and thus provide two other rooms. Two fever wards might be added to this block of buildings.

The removal of the nurse's rooms would be advantageous for her work; her present rooms could be used for stores.

This plan would afford much accommodation, cost little, and not interfere with the uniformity of the present buildings.

(b) Build an infirmary for women at the other end of the large infectious wards, and connect the whole; also, alter the small infectious wards as above-mentioned.

The accommodation on the men's side is insufficient, and it is not convenient to have so many dining-rooms and so many sitting-rooms.

If a large dining-room could be built and used as a chapel, it would afford increased accommodation, or the latter might be obtained by extending the wings.

2. Drain smells exist in several parts of the workhouse, and should be immediately prevented.

3. Cupboards are required in the lavatories attached to the large infectious wards, and to other wards; and sufficient chairs, or benches with backs, should be supplied in every sick room.

4. Cocoa fibre matting, to act as a mattress, would save the ticks from injury, and be useful otherwise.

5. It is unusual that vegetables should be supplied to the sick only thrice a week.

6. The distance between the infirmary and the cooking kitchen is considerable, and every precaution should be taken to cover the trays and keep the food hot.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

LEWES (ALL SAINTS) UNION.

(Visited, 9th November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

9th November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean. As the workhouse is admitted to be quite inadequate, and unfit for the purposes of the union, but little real good can result from any suggestions which I can make. I have recommended some methods by which the ventilation may be improved, and I have pointed out the beds which should be removed.

It is most important that no delay should occur in building a new workhouse.

It is very desirable that the visiting committee should visit the workhouse once in each week, as required by the Regulations, and enter their report.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

MAIDSTONE UNION.

(Visited, 8th November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

8th November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse, and have found it generally clean and orderly. I have also visited the separate schools and am pleased to find that the state of health of the children is almost universally good, and that they take every kind of food provided for them.

There are several matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians.

1. There are too many beds in several of the rooms, and I have pointed out the number which should be removed. The wards are Nos. 10, 11, 12E., 16, 17, 15, 14, 13L.M., 9, 2, 3, lying-in ward.

2. I do not think that the hospital accommodation is sufficiently good, either in amount or quality. The wards are very narrow, and there are no arm chairs, very few chairs, no benches with backs, and there is, on the men's side especially, somewhat a want of tidiness and comfort.

3. Itch cases should be kept in wards quite separate from others.

4. Water or earth-closets and night-chairs are required throughout the workhouse. At the tops of each landing waterclosets should be built in a projection.

5. Fixed baths are needed, as are also cupboards in which to place the buckets and tubs or cloths.

6. I have made some suggestions to the master in reference to ventilation.

7. Sheds with benches should be placed in the yards.

8. Many of the ticks are old; the flock is lumpy and should be properly carded, and the beds should be kept well filled when placed upon bedsteads with lath bottoms. The cocoa-fibre needs to be properly picked.

9. There requires additional washing-tubs in the wash-house.

10. I suggest that tin plates be not used for the sick.

11. The women sleep two in a bed, which should not be the case; and it would be better for the elder children to sleep singly.

12. Wash-hand basins should be used instead of troughs. More towels should be supplied.

13. Some of the drains, as those in the schools, omit foul odours, and should be trapped.

14. Female paid nurses, upon the men's side, would add greatly to the comfort of the inmates and the appearance of the wards.

15. Windows in the nurses' rooms would be of advantage.

16. A few bedsteads with racks would be very advantageous to those who almost constantly lie in bed.

17. The paid nurses should give each dose of medicines and stimulants.

18. Waterproof sheeting with funnels should be provided for the dirty cases.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY RESOLUTIONS passed by the Guardians on 26th November 1866.

1. **RESOLVED**, that immediate attention be given to the removal of some of the beds in the rooms referred to in the Report, for which and for other purposes some extension of accommodation in the workhouse will be requisite.

2. Resolved, that such alterations and additions be made to the workhouse as will suffice to provide further hospital accommodation, and that arm-chairs, a greater number of other chairs, with benches and backs, be forthwith placed in the hospitals.

3. Resolved, that a separate ward be provided for the itch cases.

35.

4 I

4. Ordered,

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

4. Ordered, that eight portable earth-closets or night-chairs be forthwith supplied to the sick rooms.

Resolved, that the proposed placing of earth-closets on the top of each landing, and the building of waterclosets in projections, be reserved for further consideration.

5. Resolved, that there being already two fixed baths and several moveable ones for general use in the workhouse, it is the opinion of the Board further fixed baths may be dispensed with.

Ordered, that cupboards in which to place buckets, utensils, &c., be forthwith provided.

6. Resolved, that the opinion of some eminent person as to the best mode of ventilating the workhouse be procured, the Earl of Romney having kindly undertaken to make inquiry and report to the Board thereon.

7. Resolved, that sheds with benches, in the old people's yards, be provided, and that a few flowers be planted to give the yards a more cheerful appearance.

8. Resolved, that the inspector's recommendation, as to ticks and bedding, receive immediate attention.

9. Resolved, that the washing-tubs now in the workhouse are sufficient for the use of the establishment.

10. Resolved, that earthenware plates and basins be substituted for tinware in the sick wards.

11. Resolved, that, for the present, no alteration be made in the sleeping arrangements in the women's and children's rooms.

12. Ordered, that wash-hand basins be used instead of troughs, and that an additional number of towels be supplied.

13. Resolved, that the drains in the schools and elsewhere be trapped, where necessary.

14. Resolved, that the proposal to employ female paid nurses in the men's side be reserved for further consideration.

15. Ordered, that windows in the partitions of the nurses' rooms be forthwith provided.

16. Ordered, that bedsteads with backs be forthwith provided for the sick and bed-ridden.

17. Ordered, that the paid nurses administer each dose of medicine and the stimulants to the sick patients.

18. Ordered, that waterproof sheeting with funnels be forthwith provided.

The Guardians having taken into consideration the best mode of carrying into effect the above Resolutions, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Resolved, that in order to provide further accommodation in the workhouse, it is expedient either to build a new chapel and convert the present one into hospitals for the sick, to enlarge the wash-house and room over it, and add a storey to the vagrant wards, to be used as separate wards for venereal and itch patients, or else to enlarge the hospital in the garden for the purpose of providing venereal and itch wards.

MALLING UNION.

(Visited, 8th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

8th January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day. The weather has been very unfavourable to cleaning, and the yards are in good repair, and hence, perhaps, there may be an explanation of the want of strict cleanliness and tidiness in certain parts of the workhouse, and particularly in the schools. I have a few observations to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians.

1. I am informed that numerous improvements have been recently effected, but there is still a want of chairs, arm-chairs, short benches with backs, cupboards, night-stools, wash-hand basins, &c., in the different wards. In general the chairs are old, and there is a deficiency of furniture. No person should wash in buckets. From the absence of cupboards the utensils lie about untidily.

2. Cocoa-

2. Cocoa-fibre matting should be placed upon the bedsteads. The children's bedsteads are too long, and as they cannot be covered by the beds the rooms look untidy. The old double bedsteads should be removed.

3. The women sleep two in a bed; this should not be allowed, and single beds should be provided.

4. I find that there is not a separate meat dinner allowed to the children. This is most unusual, and it would be better to substitute two such for two soup days; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of porridge is more than children can eat. More bread and less porridge would be better.

The girls are dressed in cotton dresses, and have only one wollen garment. I do not think that sufficient for the winter, and am of opinion that woollen dresses should be supplied to them.

5. The yards are almost invariably in a bad state, and need to be rounded, and covered with asphalt, or fine gravel; the workhouse cannot be kept clean with such yards, and the boots and clothes must be dirtied and destroyed by them.

6. The old men's hall is much too small, dark, and close; an enlargement is urgently required.

Either a new chapel or general dining-hall, which could be used as a chapel, is also required.

7. I have pointed out to the master several minor defects, as the ventilation in the surgical ward, the absence of baskets in the girls' laundry, and of grating in the general workhouse. The want of little chairs in the children's sick wards, &c.

8. Mackintosh sheeting with a funnel is needed for the dirty beds. I found several beds in the school in a discreditable state from the absence of this.

9. The sick wards are much scattered about, and it must be difficult for the nurse to discharge her duties properly. She should give *each* dose of stimulants and medicines.

10. An improved cooking apparatus, by which hot water could also be distributed to certain parts of the building, would be most useful; and I am at a loss to understand how the discipline of the workhouse can be efficiently maintained without an inclosing wall to the premises.

(signed) : Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

NEWBURY UNION.

(Visited, 10th January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

10 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly.

I have made a suggestion to the master with a view to render the infirmary inmates more comfortable by day. A few benches with backs, chairs, prints, &c., would make the wards more cheerful and comfortable.

It would be better if there were a sick nursery, instead of having the sick children in several rooms.

The paid nurse should administer each dose of stimulants.

The receiving wards and bath rooms should be kept strictly for their proper purposes, and no person should remain in the former more than one night. Convenience for washing dishes should be provided in the infirmary.

One bed should be removed from each of the two wards which I have pointed out.

The waterclosets in the rooms have urinary smells. The pans of some of them are of iron and old, and cannot be kept clean. New earthenware pans and chloride of lime should be provided, and windows for air draughts placed where I have pointed out.

The girls are too thinly clad, with only one woollen garment; they should have linsey dresses in winter.

The petties outside are very disagreeable; Jennings' latrines, or troughs flushed with water, should be substituted for them.

Cocoa-fibre matting should be placed upon the iron bedsteads. Waterproof sheets with funnels are needed.

(signed) : Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

6 February 1867.

1. WITH a view to render the infirmary inmates more comfortable by day, a few benches with backs and chairs have been ordered.
2. The Guardians do not see the necessity of providing a sick nursery, as the sick children are placed in the infirmary with the temporarily sick women who can attend to them. In case of any great accession of illness amongst the children there is a ward available, should it be required.
3. The paid nurse does administer each dose of stimulants.
4. It has been ordered that the receiving wards and bath rooms be kept strictly for their proper purposes, and that no person shall remain in the former more than one night. Convenience for washing dishes has been ordered to be provided in the infirmary.
5. At present the Guardians cannot conveniently comply with the suggestion that one bed should be removed from each of the two wards pointed out by the inspector, but it will be borne in mind.
6. The windows for air draughts suggested have been attended to, as well as the observation as to the use of chloride of lime.
7. The clothing of the children will be attended to.
8. It is not considered necessary to adopt the suggestion as to the petties.
9. Nor the suggestion as to the cocoa-nut matting.

NEWHAVEN UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse, received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

NEWPORT PAGNELL UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the Newport Pagnell Union Workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

OXFORD INCORPORATION.

(Visited, 1st November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

1 November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and, although the arrangements are in a transition state, I am well satisfied with the progress which has been made, and do not doubt that in a short time the Guardians and the officers will have a workhouse which will be a credit and a satisfaction to them. There are a few matters to which I solicit the attention of the Guardians.

1. It is much to be regretted that ventilators have not been placed in the walls of the main buildings. The windows in the corridor walls and in all the passages should be plugged open to the extent of two inches, so that they may act as permanent ventilators; and when the workhouse is fully occupied, it will become needful to insert air-bricks in the outer walls, within a few inches of the ceiling. The windows in the fever wards should be plugged open to the extent of 1½ inches, and a strip of perforated zinc placed across the opening.

2. The bedsteads are very unequal in size and quality. None of less length than six feet should be allowed, and the Crimean bedsteads with rigid bottoms should not be used, except for the able-bodied.

3. It

3. It is highly desirable that the yards should be gas-tarred. The present yards will be dirty, cause great wear of boots and clothes, and keep the passages and lower rooms dirty.

4. The wall at the back of the infirmary should be built at once, and an opening made between the entrance of the fever wards and the other part of the infirmary, for the exclusive use of the paid nurses, the medical officer, and master and matron.

5. It is most desirable that every inmate, of whatever age, should be employed in work suited to their strength; and in reference to the allowance of extras for work, the inmates should learn that whilst sufficient food is allowed them, it is their duty to work in return for the cost of their maintenance. I am informed that in both these particulars there is some misapprehension on the part of the aged and the washerwomen.

A proper report book for the chaplain should be provided, in which certain special entries should be made. The visiting committee should make their entries weekly.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

8 December 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th November, inquiring whether the recommendations of Dr. Smith have received the attention of the Guardians, and in reply to state that the Guardians are carrying those recommendations out.

READING UNION.—(ST. MARY'S WORKHOUSE.)

(Visited, 15th October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

15 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean. As a new workhouse is in course of construction, it will be of little value to point out the evident defects of this one. There is over-crowding, and on both sides the ordinary inmates sleep two in a bed. The hospital accommodation is very poor, and too many beds are placed in the rooms, particularly the women's. There is no laundry, and the dining-room is used for that purpose. There is not a paid nurse. I trust that the Guardians will adopt some measures whereby further overcrowding may be prevented during the approaching winter. The ventilation in the sick wards and in other wards is very defective, and chairs are needed.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

The porter should keep a book in which he should enter the names of all entering and leaving the premises.

(signed) *E. S.*

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

9 January 1866.

THE Guardians are conscious of the defective state of the two workhouses: it was in consequence of this they resolved upon building a new one, which will be completed in a few months, and all the paupers will be transferred to it.

The visiting committee will attend to the suggestion that there should not be any overcrowding during the winter.

READING UNION.—(ST. LAWRENCE WORKHOUSE.)

(Visited, 13th September 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

13 September 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected St. Lawrence's Workhouse to-day, and have found everything clean.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

Several of the rooms are too crowded, and I have pointed out the beds which should be removed. Care should be taken that the minimum of 500 cubic feet should always be allowed.

The flock beds require to be properly teased, and oat straw, or cut wheat straw, would be better than the whole wheat straw.

Waterproof sheeting for the labour and lying-in beds, and (with tubes) for dirty cases, are required. Perforated zinc should be placed in the ventilators instead of the shutters.

The matron should give the stimulants, and, if possible, the medicine to the patients, but a paid nurse would be better.

Pottery plates would be much better than trenchers.

It is to be regretted that with over-crowded wards there are two good rooms not now in use.

I found a pot used as a wash-hand basin. Iron enamelled basins should be provided.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

REIGATE UNION.

(Visited 26 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

26 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse, and have found it very clean and orderly.

Various improvements, and particularly in the infirmary, are in progress, which will materially add to the efficiency of the institution.

I have suggested to the master several plans where improvements in the ventilation are needed. The able-bodied women's ward is too full, and it is probable that an adjoining room might be added to it. The married women's yard is very confined. The flock bed in the lying-in ward is too hard, and a rocking-chair should be supplied.

The vagrant wards should not have more than six in males' ward at one time.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

ROMNEY MARSH UNION.

(Visited 15 January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean.

The blankets are very old and thin, and should be condemned, and new ones obtained. The rugs are also old and dirty looking, and I suggest that woollen ones should be obtained, of the substance and character of good horse rugs. They would not require to be washed, and after many years would look clean and comfortable.

Two old blankets are not sufficient at this severe season of the year.

Many of the beds have the sacking too loose, and I suggest that the beds not in use, as well as those in use, should be tidily covered.

A cupboard is needed in the men's sick ward.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

15 January 1867.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

THE suggestions made by Dr. Smith, Poor Law Inspector, upon the occasion of his visit to this workhouse on the 15th January 1867 have received the attention of the Guardians.

RYE UNION.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

SEVENOAKS UNION.

(Visited 17 October 1866.)

In an entry in the visitors' book, Dr. Smith called attention to certain deficiencies in ventilation, and to the necessity for wash-hand basins, to prevent the sick and other inmates from washing in buckets.

(The entry has not been supplied.)

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

6 December 1866.

THE Guardians have taken steps for remedying the deficiencies in ventilation pointed out by Dr. Smith. They have provided galvanized iron wash-hand basins for the use of the sick, and have also given orders for the erection of a convenience for washing, which is being proceeded with, and which will prevent the necessity of any of the inmates washing in buckets.

STAINES UNION.

(Visited 26 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

26 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it orderly. It appears to me to be very important that the Guardians should take efficient steps to supply water to the different floors, and to fix water-closets or earth-closets in the proper places both in the workhouse and the infirmary.

The yards are wet in places and are rough; they cause great destruction to boots and clothes, and much dirt is carried from them into the workhouse.

It would be economical to gas-tar the children's yards, and, as the labour might be found in the workhouse, the cost would be trifling.

There are too many beds in the rooms, which I have pointed out to the master, and certain indicated improvements in ventilation are required.

There is not a paid nurse; at least one female paid nurse should be appointed.

I observe that the visiting committee do not visit the workhouse once in every week, as required by the Regulations.

I do not see in the medical officers' book that extras (even wine or brandy) are ever entered as discontinued.

The chaplain should record his examinations of the children, and the moral and religious state of the inmates. It would be better for the Guardians to obtain a new form of book.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

TENTERDEN UNION.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the above union workhouse received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

THAME UNION.

(Visited 2 November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

2 November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly. There are a few matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians.

1. The children's wards should be gas-tarred; the gravel causes great wear of boots and clothes, and makes the rooms dirty. A shed in the girls' yard would be an advantage. The play-room for the girls is cold in winter, and it would be better to enclose the ceiling down part of the roof.

2. The so-called fever ward is not in repair, neither are there any special ventilators.

3. I have suggested improved ventilation in the men's day-room, and it would be better to provide arm-chairs, and separate benches with backs, in that room. The floor also requires improvement.

4. Pottery plates should be supplied instead of trenchers, which are kept clean only with great labour, and which soaks up the gravy.

5. Iron enamelled wash-hand basins should be supplied to all the sinks.

6. The proposition to change the task of the vagrants will require the sanction of the Poor Law Board.

7. There is not a paid nurse, and no one but the matron to give the medicines and stimulants; a paid nurse should, I think, be appointed.

8. The visiting committee do not answer the special questions.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Remarks.

4 December 1866.

STATING that the several statements and recommendations contained in Dr. Smith's report have been under the consideration of the Guardians, and will receive their attention. With respect to that part of the report recommending that a paid nurse should be appointed, the Guardians directed me to send you a copy of a resolution passed by them at their meeting, held on the 23rd day of August last, viz.:—

“Resolved, that the medical officer of the workhouse be empowered, in case of emergency, to provide a suitable nurse to attend upon the sick in the workhouse.”

TICEHURST UNION.

(Visited 18 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

19 October 1866.—I HAVE visited the workhouse to-day and yesterday, and have found it clean and orderly. I am glad to find that the defects pointed out by Mr. Cane have been, or are being, remedied. On going round with the building committee, we have together answered the question of the erection of proper infectious wards for itch, fever, and small-pox cases, and the increased supply and improved quality of water, and I trust that the Guardians will carry out the suggestions which we have made. The yards should be gas-tarred. There is a foul-drain smell in the scullery, and the whole of the cooking apparatus and arrangements need improvements. The bread is of a dark colour. The kitchen in the infirmary is used as a day-room by the aged inmates, and should be boarded.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

TUNBRIDGE UNION.

(Visited 18 October 1866.)

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly.

I am glad to find so many improvements made, and so many in progress. I do not understand why so many cases of ophthalmia should have occurred amongst the boys. The girls have a more healthful aspect than the boys.

A few arm-chairs and night-stools are required, and additional towels are being made.

The children should not wash together in one quantity of water, but each should have a separate quantity in a basin.

The ventilators in the ceiling should be kept open.

I trust that separate wards will be provided for itch, fever, and small-pox cases respectively, and I do not think that cholera cases should in future be admitted into the present buildings.

18 October 1866.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

UCKFIELD UNION.

(Visited 20 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

20 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day. I have found it clean and orderly. I suggest that new enamelled wash-hand basins be provided, and that the inmates be not allowed to wash in a large quantity of dirty water in the trough. The beds in the lying-in wards are too narrow for a woman and child. There is a foul drain smell in the wash-house, and as the outside waterclosets smell like privies, it would be better to flush them daily.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

12 November 1866.

As respects the first recommendation, viz.,—the providing enamelled wash-hand basins for the inmates to wash in, instead of the trough now in use, the Guardians are unable to concur in the suggested change. The trough has been used for upwards of 30 years without any previous objection, and the inmates need not wash in dirty water.

As to the suggestion that the beds in the lying-in wards are too narrow, the Guardians desire me to observe that they have been in use for upwards of 30 years, and no inconvenience as to their narrowness has hitherto been discovered.

I am also to state that the drain referred to in the workhouse is to be trapped, and the outside waterclosets are flushed daily.

FURTHER Reply of Guardians.

3 January 1867.

THE Guardians have further considered the subject, and have consulted the medical officer to the workhouse thereon, and he has informed them that during the 13 years he has been medical officer to the workhouse he has not observed any inconvenience from their narrowness, neither has he heard a complaint from any patient during that time.

Under these circumstances the Guardians conceive it would not be necessary to substitute other bedsteads for those now in use.

UXBRIDGE UNION.

(Visited 17 January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

17 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean. The boys' schoolroom and the men's vagrant ward were, however, not so clean as is desirable.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

There are several important matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Guardians, and I suggest the propriety of appointing a committee to consider them on the whole.

1. There is not a padded room. I found a violent lunatic confined in a bed in the receiving ward, and he has now been in the workhouse since Saturday last, and I do not learn that an order has been obtained for his admission into an asylum. A padded room should be provided for cases of emergency, and no violent case should be retained more than 48 hours; time enough to obtain the magistrate's order of removal. This case should be removed at once.

2. The receiving wards should be devoted to their proper use exclusively.

3. The small-pox ward is ill-ventilated, and, in my opinion, unfit for the reception of such cases. I find that an inmate has recently taken this disease whilst attending upon such cases. A new and proper ward should be built, and the cases kept quite separate. I am surprised to find a case not of small-pox placed with three small-pox cases. The room is too small for even three cases. It is most unfair to place other cases where the risk of contagion is so imminent.

4. There are no fever wards kept exclusively for fever cases, neither are there itch wards; at present itch cases are mixed with ordinary cases. I do not think that fever cases should be introduced into the so-called fever wards, and am of opinion that proper infectious wards for itch, fever, and small-pox respectively, should be built for the two sexes.

5. The paid nurse is, in my opinion, unable to take efficient charge of all the sick cases. She does not give each dose of stimulants on the men's side. I think that there should be a paid nurse, and a paid assistant nurse, and that they should give each dose of medicines and stimulants. The present nurse has no separate bed-room or sitting-room, but sleeps in one of the wards. I have pointed out a little room, on the upper floor, which might be appropriated to her use, and certainly it is most unusual that a nurse should not have a private room. The salary is only 10*l.* per year, a sum which is surely most inadequate if she is capable of properly discharging her duties.

6. The present fever ward should be restored to its old use as a day-room for the sick, and be properly fitted up with chairs, and benches with backs.

7. The position of the water-closets in the wards is very objectionable. It would cost little to build a projection on each side of the infirmary in which they could be placed, and have cross draughts.

8. Not more than four beds should be in the lying-in wards.

9. There is not sufficient room on the men's side, neither in the body of the workhouse, nor in the infirmary. And the beds in many of the wards are too close together. If proper infectious wards were built, it would relieve the infirmary.

10. The women should not sleep two in a bed, and there are plenty of beds to allow them to sleep single. The flock is lumpy, and should be carded.

11. I find the sick children in various wards in the infirmary. It would be better to appropriate one ward as a sick nursery.

12. The boys' school-room is too small, and a day-room should be provided for each sex.

13. None should wash in troughs. Iron enamelled basins should be provided.

14. Hannah Henley, aged 71, complains that she has not enough to eat, and an old man states that he has not sufficient clothing at night; the latter had only two old blankets. I suggest the desirability of purchasing *good* blankets, such as the matron showed to me, and rugs like horse-rugs, which would be warmer, and retain their good appearance for many years. It would be better to supply the girls with woollen dresses in winter.

15. The vagrant wards are damp, and there is not a stove in them. Hot-water pipes, or stoves, should be provided.

16. The room adjoining the chapel is much too full. If by any means a separate chapel could be built, it would give a good room where it is much wanted.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

26 February 1867.

I AM directed by the Guardians to acquaint you that the entry in the visitors' book made by Dr. E. Smith, Poor Law Inspector, has been read at their meeting and considered, but that no directions have been given to carry into effect his suggestions; principally, because Mr. Cane, the late inspector of the district, having urged upon the Guardians the necessity of effecting material alterations and improvements in the drains and sewers appurtenant to the workhouse, they have expended the sum of 309*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in making improvements in the drains and sewers.

WALLINGFORD UNION.

(Visited 29 October 1866.)

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

Copy of Entry in Visitors' Book.

29 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean.

I suggest that the able-bodied women should be placed in dormitories apart from the partially disabled inmates, and that the two classes should be kept separate. I regret to see the large number of able-bodied women now in the workhouse; it is very unnatural, having relation to the total number of inmates. I do not know whether any remedy can be applied, but I suggest the great importance of compelling them all to work, and of their doing much towards paying the cost of their maintenance. Could they not be engaged in making men's as well as women's clothing?

The day-rooms for the aged men are now without fire, and there are neither benches with backs nor chairs in them; I have seldom seen rooms so devoid of every appearance of comfort.

The vagrant ward for the men should not have more than 10 inmates at one time.

No person should remain in the receiving ward more than one night.

The medical officer does not state when particular extras are discontinued, and the same extras appear to be allowed for very lengthened periods.

A new form of book for the chaplain's report should be provided, so that he may report upon the moral and religious state of the inmates, and other required matters.

Some of the one-storied wards are not well ventilated; and as there are not any water-closets, it would be better to provide some earth-closets.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

Copy of Guardians' Reply.

11 December 1866.

MOST of the suggestions made by Dr. Smith have been considered, and carried into effect. With regard, however, to the observations of the Inspector as to earth-closets, the Guardians consider that proper accommodation is already provided, no complaint ever having been made on the subject, either by an inmate or by any previous Inspector.

WANTAGE UNION.

(Visited 31 October 1866.)

Copy of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

31 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it very clean and orderly.

I am informed that the drainage has been perfected, and, with one exception, I did not perceive any drain smell. Some part of the old building smells fusty and close, and there are several places where (as I have pointed out to the master) the ventilation should be improved.

Itch cases should not be treated in the general sick wards, but in separate rooms.

A louvre ventilator is required in the laundry.

Wooden trenches should be supplanted by pottery plates.

Increased water-closet or earth-closet accommodation is needed in the body of the workhouse, and the privies should be supplanted by water or earth-closets.

The chaplain's report book is not filled up in quite the proper form.

(signed) Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

Copy of Guardians' Reply.

5 October 1866.

I AM directed by the Guardians to state in reply that ventilation, as suggested by Dr. Smith, has been effected in the old buildings, and in the laundry; that pottery plates will be supplied as soon as the wooden trenchers are worn out; that the water-closets and earth-closets are under the consideration of the Guardians, and that the chaplain's book is now kept in the proper form.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
P.R.S.

WEST FIRLE UNION.

(Visited 1 October 1866.)

THE workhouse was generally in a creditable state.

WINDSOR UNION.

(Visited 27 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

27 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the Windsor Union Workhouse to-day, and have found many important improvements in progress.

There are two or three defects which require early attention, viz.:—

1. The men have large tubs, in or near the bed-rooms, into which they pass urine and fæces; they are neither decent nor safe, for as to the latter the old men cannot safely sit on the edge. It is remarkable that neither water-closets nor night-stools should have been provided; and I suggest that either water-closets or earth-closets be placed in proper places, and that a separate urinal be allowed to each bed.

2. The children wash in troughs, and therefore several in the same water. It is important, for the purpose of inducing tidy habits, as well as for decency, that each should wash in a separate quantity of clean water; and I suggest that iron enamelled basins be provided throughout the workhouse.

3. Many parts of the workhouse, and particularly the infirm and the foul wards, require the further ventilation which I have pointed out to the master. The air in some of the infirm wards is very close and offensive at night.

4. The yards being of gravel and sand wear the boots and clothing, and cause much dirt in the workhouse. It would be much better to gas-tar the children's yards.

5. The beds in the lying-in ward are too narrow; they should be three and a half feet wide. A rocking-chair is required there.

6. Waterproof sheeting with funnel is required for the dirty cases.

The visiting committee visit the workhouse both very rarely and irregularly. The Regulations require that they shall visit once in each week.

Sometimes applicants for admission remain in the receiving ward *two* nights; this should never be.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed by the Guardians.

"RESOLVED, that the recommendations being considered unreasonable, they be not attended to."

Further Reply of Guardians.

Windsor, 21 December 1866.

I AM directed by the Guardians to state that they are now carrying out extensive alterations, at an expense of 1,000 L., in accordance with a report made by Dr. Smith's predecessor, and according to plans approved by you, and that they are not disposed to incur any further expense in alterations or improvements, as they consider the arrangements and provision for the paupers to be amply sufficient.

Further Observations of the Guardians.

21 January 1867.

1. THERE are chambers in the old men's wards, and were at the time of Dr. Smith's visit.

There are two wooden commodes in the lobbies, and four more have been made since, and an order given for six others. There is only one room where the tubs were used without commodes, or commodes are now supplied. Tubs only used for urine now.

2. The

2. The enamelled basins are not considered necessary. The water is constantly changed.
3. The house is considered to be well ventilated. Dr. Smith's visit was in the day-time, and not at night.
4. Any change in this is considered quite unnecessary.
5. No complaint has been made by the medical officer of the union, and the Guardians do not consider it necessary to incur the extra expense. There is one bed four feet wide used for lying-in.
6. Waterproof sheeting is used.

WINSLOW UNION.

(Visited 22 January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and orderly. I suggest that pottery plates should be substituted for trenchers; the latter look dirty and repelling, and are kept clean with difficulty and much labour.

There are drain smells in the washhouse, the young men and young women's day-rooms. Care should be taken to properly trap the drains on the outside.

The old men's and women's rooms are upon the ground floor, and have stone floors; they are bad for cold, and the stone floor should be replaced by boarded floors.

The outside petties are not in a desirable state. The urinal should be contracted into a small space.

There are not any fever wards strictly appropriated to that use. It is much better to have such wards, and there are rooms at the top of the workhouse not in use and could be used for this class of cases. It would be better to select one for each sex, and name them fever or itch-wards respectively.

Gymnastics for the boys would be of much advantage.

Split peas should be used instead of whole peas.

No inmate should wash in troughs.

The medical officer should fill in the columns which I have marked.

The flock is lumpy, and should be carded.

The receiving wards are quite unfit for night use, and indeed they are not used at night.

(signed) *E. Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

WITNEY UNION.

(Visited 31 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

31 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. The bells recommended by Mr. Cane have been supplied.

Two drains in the two washhouses were emitting foul and dangerous smells, and should be at once trapped. Some of the outlets in the wooden troughs do not allow the water to run off readily. As it is purposed to supplant the wooden by slate troughs, I suggest that it would be better to place proper lavatories instead of them.

Cocoa-fibre matting should be placed upon the bedsteads, with iron laths to protect the ticks.

Wooden trenchers soak up the gravy, and require much labour to keep them clean. The tin pannikins are very discoloured on the inside, and it would be better to supply pottery plates and mugs.

It is unusual to keep up the partition between the sexes in the dining-room.

The men's vagrant ward is fitted for not more than six persons.

I have pointed out several places in the school-rooms which require improved ventilation.

Some of the stone steps are dangerous, and should be made level. Numerous repairs are needed in the fever wards, and I do not think that the Guardians would be justified in allowing the present state to continue.

Report of
Dr. E. Smith,
F.R.S.

I observe that the visiting committee attend most rarely, only twice in July, August, September, and October, and that they do not always answer each query. By the Regulations the visiting committee is required to visit the workhouse once in each week.

The chaplain does not report on the moral and religious state of the inmates.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to inform you that they have considered the recommendations of Dr. Smith, and are giving them their attention.

WOKINGHAM UNION.

(Visited 27 October 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

27 October 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it clean and orderly. I am much pleased with the well-directed efforts to maintain good ventilation, and with the system of outside waterclosets and other contrivances. It would be better to build a lavatory on the men's side in the infirmary, similar to that on the women's side, and to supply it with hot and cold water.

A little cocoa-matting should be laid upon the aged women's day-room with its cement floor.

I think it would be better to remove one or two beds from the rooms which I have pointed out to the master.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

WOODSTOCK UNION.

(Visited 22 January 1867.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.

22 January 1867.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it in a very creditable state. There are only a few minor matters to which I desire to ask the attention of the Guardians.

Iron enamelled wash-hand basins should be provided, also a rocking chair for the lying-in room, and a bath for the infirmary.

Only six vagrants should be admitted into each ward at once.

The girls should have linsey dresses during the winter.

The meat, on meat days, should be given hot, and not cold, and in cold weather it should not be pickled.

Pottery plates should be used instead of trenchers.

The visiting committee should be good enough to write their report on each visit.

I have marked the columns in the medical officer's and chaplain's books, which should be filled up.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

WYCOMBE UNION.

(Visited 3 November 1866.)

COPY of Entry in Visitors' Book.—(No. 17.)

3 November 1866.—I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it generally clean and in order.

Two adults should not sleep in one bed; and as there are many wide bedsteads in the workhouse which are not needed for women with children, it would be well to cut them to the proper width of single beds (say 2 feet 9 inches), and make the bedsteads uniform throughout the workhouse.

As many beds are vacant, I have suggested to the master the propriety of placing them in empty wards.

More care is required to keep the infants' rooms clean, and their beds tidy and in order. Proper shelves and cupboards for their clothes are needful.

Book-shelves and arm-chairs are needed in many of the sick wards.

As the paid nurse has plenty of time at her disposal, I suggest that she take full charge of the sick men as well as of the sick women, and have female pauper help on both sides. She should give each dose of medicines and stimulants.

Tubs should not be used in the bedrooms as urinals, but proper night-stools, and separate urinals to each bed should be provided.

Waterproof sheets with tubes should be provided for dirty cases.

Separate wards for itch should be appropriated, or wards for fever and small-pox cases should be separately provided.

A louvre ventilator instead of the window is needed in the laundry.

(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY of Guardians' Reply.

8 January 1867.

I AM directed to state that a portion of the recommendations have been carried out, and the Guardians are taking the necessary steps to adopt the remainder.

SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—READING AND WOKINGHAM.

No report of any entry made in visitors' book by Dr. Edward Smith at the Reading and Wokingham Schools received at the Poor Law Board prior to the date of his General Report of 31st January 1867.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

WORKHOUSE DIETARIES.

ABINGDON UNION.

DIET TABLE.

MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	1½	5	—	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	5	—	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	—	7	2	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	5	1½	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	1½	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	7	1½	—	4	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	4	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	1½	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½
Friday	Men	7	1½	—	4	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	4	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	1½	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½

CHILDREN from Two to Five.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Milk Broth.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	3½	¾	2½	-	8	-	-	-	-	3½	½
Monday	-	3½	¾	-	-	-	-	-	3½	1	3½	½
Tuesday	-	3½	¾	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3½	½
Wednesday	-	3½	¾	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	3½	½
Thursday	-	3½	¾	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3½	½
Friday	-	3½	¾	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	3½	½
Saturday	-	3½	¾	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3½	½

ABINGDON UNION—*continued.*

CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Milk Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	4½	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	4½	¾
Monday - -	4½	1	-	-	-	-	-	4½	1	4½	¾
Tuesday - -	4½	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4½	¾
Wednesday -	4½	1	-	2½	10	-	-	-	-	4½	¾
Thursday -	4½	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4½	¾
Friday - -	4½	1	-	2½	10	-	-	-	-	4½	¾
Saturday -	4½	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4½	¾

CHILDREN from NINE to SIXTEEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Bacon.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	5	1	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1½	5	1½
Tuesday - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	5	1½
Wednesday -	5	1	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Thursday -	5	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	5	1½
Friday - -	5	1	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Saturday -	5	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	5	1½

Aged men and women, above 60 years of age, may be allowed 7 oz. of butter and 1 oz. of tea, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, and cheese for supper.

ASH INCORPORATION.

DIETARY.

		BREAKFAST.					DINNER.												SUPPER.							
		Bread.	Porridge.	Sunday.			Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.			Thursday.		Friday.			Saturday.			Bread.	Cheese.	Butter or Lard.	Beer.	Tea.
				Beef.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Beer.	Pork or Bacon.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Suet Pudding.	Beer.	Pork or Bacon.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.					
Class		oz. 7	pint. 1½	oz. 6	oz. 16	pt. -	oz. 4	pt. 1½	oz. 16	pint. -	oz. 4	oz. 16	pt. -	oz. 16	pint. -	oz. 4	oz. 16	pt. -	oz. 7	oz. 2	pt. -	oz. 7	oz. 1	oz. -	pt. -	pt. -
"	2	7	1½	6	20	¾	4	1½	16	¾	4	20	¾	16	¾	4	20	¾	8	2	¾	8	1	-	¾	-
"	3	6	1	6	14	-	4	1	14	-	4	14	-	14	-	4	14	-	6	2	-	6	-	½	-	½
"	4	5	1	4	12	-	3	1	10	-	3	12	-	10	-	3	12	-	5	1	-	5	-	½	-	½
"	5	6	1	6	14	-	4	1	12	-	4	14	-	12	-	4	14	-	6	2	-	6	-	½	-	¾
"	6	6	1	6	16	½	4	1	14	½	4	16	½	14	½	4	16	½	6	2	½	6	-	½	-	¾
"	7	6	1	6	14	-	4	1	12	-	4	14	-	12	-	4	14	-	6	2	-	6	-	½	-	½
"	8	5	1	4	12	-	3	1	10	-	3	12	-	10	-	3	12	-	5	1	-	5	-	½	-	½
"	9	- This Class is dieted at discretion.																								

Treacle is given with the pudding, Tuesday and Thursday.

The vegetables consist of potatoes, with carrots, turnips, green stuff, such as cabbage, savoys, &c.; or in summer of peas, broad and French beans, according to the season.

AMERSHAM UNION

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	lbs.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	5	1	—	—	—	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	4	½	—	—	—	5	1	—
Monday	Men	6	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	—	—	1	5	—	5	1	—
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	5	1	—	—	—	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	4	½	—	—	—	5	1	—
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	—	—	1	5	—	5	1	—
Thursday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	15	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	1	—
Friday	Men	6	1½	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	1½
	Women	5	1	4	½	—	—	—	5	—	1
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	15	6	1	—
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	1	—

The aged and infirm are allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of gruel, broth, and cheese at these meals specified in the above table, 1 oz. tea, together with 7 oz. butter and 7 oz. sugar per week.

Children under nine years of age dieted at discretion; above nine, and under 16, allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick dieted as directed by the medical officer.

EAST ASHFORD UNION.

DIETARY.

CLASS 1.—ABLE-BODIED MEN.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	Sunday and Thursday, 1 lb. beef pudding and vegetables. Tuesday and Friday, 1 lb. suet pudding and vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	Daily, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.

CLASS 2.—OLD and INFIRM MEN.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1½ pint tea.	Sunday and Thursday, 1 lb. beef pudding and vegetables. Tuesday and Friday, 1 lb. suet pudding and vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint broth.	Daily, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, 1½ pint tea.

EAST ASHFORD UNION—*continued.*

CLASSES 3 and 4A.—YOUTHS from SIX to SIXTEEN Years; and CLASSES 7 and 8A.—
GIRLS from SIX to SIXTEEN Years.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, milk and water.	Sunday and Thursday, 10 oz. beef pudding and vegetables. Tuesday and Friday, 10 oz. suet pudding and vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	Daily, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, milk and water.

CLASS 4B.—BOYS from TWO to SIX Years; and CLASS 8B.—GIRLS from TWO to SIX.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 3 oz. bread, 1 pint milk porridge.	Sunday and Thursday, 10 oz. beef pudding and vegetables. Tuesday and Friday, 10 oz. suet pudding and vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 3 oz. bread, 1 pint soup.	Daily, 3 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.

CLASS 5.—ABLE-BODIED WOMEN; and CLASS 6.—OLD and INFIRM WOMEN.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	Sunday and Thursday, 10 oz. beef pudding and vegetables. Tuesday and Friday, 10 oz. suet pudding and vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	Daily, 5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.

CLASS 9.—INFANTS.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Daily, 1 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	Daily, 3 oz. bread, 1 pint broth - -	Daily, 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

The old and infirm have tea for breakfast and supper, and broth for dinner on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The able-bodied women, milk and water.

Idiots and imbeciles, the same as Class 2, with the exceptions of Monday and Wednesday, when $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. meat is substituted for 1 oz. of cheese.

WEST ASHFORD UNION.

DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.			DINNERS.									
				Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.			Sunday.		Tuesday.		Thursday.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea or Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Class 1 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	16	12	16	12	-	16	12
" 2 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	16	12	16	12	16	-	12
" 3 -	2	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	12	10	12	-	10	12
" 4 -	2	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	8	12	-	8	12
" 5 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	10	12	10	12	-	10	12
" 6 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	10	12	10	12	10	-	12
" 7 -	2	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	12	10	12	-	10	12
" 8 -	2	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	8	12	-	8	12

Class 9.—Nine ounces of bread daily, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar weekly.
In winter, Wednesday and Friday are soup days.

AYLESBURY UNION.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Rice Broth.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday -	Men -	6	1	5	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	1	-
	Women -	5	1	5	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	1	-
Monday -	Men -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	-	1
	Women -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	1
Tuesday -	Men -	6	1	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	5	1	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	-	1
Wednesday -	Men -	6	1	-	-	-	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	1
	Women -	5	1	-	-	-	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	1
Thursday -	Men -	6	1	5	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	1	-
	Women -	5	1	5	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	1	-
Friday -	Men -	6	1	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	5	1	-	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	6	-	1
Saturday -	Men -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	-	1
	Women -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	1

Old people, of 65 years of age and upwards, may be allowed one pint of tea and one ounce of butter, in lieu of milk porridge, for breakfast.
Children, under nine years of age, to be dieted in such manner as the Guardians shall direct; above nine, and under 13, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

AYLESBURY UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Aylesbury Union, held on the 27th day of August 1856, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children under Three Years of Age, and from Three to Ten Years of Age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the Sanction and Approval of the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN under THREE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Broth.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	8	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-
Monday - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	8	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-
Friday - - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from THREE to SEVEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Broth.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	1	2	3	-	-	10	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-
Monday - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	1	2	-	2	-	10	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	4	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	1	2	3	-	-	10	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-
Friday - - - -	4	1	2	-	2	-	10	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (C.)—CHILDREN from SEVEN to TEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	1	3	4	-	-	11	-	5	-	1	-
Monday - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	1	3	-	3	-	11	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	5	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	1	3	4	-	-	11	-	5	-	1	-
Friday - - - -	5	1	3	-	3	-	11	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

BANBURY UNION.

WE, the Poor Law Board, order and direct, that the Paupers described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the Workhouse of the said Banbury Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be dieted with the food and in the manner described as follows; that is to say:—

DIETARY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel or Milk Porridge.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Boiled Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Sunday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	7	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	1½
Monday	Men	-	6	1½	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	6	1½
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	6	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1½	4	16	-	4	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	3	8	-	3	-	-	-	6	1½
Thursday	Men	-	6	1½	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	6	1½
Friday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	1½	7	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	1½
Saturday	Men	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	12	-	16	7	1½
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	6	1½

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.					
			Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel or Milk Porridge.	Milk.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Boiled Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.	
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	3½	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	½	½
Monday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	½	½
Tuesday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	3½	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	½	½
Wednesday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	3	8	-	3	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	½	½
Thursday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	3½	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	½	½
Friday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	½	½
Saturday	-	Between the ages of	9 and 16	5	1	-	-	-	0	-	10	-	12	6	1½	-	-
			5 and 9	5	-	½	3½	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	½	½
			2 and 5	4	-	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	½	½

The Guardians may allow to each aged and infirm person resident in the said workhouse, a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and for supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea; together with an allowance of butter not exceeding 10½ ounces per week, in lieu of the oatmeal gruel and cheese prescribed for those meals in the above Table for Men and Women.

Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

Given under our hand and seal of office, the 13th day of April, 1863.

C. P. Villiers, President.
C. Gilpin, Secretary.

BATTLE UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Battle Union, in the County of Sussex, &c.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 14th day of October 1847, the Poor Law Commissioners directed that the paupers maintained in the Workhouse of the Battle Union, in the County of Sussex, should be dieted with the food and in the manner therein described; and it is expedient to rescind the said recited Order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Now therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and direct as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The said recited Order, and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby rescinded.

ARTICLE 2.—The paupers described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the Workhouse of the said Battle Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be dieted and maintained with the food and in the manner described as follows; that is to say:—

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Porridge.	Meat Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Raisin Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	—	4	—	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	—	16	10	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	5	1½	5	1½
Friday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	6	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	5	1½

DIETARY FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Porridge.	Meat Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Raisin Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	or Butter.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
Monday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	2	1
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
Thursday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2	1
Friday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	2	1
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
	Women	6	1½	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	6	2	1

BATTLE UNION—continued.

DIETARY TABLE FOR CHILDREN.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.										SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.	Meat Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Raisin Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.		Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4½	1 or ½	—	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3½	—	¾	½
Monday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	4	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	—	—	—	—	1	—	3½	—	—		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	—	—	—	—	1	—	2½	—	—		3½	—	¾	½
Tuesday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	—	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		3½	—	¾	½
Wednesday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3½	—	¾	½
Thursday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1½	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½	1	or ¾		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	1			3½	—	¾	½
Friday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—		3½	—	¾	½
Saturday :																			
Between the ages of	{ 9 and 16		5	1½	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	1½	—	—
	{ 5 and 9		4½	—	½	—	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—		4½	—	¾	½
			{ 2 and 5		¾	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—		3½	—	¾	½

ARTICLE 3.—Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

ARTICLE 4.—The master of the said workhouse shall cause two or more copies of so much of this our Order as comprises the above Tables, and Article 3, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

ARTICLE 5.—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in their General Order, bearing date the 24th day of July 1847, addressed, among others, to the Guardians of the Poor of the said Battle Union, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers at the workhouse of the said Union.

ARTICLE 6.—Provided also, that on the occasion of any public Festival or Thanksgiving, the Guardians may depart from the regulations herein-contained, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Given under our Hand and Seal of Office, this Fifteenth day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. P. Villiers, President.
Enfield, Secretary.

BATTLE UNION—continued.

DIETARY TABLE FOR THE SICK.

No. 1 - - - House Diet.

No. 2 DIET.					No. 3 DIET.			
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Supper.		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Males	Bread, 10 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Tea, 1 pint.	Meat, 10 oz. Vegetables, 8 oz.	At Four. Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, 1 oz.	Males	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 pint.	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
Females	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Meat, 8 oz. Vegetables, 4 oz.	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz.	Females	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Broth, 1 pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.

No. 4 DIET.				No. 5. DIET.			
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Males	Bread, 4 oz. Gruel, 1 pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Broth, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread, 2 oz. Gruel, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Males	Bread, 8 oz. Milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Pudding, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.	Bread, 4 oz. Arrowroot, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint, made with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.
Females	Bread, 4 oz. Gruel, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Broth, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread, 3 oz. Gruel, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Females	Bread, 6 oz. Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Pudding, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Arrowroot, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.

No. 6 DIET.				LYING-IN-DIET.	
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.		
Males	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Mutton, 6 oz. Vegetables, 8 oz., or bread.	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	First week	No. 3 Diet and gruel.
Females	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Mutton, 5 oz. Vegetables, 8 oz., or Bread.	Bread, 6 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Second week	No. 6 Diet.
				Third week	- - ditto.
				Fourth week	- - ditto.

N.B.—Men and Women above 60 to have $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Tea at 4 o'clock. One egg and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk to a pint of rice or sago.

B I C E S T E R U N I O N .

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Bicester Union, in the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham, &c.

WHEREAS, by an order, bearing date the 3rd day of May last, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the upers of the respective sexes described in the Table thereunder written, who might be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Bicester Union, in the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table :

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof :

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained ; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Bicester Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz. :—

DIETARY TABLE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes, or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Porridge.	Broth.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men	-	8	1½	4	-	At discretion.	-	-	8	-	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	4	-		-	-	6	-	1½
Monday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	-		16	-	8	1½	-
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-		14	-	6	1½	-
Tuesday	-	Men	-	8	1½	4	-		-	-	8	-	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	4	-		-	-	6	-	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	-		16	-	8	1½	-
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-		14	-	6	1½	-
Thursday	-	Men	-	8	1½	4	-		-	-	8	-	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	4	-		-	-	6	-	1½
Friday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	-		16	-	8	1½	-
		Women	-	6	1½	-	-		14	-	6	1½	-
Saturday	-	Men	-	8	1½	-	2		-	3	8	1½	-
		Women	-	6	1½	-	2		-	3	6	1½	-

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea, properly sweetened, with an allowance of butter, not exceeding five ounces per week, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast.

And we do hereby further order and direct that children under the age of ten years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct ; and that children above the age of 10 years and under the age of 13 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained, in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that such copies be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this seventh day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(signed) G. C. Lewis.
Edmund W. Head.

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM INMATES.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Meat.	Bacon.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	1	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	-	1½	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	-	1½	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	Men	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	3	1	-	-	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Women	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	3	1	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

Tea to be sweetened with an allowance not exceeding half an ounce of sugar.
The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

BICESTER UNION—continued.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bicester Union, held on the 9th day of October 1857, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the pauper children from two to nine years of age, hereunder described in the workhouse of the said union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

Broth, made of the liquor in which the meat is boiled the same day, to contain five ounces of flour to the gallon.
Gruel to contain 10 ounces of flour to the gallon. Puddings to contain nine and a half ounces of flour and one and a half ounces of suet to the pound.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *H. Peyton*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *Simon Murchison*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board, 17th October 1857.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

9th October 1857.

(signed) *F. H. Lindsey*, Clerk to the Guardians.

BRADFIELD UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bacon or Beef.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	½
Monday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	4	-	-	-	½	4	-	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	3	-	-	-	½	4	-	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	3	-	-	-	½	3	-	5	1½	-
Tuesday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1½	-
Wednesday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	12	½	-	-	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	10	½	-	-	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	-	-	-	8	½	-	-	5	1½	-
Thursday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	12	-	½	-	-	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	10	-	½	-	-	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	-	-	8	-	½	-	-	5	1½	-
Friday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	4	-	-	-	½	4	-	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	3	-	-	-	½	4	-	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	3	-	-	-	½	3	-	5	1½	-
Saturday :													
Men - - - - -	7	1½	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	-
Women - - - - -	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-
Children between the ages of 9 and 16 - -	5	-	¾	-	-	-	8	½	-	-	5	1½	-

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the said workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and for supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half-an-ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the gruel and cheese for breakfast and supper prescribed by the above Table for able-bodied men and women.

And we do hereby further order and direct that youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and that children under the age of nine years, and sick persons resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the said workhouse shall direct.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

E. P. Bouverie, President.

BRADFELD UNION—continued.

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Cooked Beef, Bacon, or Mutton, free from Bone.	Vegetables or Rice.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	8	12	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	8	10	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday :										
Men - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	—	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

The sick to be dieted as directed by medical officer.

Thos. Stevens, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

Richard Cox, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above-amended dietary table.

Poor Law Board, }
29 October 1866. } *H. Fleming*, Secretary.

This dietary is provided for the aged and infirm men and women, who cannot take the house diet, as the soup and suet puddings disagree with them.

This class of inmates were formerly placed on the medical officer's book as sick, when they were not actually so.

This diet given only by order of medical officer.

BRADFELD UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bradfield Union, held on the 26th day of August 1856, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine Years of Age, hereunder described in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Beef or Bacon.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Bread.	Butter or Lard.	Milk and Water or Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	or 1	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	or 1	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Beef or Bacon.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Bread.	Butter or Lard.	Milk and Water or Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient. (signed) *Thos. Stevens*, Presiding Chairman.
(signed) *Hy. Waldron*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above Dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board 2 October 1856.

R. W. Grey, Secretary.

BRADFELD UNION—continued.

INFIRMARY DIET SCALE.

	No. 2. FULL DIET.	No. 3. HALF DIET.	No. 4. LOW DIET.	No. 5. FEVER DIET.	No. 6. MILK DIET.	No. 7. BEEF TEA DIET.	No. 8. ARROWROOT DIET.
Breakfast - -	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. 1 pint milk.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.
Dinner - - -	6 oz. cooked meat. 4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.	4 oz. cooked meat. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. 2 oz. bread.	4 oz. bread. 1 pint broth.	4 oz. bread. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint gruel. 1 oz. sugar.	4 oz. bread. 1 pint milk.	4 oz. bread. 1 pint beef tea.	4 oz. bread. 1 pint milk. 1 oz. arrow-root. 1 oz. sugar.
Supper - - -	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. 1 pint milk.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.

QUANTITIES of the several Ingredients to be used to every Diet.

TEA.			BREAD PUDDING.			RICE PUDDING.			BEEF TEA.		
Name and Description of each Ingredient.			Name and Description of each Ingredient.			Name and Description of each Ingredient.			Name and Description of each Ingredient.		
	oz.	pint.		oz.	pint.		oz.	pint.		lb.	pint.
Tea - - -	1	-	Bread - - -	2	-	Rice - - -	2	-	Meat - - -	1	-
Sugar - - -	7	-	Butter - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	Butter - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	Water - - -	-	1
Water - - -	-	14	Sugar - - -	1	-	Sugar - - -	1	-			
			Milk - - -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Milk - - -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$			
			Eggs, 1.			Eggs, 1.					

Bread or rice pudding to be added to each diet as medical officer shall order.

Roast or baked meat should be given at least twice in the week.

Patients are strictly forbidden to give any portion of their diet to others.

Each patient, on admission, to be placed on low diet, until a diet is ordered by the medical officer.

(signed) *Richard Cox,*

Surgeon to the Bradfield Union House, Berks.

29 August 1865.

BRENTFORD UNION.

HOUSE DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Monday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	6	2	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	5	2	-
Tuesday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Wednesday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	6	2	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	5	2	-
Thursday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	5	½	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	5	½	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	2	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-
Saturday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	6	2	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	2	1½	-	5	2	-

Old people, of 60 years of age and upwards, are allowed 1½ oz. of tea, 5 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, lieu of gruel, to breakfast.

Children, under nine years of age, dieted at discretion; above nine years, allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick, dieted as directed by the medical officers.

TABLE (A).—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.			SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	½	½	3	6	Occasionally in lieu of meat.	4	½	½
Monday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½
Tuesday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½
Wednesday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½
Thursday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½
Friday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½
Saturday - - -	4	½	½	3	6		4	½	½

BRENTFORD UNION—continued.

TABLE (B).—Children from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SICK DIETARY TABLE.

	FULL DIET.	LOW DIET.	FEVER DIET.
Breakfast - - - - -	6 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. 1 pint of tea.	5 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. 1 pint of tea.	4 oz. of bread. 1 pint of tea.
Dinner - - - - -	5 oz. of mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes.	1 pint of broth. 4 oz. of bread.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.
Supper - - - - -	6 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. 1 pint of tea.	5 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. 1 pint of tea.	4 oz. of bread. 1 pint of tea.

J. Mackinlay, M.D., Medical Officer.

Approved by the Board,

W. Ruston, Clerk.

April 1848.

PARISH OF BRIGHTON.

Dietary for New Workhouse at Brighton under consideration.

BROMLEY UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel or Milk Porridge.	Meat Pudding with Vegetables*	Suet Pudding with Vegetables*	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Gruel or Milk Porridge.
		oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	16	—	—	—	—	6	1
	Women	5	1½	10	—	—	—	—	5	1
Monday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	7	1	5	1
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	—	16	—	—	—	6	1
	Women	5	1½	—	10	—	—	—	5	1
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	6	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	5	1
Thursday	Men	6	1½	16	—	—	7	1	6	1
	Women	5	1½	10	—	—	7	1	5	1
				Over 60 years of age.						
Friday	Men	6	1½	—	16	—	—	—	6	1
	Women	5	1½	—	10	—	—	—	5	1
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	6	1
	Women	5	1½	—	—	1½	6	—	5	1

* The vegetables are extra, and not included in the weight specified.

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, with milk and sugar, and 4 oz. of butter per week, in lieu of gruel or milk porridge for breakfast; also an additional meat pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age; bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel when milk cannot be obtained; also such proportions of the dinner diet as may be requisite for their respective ages.

Sick.—Whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer.

DIETARY for the CHILDREN from TWO to NINE YEARS of AGE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk.	Meat Pudding.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk & Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	8	—	—	—	8	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	10	—	—	—	8	5	½	½
Monday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	—	3	—	—	8	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	—	3½	—	—	8	5	½	½
Tuesday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	—	—	10	—	—	5	½	½
Wednesday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	—	—	—	8	—	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	—	—	—	10	—	5	½	½
Thursday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	8	—	—	—	8	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	10	—	—	—	8	5	½	½
Friday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	—	—	10	—	—	5	½	½
Saturday	Children from 2 to 5	4	½	—	3	—	—	8	4	½	½
	Children from 5 to 9	5	½	—	3½	—	—	8	5	½	½

BROMLEY UNION—continued.

INFIRMARY DIET SCALE.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET (Children under Ten Years of Age to receive Half Allowances).

	No. 2.—Full Diet.	No. 3.—Low Diet.	No. 4.—Fever Diet.	No. 5.—Middle Diet.
Breakfast:				
Males - - -	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea or gruel	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea.
" - - -	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.
Females - - -	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea or gruel	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea.
" - - -	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.
Dinner. - - -	8 oz. of meat, free from bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes 2 oz. of bread. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer	6 oz. rice, or 1 pint arrowroot. 1 pint of milk - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar - - -	1 pint of beef tea - 6 oz. of mashed potatoes. 2 oz. of bread - - -	4 oz. of meat, free from bone. 8 oz. of potatoes. 2 oz. of bread. 1 pint of beer.
Supper:				
Males - - -	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea or gruel	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea.
" - - -	6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.
Females - - -	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea or gruel	1 pint of tea - - -	1 pint of tea.
" - - -	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.	5 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of butter.
Daily allowance to each patient:				
Males - - -	2 pints of tea - - -	2 pints of tea or gruel	2 pints of tea - - -	2 pints of tea.
" - - -	14 oz. of bread - - -	12 oz. of bread with rice.	14 oz. of bread - - -	14 oz. of bread.
" - - -	8 oz. of meat - - -	16 oz. of bread with arrowroot.	8 oz. of meat for beef tea.	4 oz. of meat.
" - - -	8 oz. of potatoes - - -	6 oz. of rice, 1 pint of milk.	6 oz. of mashed potatoes.	8 oz. of potatoes.
" - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar with rice	- - - - -	1 pint of beer.
" - - -	1 oz. of butter - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.
Females - - -	12 oz. of bread - - -	12 oz. of bread with rice.	12 oz. of bread - - -	12 oz. of bread.

Each patient, on admission, to be placed on low diet until a diet is ordered.
Patients are strictly forbidden to give any portion of their diet to others.

BUCKINGHAM UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the BUCKINGHAM UNION, in the Counties of Buckingham and Oxford, &c.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct that from and after the seventeenth day of January instant, the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Schedule, anything in any former Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that every master of the workhouse, or workhouses of the said union, shall cause two or more copies of this our order and of the said schedule, printed in a legible manner in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring, in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our hands and seals of office, this second day of January, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

L. S.

T. Frankland Lewis.
J. G. S. Lefevre.

BUCKINGHAM UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				Supper.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat with Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	8	1½	5	-	-	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	5	-	-	-	6	1
Monday	-	Men	8	1½	-	2	5	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	-	1½	5	-	6	1
Tuesday	-	Men	8	1½	5	-	-	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	5	-	-	-	6	1
Wednesday	-	Men	8	1½	-	2	5	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	-	1½	5	-	6	1
Thursday	-	Men	8	1½	5	-	-	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	5	-	-	-	6	1
Friday	-	Men	8	1½	-	2	5	-	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	-	1½	5	-	6	1
Saturday	-	Men	8	1½	-	-	-	14	7	1
	-	Women	6	1½	-	-	-	12	6	1

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Milk.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	4	½	½	4	8	-	-	4	½
Monday	-	-	4	½	½	-	-	½	4	4	½
Tuesday	-	-	4	½	½	4	8	-	-	4	½
Wednesday	-	-	4	½	½	-	-	½	4	4	½
Thursday	-	-	4	½	½	4	8	-	-	4	½
Friday	-	-	4	½	½	-	-	½	4	4	½
Saturday	-	-	4	½	½	8 oz. suet pudding.				4	½

TABLE B.—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Milk.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	5	½	½	4	8	-	-	5	½
Monday	-	-	5	½	½	-	-	¾	5	5	½
Tuesday	-	-	5	½	½	4	8	-	-	5	½
Wednesday	-	-	5	½	½	-	-	¾	5	5	½
Thursday	-	-	5	½	½	4	8	-	-	5	½
Friday	-	-	5	½	½	-	-	¾	5	5	½
Saturday	-	-	5	½	½	10 oz. suet pudding.				5	½

Old people, of 60 years of age and upwards, may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week in lieu of gruel for breakfast, and cheese for supper, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children, above nine years of age, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

CHAILEY UNION.—CHAILEY WORKHOUSE.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the CHAILEY UNION, in the County of Sussex, &c.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule hereunto annexed, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the Workhouse or Workhouses of the Chailey Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained, with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that every master of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order and of the said schedule, printed in a legible manner and in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring, in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our hands and seal, this nineteenth day of
February, in the year One thousand eight hundred
and thirty-six.

L. S.

T. Frankland Lewis,
John George Shaw Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

GENERAL DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding with Vegetables.*	Suet Pudding with Vegetables.*	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
		oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	16	-	-	-	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	10	-	-	-	5	1 or ½	½
Monday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	-	7	1	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	7	1	5	1 or ½	½
Tuesday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	16	-	-	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	10	-	-	5	1 or ½	½
Wednesday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	-	7	1	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	7	1	5	1 or ½	½
Thursday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	-	7	1	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	7	1	5	1 or ½	½
Friday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	16	-	-	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	10	-	-	5	1 or ½	½
Saturday - - -	Men - - -	6	2	-	-	7	1	6	1 or ½	½
	Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	7	1	5	1 or ½	½

* The vegetables are extra, and not included in the weight specified.

Old People, being all of 60 Years of Age and upwards.—The weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea, and milk, or sugar, also an additional meat pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite.

Children, under Nine Years of Age.—Bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel, when milk cannot be obtained; also such proportions of the dinner diet as may be requisite for their respective ages.

Sick.—Whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer.

CHAILEY UNION—CHAILEY WORKHOUSE—*continued.*

DIETARY for AGED and INFIRM MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Boiled Meat with Vegetables.	Broth with Vegetables.	Suet or Rice Pudding with Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.
		oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Sunday	Men	7	1½	6	—	—	—	—	7	1 oz. cheese, or ½ oz. butter (at discretion).
	Women	6	1½	5	—	—	—	—	6	
Monday	Men	7	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	7	
	Women	6	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	6	
Tuesday	Men	7	1½	—	—	12	—	—	7	
	Women	6	1½	—	—	10	—	—	6	
Wednesday	Men	7	1½	—	—	—	7	1	7	
	Women	6	1½	—	—	—	6	1	6	
Thursday	Men	7	1½	6	—	—	—	—	7	
	Women	6	1½	5	—	—	—	—	6	
Friday	Men	7	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	7	
	Women	6	1½	—	1½	—	—	—	6	
Saturday	Men	7	1½	—	—	12	—	—	7	
	Women	6	1½	—	—	10	—	—	6	

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion, above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

CHAILEY UNION—RINGMER WORKHOUSE,

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—CHILDREN from SEVEN to NINE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.				
		Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Broth.	Vegetables.	Meat Pudding.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	4½	½	4	5	-	8	-	-	-	4½	½	-	½
Monday	-	4½	½	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	4½	½	-	½
Tuesday	-	4½	½	5	-	-	-	-	½	-	4½	-	½	½
Wednesday	-	4½	½	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	4½	½	-	½
Thursday	-	4½	½	5	-	-	-	-	½	-	4½	-	½	½
Friday	-	4½	½	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	4½	½	-	½
Saturday	-	4½	½	5	-	-	-	-	½	-	4½	-	½	½

CHAILEY UNION.—RINGMER WORKHOUSE—continued.

TABLE B.—CHILDREN from NINE to FIFTEEN.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Meat.	Broth.	Vegetables.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
				oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	-	8	-	-	-	6	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	-	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	6	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	12	-	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	14	-	6	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	12	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	-	Boys	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Girls	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

CHERTSEY UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.										SUPPER.				
				Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Bacon.	Mutton.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Beef.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Meat Pudding.	Cheese.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.	Butter.
				oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	½
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	½
Monday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	4	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	4	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	2	-	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	½
Tuesday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	½
Wednesday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-
			Women	5	1½	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	1½	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	½
Thursday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	½
Friday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	½
Saturday	-	-	Men	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	-	-
			Women	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	2	-	-
			Children from 5 to 9 years	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-
			Ditto 2 to 5 "	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	½

Infirm persons to be allowed one pint of tea, with milk, and sweetened with sugar, not exceeding half-an-ounce to each pint, for breakfast and supper, and an allowance of butter, not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the gruel for breakfast and cheese for supper, prescribed by the above table. One pint of table beer at dinner to all persons over 60 years of age.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at the discretion of the Guardians; above 9 and under 16 years of age, to be allowed the same quantities as prescribed in the above table for women. Children will also have a portion of sugar or treacle with pudding, &c., and vinegar with vegetables.

The sick to be dieted in such manner as the medical officer shall direct.

CHERTSEY UNION—*continued.*

DIET FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—House diet, being the ordinary diet for paupers in the house.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.	Bread.	Broth.	Mutton.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	6	8	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	6	8	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

* When vegetables are given, bread is omitted.

No. 3.—The ordinary house diet, but with 5 oz. of beef on Mondays and Tuesdays, and 5 oz. of bread on Tuesdays, in lieu of pea soup and pudding.

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.	Bread.	Beef Tea.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Sugar.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

CHIPPING NORTON WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.							SUPPER.					
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Porridge.	Milk.	Bread.	Beef or Mutton.	Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.	
Sunday:	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	3	-	16	-	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	-	3	-	16	-	-	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	12	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	-	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	12	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	-	1½	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Monday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-	¾	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	3	-	-	-	-	¾	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Tuesday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	7	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Wednesday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	3 or 3	-	16	-	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	-	3 or 3	-	16	-	-	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	3 or 3	-	12	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	-	3 or 3	-	12	-	-	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	3 or 3	-	12	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	-	3 or 3	-	8	-	-	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	-	1½ or 1½	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Thursday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-	¾	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	3	-	-	-	-	¾	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Friday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	7	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	½	
Saturday:																			
Men, able-bodied - - -	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	1½	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	6	½	1	½	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	½	1	½	-	
Women, able-bodied - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" old and infirm - - -	5	½	1	½	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	-	½	1	½	-	
Children, above nine years -	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	
" from five to nine years -	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-	¾	4	¾	-	-	-	-	
" from two to five years -	3	-	-	-	-	½	3	-	-	-	-	¾	3	-	-	-	-	½	

The sick paupers resident in the workhouse and children under two years of age, are dieted as the medical officer directs.

COOKHAM UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Cookham Union, held on the 23rd day of January 1856, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY for the INMATES of the WORKHOUSE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Porridge.	Beef.	Rice or Potatoes, or Cabbage or Parsnips, or Carrots.	Soup.	Pudding.	Bread.	Bread for Children under Nine Years of Age.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday :										
Men - -	6	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	5	1
Monday :										
Men - -	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	5	1
Tuesday :										
Men - -	6	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	5	1
Wednesday :										
Men - -	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	5	1
Thursday :										
Men - -	6	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	5	12	-	-	-	-	5	1
Friday :										
Men - -	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	4	2	5	1
Saturday :										
Men - -	6	1½	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	1
Women - -	5	1½	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	1

Each aged and infirm person, resident in the workhouse, is to be allowed, at the discretion of the Guardians, a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea; together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding five ounces per week, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast prescribed by the above Table.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion: above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

Robert Vansittart, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

Benjamin Bellis, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Poor Law Board,
14 February 1856.

Courtenay, Secretary.

COOKHAM UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Cookham Union, held on the 26th day of November 1856, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children, from Two to Nine Years of Age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Beef.	Rice or Potatoes, or Cabbage.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter or Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - -	3½	¾	3	8	-	-	-	3½	½
Monday - - -	3½	¾	-	-	1	-	2	3½	½
Tuesday - - -	3½	¾	3	8	-	-	-	3½	½
Wednesday - - -	3½	¾	-	-	1	-	2	3½	½
Thursday - - -	3½	¾	3	8	-	-	-	3½	½
Friday - - -	3½	¾	-	-	1	-	2	3½	½
Saturday - - -	3½	¾	-	-	-	8	-	3½	½

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge	Beef.	Rice or Potatoes, or Cabbage.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter or Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - - -	4½	1	4	8	-	-	-	4½	½
Monday - - -	4½	1	-	-	1	-	2	4½	½
Tuesday - - -	4½	1	4	8	-	-	-	4½	½
Wednesday - - -	4½	1	-	-	1	-	2	4½	½
Thursday - - -	4½	1	4	8	-	-	-	4½	½
Friday - - -	4½	1	-	-	1	-	2	4½	½
Saturday - - -	4½	1	-	-	-	8	-	4½	½

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *Robert Proctor*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *Benjamin Bellis*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board,
31 January 1857.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

CRANBROOK UNION.

DIETARY for ADULTS.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	16	-	-	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Able men	-	6	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Able women	-	5	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	16	-	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	12	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	16	-	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	12	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	6	1	-	-	16	-	-	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

The aged and infirm have one pint of tea in addition for breakfast and supper.
 Children under two years at discretion.
 The sick as directed by medical officer.

TABLE A.—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE B.—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	12	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	12	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	12	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children 9 to 16, as above, with 1 pint of milk morning and night, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of soup on soup days.

THE Poor Law Board have directed that the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes described in the Dietary Table hereunder written, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the Workhouse of the Cuckfield Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the Food and in the manner described, and set forth in the said Table.

DIETARY TABLE.

Class.		BREAKFAST.					DINNER.										SUPPER.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.	SUNDAY.		MONDAY.		TUESDAY.			WEDNESDAY.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
							Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	Men, Able-bodied	-	6 1½	3	-	-	14	-	6 1½	-	oz.	14	-	6 1½	14	oz.	8	2	14	-	8	2	oz.	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6 1½	-	6

The Aged and Infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at Breakfast and Supper, in lieu of the Gruel for Breakfast and Cheese for Supper, 1 ounce of Tea, together with 6½ ounces of Butter and 8 ounces of Sugar per Week; also an additional Meat Pudding day on Tuesday in each Week, in lieu of Bread and Cheese. Children above 9 and under 14 to be allowed the same quantities as Women. Infants to be dieted by the Medical Officer.

Dated this 14th day of September 1866.

W. Marshall, Chairman.

CUCKFIELD UNION.—*continued.*

DIET TABLE FOR THE INFIRMARY.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

Daily.—14 ounces of bread, 1 ounce of butter or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of cheese; 1 pint of porter for men; 1 pint of porter for women.

Breakfast.—1 pint of tea, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Supper.—1 pint of gruel, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Dinner.—8 ounces of meat (when dressed), and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, or a proportionate quantity of other vegetables daily for 5 days in the week; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of pea soup daily, two days a week, instead of meat.

N.B.—Beef, Sunday and Thursday; mutton, Monday, Tuesday and Friday; pea soup, Wednesday and Saturday.

No. 5.—MIDDLE DIET.

Daily.—12 ounces of bread, 1 ounce of butter, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of cheese; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of porter.

Breakfast.—1 pint of tea, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Supper.—1 pint of gruel, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Dinner.—4 ounces of meat (when dressed), 6 ounces of potatoes, or a proportionate quantity of other vegetables daily for 5 days; 1 pint of pea soup for two days in the week.

No. 3.—BROTH DIET.

Daily.—12 ounces of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of butter.

Breakfast.—1 pint of tea, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Supper.—1 pint of gruel, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk.

Dinner.—1 pint of broth, 6 ounces light pudding.

No. 6.—MILK DIET.

Breakfast.—1 pint of tea, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of butter.

Dinner.—Four days, each day $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of rice milk; three days, each day $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread or rice pudding.

Supper.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 12 ounces of bread.

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

6 ounces of bread, 1 pint of tea; milk morning and evening; gruel and barley water without limit.

EXTRA DIET.

Beef tea, sago, arrowroot, tapioca, eggs, fish, fruit, &c., are to be considered extra diet, and to be ordered by the medical officer.

Wines, spirits, porter, or other articles not stated above, when deemed necessary by the medical officer, are to be entered in the book kept by the master, and the order is to be renewed each time the medical officer attends.

Dated this 14th day of September 1866.

W. Marshall, Chairman.

DORKING UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.					SUPPER.						
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	Coffee.	Tea.	Milk and Water.
Class 1.—Able-bodied Men and Boys above 13 years:	oz.	oz.	pts.	pints.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pts.	pts.	pts.
Sunday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	5	-	-	1	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Monday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	-	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
Tuesday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	5	-	-	1	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Wednesday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	-	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
Thursday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	5	-	-	1	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Friday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	14	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
Saturday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	6	-	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	42	-	-	10½	-	36	15	3	14	4	42	-	8	4½	-	-	-
Class 2.—Women and Children above Nine years:																	
Sunday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	4	-	-	1	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Monday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	-	-
Tuesday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	4	-	-	1	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Wednesday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	-	-
Thursday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	4	-	-	1	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-
Friday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	12	1	5	-	1½	-	-	-	-
Saturday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	42	-	-	10½	-	30	12	3	12	4	35	-	6	4½	-	-	-
Class 3.—Children from Five to Nine years:																	
Sunday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	2	3½	-	-	½	4	-	-	1	-	-	¾
Monday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	¾	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuesday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	2	3½	-	-	½	4	-	-	1	-	-	¾
Wednesday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	¾	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thursday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	2	3½	-	-	½	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Friday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	½	4	-	1	-	-	-	¾
Saturday - - -	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	¾	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	¾
TOTAL - - -	28	-	-	-	7	15	10½	2½	10	2	28	-	4	3	-	-	3
Class 4.—Children from Two to Five years:																	
Sunday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	2	2½	-	-	½	3	-	-	½	-	-	-
Monday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	3	-	½	-	-	3	¼	-	-	-	-	½
Tuesday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	2	2½	-	-	½	3	-	-	½	-	-	-
Wednesday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	3	-	½	-	-	3	¼	-	-	-	-	½
Thursday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	2	2½	-	-	½	3	-	-	½	-	-	-
Friday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	8	¼	3	¼	-	-	-	-	½
Saturday - - -	3	-	-	-	½	3	-	½	-	-	3	¼	-	-	-	-	½
TOTAL - - -	21	-	-	-	3½	15	7½	1½	8	1½	21	1	-	1½	-	-	2

DORKING UNION—continued.

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.					SUPPER.							
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	Coffee.	Tea.	Milk and Water.	Sugar.
Class 5.—Aged Men :	oz.	oz.	pt.	pints.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.
Sunday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	4	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Monday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuesday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	4	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wednesday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Thursday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	4	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Friday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	12	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Saturday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	5	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	35	-	-	10½	-	27	12	3	12	4	35	7	-	-	7	-	-	7
Class 6.—Aged Women :																		
Sunday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Monday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuesday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wednesday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Thursday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Friday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
Saturday - - -	4	½	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	28	3½	7	-	-	24	12	3	12	4	28	3½	-	-	-	7	-	7

TOTAL Quantities per Week.

	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Broth.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Tea.	Coffee.	Milk.	Milk and Water.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	pints.	lbs.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.
Able-bodied Men, and Boys above 13 years.	7 8	-	8	15	14	3	4½	10½	4	-	-	-	-
Women and Children above Nine years.	6 11	-	6	12	12	3	4½	10½	4	-	-	-	-
Children from Five to Nine years -	4 7	-	4	10½	10	2½	3	-	2	-	-	7	3
Children from Two to Five years -	3 9	1	-	7½	8	1½	1½	-	1¾	-	-	3½	2
Aged Men - - - - -	6 1	7	-	12	12	3	-	10½	4	-	7	-	-
Aged Women - - - - -	5 0	7	-	12	12	3	-	-	4	14	-	-	-

OFFICERS' DIETARY, DORKING UNION, 30th JUNE 1864.

TOTAL Quantities per Week.

	lb. oz.		lb. oz.
Flour - - - - -	7 0	Butter - - - - -	0 12
Meat - - - - -	7 0	Tea - - - - -	0 4
Cheese - - - - -	0 12	Coffee - - - - -	0 4
Sugar - - - - -	0 12	Beer - - - - -	Gall. 1

The sick and children under two years of age to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

A true copy of the Dietary of the Dorking Union House, as ordered by the Guardians, and approved of by the Poor Law Board, dated respectively 15th October 1845, 18th March 1857, and the 25th July 1864.

(signed) John Caesar, Governor.

DOVER UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the DOVER UNION, in the County of Kent, &c.

WHEREAS by an order bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the River Union, in the County of Kent, now the Dover Union, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule:

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof, we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Dover Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz. :—

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	—	—	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	9	1	6	1
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	7	1	5	1
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1	5	1
Tuesday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	—	—	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	9	1	6	1
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	7	1	5	1
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1	5	1
Thursday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	9	1	6	1
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	7	1	5	1
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1	5	1
Friday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	—	—	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	—	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :										
Men - - - - -	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	9	1	6	1
Women - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	7	1	5	1
Children between 9 and 16 years of age.	5	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1	5	1

When vegetables can be procured at the workhouse, the allowance of pudding to each poor person on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, may be reduced 4 oz., and an allowance of 12 oz. of potatoes or other vegetables may be given in lieu thereof.

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea and milk for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar, not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, in addition to the cheese or butter for breakfast or supper prescribed by the above Table; also to substitute for the Thursday's dinner in each week, a meal consisting of meat pudding, according to the quantities above specified.

DOVER UNION—continued.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained, with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

*George Nicholls,
G. C. Lewis,
Edmund W. Head.*

N.B.—Ordered by the Poor Law Board, 20th July 1866. For old men, and infirm women and men, 2 oz. tea and 8 oz. sugar per week. Children between the ages of 9 and 16, with their gruel, 3½ oz. bread and 1½ oz. flour.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

	TABLE A. Children from Two to Five.									TABLE B. Children From Five to Nine.								
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Pota toes.	Suet Pudding.	Pease Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Pease Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3½	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3½	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3½	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3½	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

N.B.—Half ounce butter to a pound of pease pudding.

Suet Pudding—9½ oz. flour and 1½ oz. suet to a pound.

Rice Pudding—5½ oz. rice to a pound.

Milk and Water—Half milk.

Children under two years of age to be dieted in such manner as the master and matron shall think proper.

William Cross, Clerk.

Board Room, Buckland, 10 October 1856.

EASTBOURNE UNION.

AMENDED DIETARY TABLE for the Paupers in the Union Workhouse, aged Nine Years and upwards, as agreed to by the Board of Guardians on the 9th and sanctioned by the Poor Law Board on the 26th day of February 1855; and for the Children, aged from Two to Nine Years, as agreed to by the Board of Guardians on the 30th day of May, and sanctioned by the Poor Law Board on the 29th day of September 1856.

DIETARY TABLE.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.				
		Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.	Meat.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Carrots or Parsnips.	Cabbage or Turnips.	Beans or Peas.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
Sunday :		oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Monday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Tuesday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Wednesday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Thursday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	16	or 16	or 12	or 12	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Friday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	16	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Saturday :																				
Men	- - - -	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	7	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Women	- - - -	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Children from 5 to 9	- - - -	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	or $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
"	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion. Above nine and under 16 years of age to be allowed the same diet, both in quantity and description, as the women.

The aged and infirm are to be allowed, in addition to the above Table, 1 oz. of tea, together with 8 oz. of sugar per week.

Sick, to be dieted in accordance with the directions of the medical officer.

(signed) *H. Scott Hayward*, Chairman.

Note.—Description and Quantities of the several Ingredients to be used to every pound of Meat or Suet Pudding.

Pudding.	Name and Description of Ingredients.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.
Meat Pudding	Flour	oz. $8\frac{2}{3}$
	Meat (beef without bone)	lb. 4
	Increase from cooking, &c.	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Suet Pudding	Flour	oz. $10\frac{2}{3}$
	Suet	lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$
	Increase from cooking, &c.	$4\frac{2}{3}$

EAST GRINSTEAD UNION.

ABLE-BODIED DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Gruel.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men	6	1½	14	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	8	-	-	14	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	5	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½
Thursday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	8	-	-	14	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	5	1½
Friday	-	Men	6	1½	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	5	1½
Saturday	-	Men	6	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6	1½
		Women	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½

AGED AND INFIRM DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Meat Pudding.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	Men	6	1	1	14	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-
		Women	5	1	1	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-
Monday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	1	1	-
		Women	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	1	1	-
Tuesday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	6	1	1	-
		Women	5	1	1	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	5	1	1	-
Wednesday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6	1	1	2
		Women	5	1	1	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1	1	2
Thursday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	6	1	1	-
		Women	5	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	5	1	1	-
Friday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	6	1	1	-
		Women	5	1	1	-	5	8	or	7	-	-	5	1	1	-
Saturday	-	Men	6	1	1	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6	1	1	2
		Women	5	1	1	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1	1	2

CHILDREN'S DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Meat Pudding.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Tea.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	-	From 9 to 16	5	1½	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
Monday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	4	1	1
Tuesday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	5	8	or	6	-	-	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	4	8	or	5	-	-	4	1	2
Wednesday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1	1
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	4	1	2
Thursday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	4	1	1
Friday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	5	8	or	6	-	-	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	4	8	or	5	-	-	4	1	1
Saturday	-	" 9 to 16	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	7	or	2	5	1	2
		" 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	1	6	or	1	4	1	1

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

No smoking allowed in any of the wards, except by order of the medical officer.

No person whatever, except the officers of the establishment, to be admitted into the sick or any other wards, without the permission of the master or matron.

EAST GRINSTEAD UNION—continued.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN from Two to Five Years.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk.	Sugar.	Bread.	Broth.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Meat.	Cheese.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thursday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saturday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	4	-	or	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

No smoking allowed in any of the wards, except by order of the medical officer.

No person whatever, except the officers of the establishment, to be admitted into the sick or any other wards, without the permission of the master or matron.

EASTHAMPTSTEAD UNION.

No. 1.—DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Rice or Vegetables.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.		Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.		oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-		6	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday - -	Men - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - -	-	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-

EASTHAMSTEAD UNION—continued.

DIETARY for the SICK.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Tea.	Meat.	Broth.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Bread.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	6	1	8	1	1	4	6	1
Females - - - -	6	1	8	1	1	4	6	1

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Tea.	Bread.	Broth.	Meat.	Bread.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	6	1	4	1½	4	6	1
Females - - - -	6	1	4	1½	4	6	1

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Tea.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - -	6	1	2	1	6	1
Females - - - -	6	1	2	1	6	1

No. 5.—DIET for INFANTS under Two Years.

Bread 8 oz. ; milk 1 pint per day.

N.B.—The aged and infirm are allowed, at the discretion of the Guardians, 1 oz. of tea, 7 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar per week.

ELHAM UNION.

GENERAL DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding, with Vegetables.*	Suet Pudding, with Vegetables.*	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	16	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	16	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$

* The vegetables are extra, and not included in the weight specified.

Old People, being all 60 Years of Age and upwards.—The weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea, and milk or sugar, also an additional meat pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite.

Children, under Nine Years of Age.—Bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel, when milk cannot be obtained; also such proportions of the dinner diet as may be requisite for their respective ages.

Sick.—Whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer.

DIETARY for the CHILDREN.

DAYS AND AGES.			BREAKFAST.						DINNER.				SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Milk.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cocoa.	Milk and Water.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	From 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	10	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	10	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	8	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	10	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	10	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	8	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	" 9 to 16	5	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 5 to 9	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		" 2 to 5	4	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

EPSOM UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for ADULTS.—ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Broth and Gruel alternately.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1
Monday	Men	- - -	6	1½	-	-	16	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	-	-	14	5	1
Tuesday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1
Wednesday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1
Thursday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1
Friday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1
Saturday	Men	- - -	6	1½	3	3	-	6	1
	Women	- - -	5	1½	3	3	-	5	1

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at supper in lieu of the allowances of cheese at this meal, specified in the above Table, 5 oz. butter per week; and are also to be allowed 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of sugar per week.

Children above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

Approved by the Poor Law Board, 5th March 1857.

DIETARY TABLE for CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—Children from Two to Five.

			BREAKFAST.				DINNER.			SUPPER.		
			Broth.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
			pint.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	4	3	8	-	4	¼	½
Monday	- - -	- - -	-	1	-	4	-	-	8	4	¼	½
Tuesday	- - -	- - -	-	-	½	4	3	8	-	4	¼	½
Wednesday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	4	3	8	-	4	¼	½
Thursday	- - -	- - -	-	1	-	4	3	8	-	4	¼	½
Friday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	4	-	-	8	4	¼	½
Saturday	- - -	- - -	-	-	½	4	3	8	-	4	¼	½

TABLE B.—Children from Five to Nine.

Sunday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	5	3	10	-	5	½	½
Monday	- - -	- - -	-	1	-	5	-	-	12	5	½	½
Tuesday	- - -	- - -	-	-	½	5	3	10	-	5	½	½
Wednesday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	5	3	10	-	5	½	½
Thursday	- - -	- - -	-	1	-	5	3	10	-	5	½	½
Friday	- - -	- - -	1	-	-	5	-	-	12	5	½	½
Saturday	- - -	- - -	-	-	½	5	3	10	-	5	½	½

Children under two years to be dieted at discretion.

ETON UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	8	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Monday - - -	8	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
Tuesday - - -	8	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Wednesday - - -	8	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
Thursday - - -	8	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Friday - - -	8	1½	-	-	-	-	1	6	1½	-
Saturday - - -	8	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	6	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Monday - - -	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
Tuesday - - -	6	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Wednesday - - -	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
Thursday - - -	6	1½	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½
Friday - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	1½	-
Saturday - - -	6	1½	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-

DIETARY for AGED and INFIRM MEN.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					TEA.			SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	7	½	1	5	1	-	-	-	3	½	1	4	-	1½
Monday -	7	½	1	-	-	6	1½	-	3	½	1	4	1½	-
Tuesday -	7	½	1	5	1	-	-	-	3	½	1	4	-	1½
Wednesday -	7	½	1	-	-	6	1½	-	3	½	1	4	1½	-
Thursday -	7	½	1	5	1	-	-	-	3	½	1	4	-	1½
Friday -	7	½	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	½	1	4	1½	-
Saturday -	7	½	1	-	-	6	1½	-	3	½	1	4	1½	-

ETON UNION—continued.

DIETARY for AGED and INFIRM WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					TEA.			SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	-	-	+	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	-	-	+	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

DIETARY for YOUTHS from NINE to SIXTEEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

DIETARY for GIRLS from NINE to SIXTEEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	-	-	-	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday - - -	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

ETON UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Eton Union, held on the 10th day of March 1857, it was resolved that the following Dietary Table for the Pauper Children from Two to Five years of age, hereunder described, in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

DIETARY for CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	12	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	12	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	12	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	12	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

DIETARY for CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

Christopher Tower, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the dietary to be sufficient.

Henry Montague Champneys, Medical Officer.

DIETARY for CHILDREN under Two Years.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Rice Pudding.	Sago Pudding.	Broth.	Bread.	Bread.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$

ETON UNION—continued.

DIETARY TABLE for the SICK.

No. 1—HOUSE DIET.

No. 2 DIET.					No. 3 DIET.			
—	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	TEA.	SUPPER.	—	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Males - -	Bread 10 oz. Butter 1 oz. Tea 1 pint.	Meat 10 oz. Vegetables 8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	at 4. Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Bread 6 oz. Butter 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	Males - -	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 6 oz. Broth 1 pint.	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Females - -	Bread 8 oz. Butter 1 oz. Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Meat 8 oz. Vegetables 4 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Bread 4 oz. Butter 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	Females - -	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 4 oz. Broth 1 pint.	Bread 4 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
No. 4 DIET.					No. 5 DIET.			
—	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	—	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	
Males - -	Bread 4 oz. Gruel 1 pint.	Bread 4 oz. Broth $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 2 oz. Gruel $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Males - -	Bread 8 oz. Milk $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Pudding 1 pint, made with half- pint milk.	Bread 4 oz. Arrowroot $\frac{3}{4}$ pint, made with half- pint milk.	
Females - -	Bread 4 oz. Gruel $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread 4 oz. Broth $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 2 oz. Gruel $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Females - -	Bread 6 oz. Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Pudding $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread 4 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Arrowroot $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	
No. 6 DIET.					LYING-IN DIET.			
—	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.					
Males - -	Bread 8 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Meat 6 oz. Vegetables 8 oz.	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	First Week—No. 3 Diet.				
Females - -	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Meat 5 oz.- Vegetables 8 oz.	Bread 6 oz. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Second Week—No. 6 Diet.				
				Third Week—Ditto.				
				Fourth Week—Ditto.				

N.B.—Men and Women above 60 to have half-pint of tea at 4 o'clock. One egg and half-pint of milk to a pint of rice or sago.

QUANTITIES of the several Ingredients to be used to every Gallon of Liquid Food and to every Pound of Pudding, as specified in the foregoing Dietary Table.

SOUP.		BROTH.		GRUEL.		PUDDINGS.	
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.
	oz. pint.		oz. pint.		oz. pint.		oz. pint.
Meat - - -	16 -	Oatmeal - -	4 -	Oatmeal - -	12 -	Flour - - -	8 -
Peas - - -	- 1	And the liquor in which the meat was boiled for dinner the same day.				Suet - - -	3 -
Oatmeal - -	4 -					Rice or Sago -	3 -
The meat is allowed to remain in the soup.						Milk - - -	- $\frac{3}{4}$

FARRINGTON UNION.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS, sanctioned by the Poor Law Board, 27th of April 1853.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Suet Pudding.	Cooked Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Cooked Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women	5	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men	7	1	—	—	—	—	1½	—	6	—	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	1½	—	5	—	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	7	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men	7	1	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	5	1½
Friday	Men	7	1	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	1¼	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	7	1½
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1½	5	1½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of gruel and cheese at these meals, specified in the above Table, one pint of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter and 7 oz. of sugar, per week.
Children under 9 years of age to be dieted at discretion; above 9 and under 16, to be allowed the same quantities as women, except on Friday, when they are to have 1½ lb. of rice and 2 oz. of treacle.
Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

DIETARIES for CHILDREN, Sanctioned by the Poor Law Board.

TABLE (A). Children from Two to Five.												TABLE (B). Children from Five to Nine.											
BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			
Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.		Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	½	½
Monday	4	½	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	½	½
Tuesday	4	½	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	½	½
Wednesday	4	½	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	½	½
Thursday	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	½	½
Friday	4	½	3	8	—	—	—	—	4	¼	½	5	½	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	½	½
Saturday	4	½	—	—	—	—	4	¼	4	¼	½	5	½	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	½	½

Suet pudding, 9½ oz. flour and 1½ oz. suet to a pound. Rice pudding, 5½ oz. rice to a pound. Milk and water, half milk.

GODSTONE UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	6	1½	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	6	1
Monday -	6	1½	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Tuesday -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1
Wednesday -	6	1½	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	6	1
Thursday -	6	1½	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Friday -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1
Saturday -	6	1½	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	6	1

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	5
Monday -	5	1	6	1¼	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tuesday -	5	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5
Wednesday -	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5
Thursday -	5	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5
Friday -	5	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5
Saturday -	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5

DIETARY FOR AGED AND INFIRM MEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	6	1½	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	6	1	1
Monday -	6	1½	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1
Tuesday -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1	1
Wednesday -	6	1½	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	6	1	1
Thursday -	6	1½	4	oz.	-	-	-	8	oz.	6	1	1
Friday -	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	1	1
Saturday -	6	1½	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	6	1	1

GODSTONE UNION WORKHOUSE—*continued.*

DIETARY FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Sunday	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	5	6 oz. of butter, 6 oz. of sugar, and 1 oz. of tea each, during the week.
Monday	5	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Tuesday	5	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5	
Wednesday	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5	
Thursday	5	1	4	or	-	-	-	6	4	5	
Friday	5	1	4	-	-	-	1½	-	-	5	
Saturday	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5	

DIETARY FOR BOYS, NINE TO FIFTEEN Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	6	1½	-	-	10	-	-	7	-	6	½	½
Monday	6	1½	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	6	½	½
Tuesday	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	½	½
Wednesday	6	1½	-	-	-	10	-	7	-	6	½	½
Thursday	6	1½	5	or	-	-	-	7	5	6	½	½
Friday	6	1½	5	-	-	-	1½	-	-	6	½	½
Saturday	6	1½	-	-	-	10	-	7	-	6	½	½

DIETARY FOR GIRLS, NINE TO FIFTEEN Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beef Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Pea Soup.	Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	5	½	½
Monday	5	1	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	5	½	½
Tuesday	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	½	½
Wednesday	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5	½	½
Thursday	5	1	4	or	-	-	-	6	4	5	½	½
Friday	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	½	½
Saturday	5	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	5	½	½

GUILDFORD UNION.

DAILY DIETARY TABLE for ADULT MALE and FEMALE PAUPERS.

DAYS OF WEEK.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Gruel.	Pickled Pork or Bacon with Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding with Vegetables.	Rice or Suet Pudding with Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	12	6	2
				6	1½	-	-	-	-	10	5	1½
Monday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	2	6	-	-	6	2
				6	1½	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	-	-	8	1½	6	-	-	-	-	6	2
				6	1½	5	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	2	6	-	-	6	2
				6	1½	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½
Thursday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	-	12	6	2
				6	1½	-	-	-	-	10	5	1½
Friday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	2	6	-	-	6	2
				6	1½	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½
Saturday	Men	-	-	8	1½	-	-	-	12	-	6	2
				6	1½	-	-	-	10	-	5	1½

WEEKLY DIETARY for ADULT MALE and FEMALE PAUPERS.

Bread.		Gruel.		Soup.		Cooked Meat.		Suet Pudding.		Meat Pudding.		Vegetables.		Cheese.		Coffee.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	M.	F.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
116	99	10½	10½	6	4½	6	5	24	20	12	10	-	-	14	10½	7	7

The vegetables are not included in the weight specified, which is for the meat when cooked.
If it be thought desirable, half an ounce of butter may be given to the women in lieu of cheese for supper.
Old people of 60 years and upwards may be allowed 1 ounce of tea, 5 ounces of butter, and 7 ounces of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.
Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.
Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.
N.B.—Children from two to nine years of age have three ozs. of cooked meat with potatoes on soup days; also milk every morning instead of gruel.

HAILSHAM UNION.

AMENDED DIETARY TABLE for the Paupers in the Union Workhouse at Hellingly, aged Two Years and upwards, as agreed to by the Board of Guardians on the 13th July 1863, and sanctioned by the Poor Law Board on the 16th September 1863.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.						SUPPER.				
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Meat.	Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.	Milk.
Sunday :		oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9 -	5	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9 -	5	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Monday :																
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9 -	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16 -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9 -	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5 -	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$

HAILSHAM UNION—continued.

AMENDED DIETARY TABLE—continued.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.							SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Meat.	Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.	Milk.
Tuesday :		oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	12	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	8	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday :																
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	6	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	5	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thursday :																
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Friday :																
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
Saturday :																
1	Able-bodied men -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	6	1	-	-
2	Aged men and idiots	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	6	1	1	-
3	Boys from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	1	-	-
4	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	5	-	-	1
4a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$
5	Able-bodied women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	1	-	-
6	Aged women and idiots	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	1	1	-
7	Girls from 9 to 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	1	-	-
8	" 5 to 9	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	5	-	-	1
8a	" 2 to 5	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$

Children under two years to be dieted at discretion.

When milk cannot be obtained, gruel used.

Approved, 13th July 1863.

Robt. Wright, Chairman.

HAMBLEDON UNION.

DIETARY TABLES for the Workhouse.

ABLE-BODIED.		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Porridge.	Butter.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
Sunday	Men	6 oz.	2 pint.	1 oz.	7 oz.	1 oz.	1 pint.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	2	—	16	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

AGED AND INFIRM.		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar to each Pint.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Sugar to each Pint.
Sunday	Men	6 oz.	1 oz.	1 pint.	7 oz.	1 oz.	1 pint.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.	1 pint.
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	Men	6	—	1	6	—	2	—	16	—	—	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	Men	6	—	1	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	Men	6	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	Men	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	Men	6	—	1	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	Men	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	6	—	1
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

CHILDREN.		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.							SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Cooked Meat.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
Sunday	9 and 16	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	—	—	7 oz.	1 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday	9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Between the	5 and 9	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
ages of	2 and 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$

Boys between the ages of 9 and 16 to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of porridge for breakfast, and 1 oz. of cheese for supper, instead of the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter which at those meals respectively is given to girls between 9 and 16.

Art. 3.—Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct."

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 27th day of April, in the year 1865.

Enfield, Secretary.

(signed) C. P. Villiers, President.

HASTINGS UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -	7	1½	5	¾	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	6	-	1½
*Monday -	Men -	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-
	Women	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-
Tuesday -	Men -	7	1½	5	¾	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	6	-	1½
*Wednesday -	Men -	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-
	Women	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-
Thursday -	Men -	7	1½	5	¾	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women	6	1½	5	¾	-	-	6	-	1½
Friday -	Men -	7	1½	-	-	-	14	7	2	-
	Women	6	1½	-	-	-	12	6	2	-
*Saturday -	Men -	7	1½	-	-	1½	-	7	2	-
	Women	6	1½	-	-	1½	-	6	2	-

* On these days the Men are to be allowed 4 oz. and the Women 3 oz. of Bread for Dinner.

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.	DINNER.			SUPPER.
		Tea or Coffee.	Meat, with Vegetables at discretion.	Pudding.	Rice Milk or Soup.	Tea or Coffee.
		pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday	- - -	1	4	-	-	1
Monday	- - -	1	-	-	1	1
Tuesday	- - -	1	4	-	-	1
Wednesday	- - -	1	-	-	1	1
Thursday	- - -	1	4	-	-	1
Friday	- - -	1	-	-	1	1
Saturday	- - -	1	-	12	-	1

Bread, on Soup days, 16 oz. per day; on other days, 12 oz. per day.
Butter, 7 oz. per week. Sugar, 8 oz. per week.

HASTINGS UNION—continued.

DIETARY for CHILDREN.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from Two to Five.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Milk.	Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	4½	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	4½	¼	½
Monday -	4½	½	-	-	8	-	-	-	4½	¼	½
Tuesday -	4½	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	4½	¼	½
Wednesday -	4½	½	-	-	-	8	¼	¼	4½	¼	½
Thursday -	4½	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	4½	¼	½
Friday -	4½	½	3	8	-	-	-	-	4½	¼	½
Saturday -	4½	½	-	-	8	-	-	-	4½	¼	½

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from Five to Nine.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Milk.	Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	5½	½	4	8	-	-	-	-	5½	½	½
Monday -	5½	½	-	-	10	-	-	-	5½	½	½
Tuesday -	5½	½	4	8	-	-	-	-	5½	½	½
Wednesday -	5½	½	-	-	-	10	¼	¼	5½	½	½
Thursday -	5½	½	4	8	-	-	-	-	5½	½	½
Friday -	5½	½	4	8	-	-	-	-	5½	½	½
Saturday -	5½	½	-	-	10	-	-	-	5½	½	½

HEADINGTON UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Headington Union, in the County of Oxford, &c.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated the 7th day of June 1847, the Poor Law Commissioners directed that the paupers maintained in the workhouse of the Headington Union, in the county of Oxford, should be dieted in the manner therein described. And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited Order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, Now therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and direct as follows:—

Article 1. The said recited Order, and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby rescinded.

Article 2. The paupers described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse of the said Headington Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be dieted and maintained in the manner described as follows; that is to say,—

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Oatmeal Porridge.	Cooked Beef or Mutton.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men -	7	2	5	—	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	5	—	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Monday	Men -	7	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½
Tuesday	Men -	7	2	—	4	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	4	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Wednesday	Men -	7	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½
Thursday	Men -	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	1½
Friday	Men -	7	2	5	—	16	—	—	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	5	—	12	—	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men -	7	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	2
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	1½

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each Pint.	Cooked Beef or Mutton.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each Pint.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men -	7	½	1	5	—	16	—	—	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	5	—	12	—	—	—	5	½	1
Monday	Men -	7	½	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	½	1
Tuesday	Men -	7	½	1	—	4	16	—	—	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	—	4	12	—	—	—	5	½	1
Wednesday	Men -	7	½	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	½	1
Thursday	Men -	7	½	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	½	1
Friday	Men -	7	½	1	5	—	16	—	—	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	5	—	12	—	—	—	5	½	1
Saturday	Men -	7	½	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	½	1
	Women	5	½	1	—	—	—	1½	5	—	5	½	1

HEADINGTON UNION—continued.

DIETARY for CHILDREN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Oat-meal Porridge.	Cooked Beef or Mutton.	Cooked. Bacon.	Potatoes, or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
Sunday :			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	5	-	12	-	-	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	3½	-	8	-	-	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	¾	½
Monday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	-	-	-	1	3½	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	-	-	-	¾	3	-	3	¾	½
Tuesday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	-	4	12	-	-	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	-	3	8	-	-	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	-	2	6	-	-	-	3	¾	½
Wednesday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	-	-	-	1	3½	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	-	-	-	¾	3	-	3	¾	½
Thursday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	¾	½
Friday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	5	-	12	-	-	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	3½	-	8	-	-	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	¾	½
Saturday :													
Between the ages of - - -	9 and 16 -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	1½	5	-	5	1½	½
	5 and 9 -	-	3½	1	-	-	-	1	3½	-	3½	1	½
	2 and 5 -	-	3	¾	-	-	-	¾	3	-	3	¾	½

Article 3. Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

Article 4. The master of the said workhouse shall cause two or more copies of so much of this our Order as comprises the above Tables, and Article 3, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Article 5. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in their General Order bearing date the 24th day of July 1847, addressed, among others, to the Guardians of the Poor of the Headington Union, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers at the workhouse of the said Union.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 7th day of April, in the year 1862.

(signed) *C. P. Villiers*, President.
C. Gilpin, Secretary.

HENLEY UNION.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED and CHILDREN from 2 to 16 years of age.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Gruel.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Rice Milk.	Bread.	Cheese or Gruel.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	
	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	3	-	-	-	-	1½	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	3	-	-	-	-	¾	4	-	-	-	-
Monday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	3	-	4	16	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	2	-	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	2	-	2	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Tuesday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-
Wednesday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	3	-	4	16	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	2	-	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	2	-	2	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Thursday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-
Friday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	3	-	4	16	-	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	3	-	4	12	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	2	-	3	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	2	-	2	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Saturday :														
Men - - -	6	1½	-	6	-	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-	-	-
Women - - -	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	-	-	-
Children from 9 to 16	5	1½	-	5	-	-	-	1½	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 5 „ 9	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ditto 2 „ 5	4	-	½	4	-	-	-	¾	-	4	-	-	-	-

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of gruel and cheese at these meals, specified in the above table, one ounce and a half of tea, together with five ounces of butter, and seven ounces of sugar per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion. Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

3 January 1857.

HENLEY UNION—*continued.*

SICK DIET SCALE.

MEALS.	No. 2. Full Diet.	3. Half Diet.	No. 4. Fever or Low Diet.	No. 5. Gruel and Milk Diet.
Breakfast - -	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	Bread, 6 ounces. Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner - -	6 ounces of cooked meat. 1 pound of vege- tables. Broth, with bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint.	5 ounces of cooked mutton. 1 pint of broth. 4 ounces of bread.	Arrowroot, sago, or milk, 1 pint, with bread; or, 1 pint of broth.	Bread, 6 ounces. Soup, 1 pint.
Supper - -	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	1 pint of tea. Bread and butter.	Bread, 6 ounces. Milk, 1 pint.
Daily allowance to each patient.	Bread, 14 ounces. Meat, cooked, 6 ounces. Vegetables, 1 pound. Broth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint. Tea, 2 pints.	Bread, 14 ounces. Broth, 1 pint. Tea, 2 pints.	Bread, 12 ounces. Milk, arrowroot, or sago, 1 pint. Tea, 2 pints.	Bread, 18 ounces. Gruel, 1 pint. Soup, 1 pint. Milk, 1 pint.

All extras to be specially ordered; viz. pudding, eggs, beer, wine, brandy, and gin.

Each patient, on admission, to be placed on milk or gruel diet, until a diet be ordered by the medical officer.

No provision or liquor of any kind is allowed to be brought into the infirmary for the patients, except by order of the medical officer.

Patients are strictly forbidden to give any portion of their diet to others, by way of exchange or otherwise, it being absolutely necessary that the diet as prescribed by the medical officer should be strictly adhered to.

No person whatever, except the officers of the establishment, to be admitted into the sick wards, except by permission of the master or matron.

HOLLINGBOURN UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Hollingbourn Union, &c.

WHEREAS, by an Order bearing date the 14th day of July 1845, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table thereunder written, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Hollingbourn Union, in the County of Kent, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table:

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Hollingbourn Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz.:—

DIETARY TABLE.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Cheese or Butter.		Meat Pudding with Vegetables.	Meat Pudding, without Vegetables.	Suet Pudding, with Vegetables.	Suet Pudding, without Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 or 10	18 or 12	-	-	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	16 or 10	18 or 12	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	16 or 10	18 or 12	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the Poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse one ounce of tea and four ounces of sugar weekly; and an allowance of two additional meat pudding dinners in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children above the age of nine years, and under the age of 16 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women, with an addition of 10 ozs. of meat pudding with vegetables on Wednesdays for dinner. They have also 1 pint of milk and 1 quart of gruel alternate mornings for breakfast.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 29th day of May, in the year 1847.

(signed)

Geo. Nicholls.

G. C. Lewis.

Edmund W. Head.

N.B.—During the winter months the inmates have pea-soup for dinner on Tuesdays, in lieu of suet pudding.

DIETARIES FOR CHILDREN.

	TABLE (A).—CHILDREN from 2 to 5.										TABLE (B).—CHILDREN from 5 to 9.									
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Meat, Cooked.	Potatoes or other Vegetable.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	Bread.	Milk.	Gruel.	Meat, Cooked.	Potatoes or other Vegetable.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.	
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	
Sunday - -	4		3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	1	-	8	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Thursday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Friday - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Saturday -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Suet Pudding, 10½ ozs. flour and 2 ozs. of suet to the lb. Rice Pudding, 5½ ozs. rice to the lb. Milk and water equal quantities.

HORSHAM UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.						SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	Tea.
CLASS 1.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
ABLE-BODIED MEN.																
Sunday - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	-	2	-	-
Monday - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	8	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-
Tuesday - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	4	6	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	1½	-
Wednesday - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	8	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-
Thursday - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	4	6	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	1½	-
Friday - - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	8	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-
Saturday - - - -	6	-	-	1½	-	4	6	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	1½	-
	42	-	-	10½	-	36	18	4½	16	-	24	42	-	8	4½	-
CLASS 2.																
AGED MEN.																
Sunday - - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	½	-	-	1
Monday - - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	6	½	-	-	1
Tuesday - - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	6	½	-	-	1
Wednesday - - -	5	½	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	6	½	-	-	1
Thursday - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	6	½	-	-	1
Friday - - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	6	½	-	-	1
Saturday - - - -	5	½	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	6	½	-	-	1
	35	3½	7	-	-	27	15	3	14	-	24	42	3½	-	-	7
CLASS 3.																
Boys from 9 to 16 Years.																
Sunday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-
Monday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Tuesday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
Wednesday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Thursday - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
Friday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Saturday - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
	35	-	-	10½	-	33	15	4½	14	-	24	38	-	6	4½	-
CLASS 4.																
Boys from 2 to 9 Years.																
Sunday - - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	¼	-	-	-
Monday - - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	¼	-	-	-
Tuesday - - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	2	3½	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Wednesday - - -	4	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	-
Thursday - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	2	3½	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Friday - - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Saturday - - - -	4	-	-	-	½	2	3½	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	28	-	-	-	3½	6	10½	-	30	10	12	28	1½	-	-	-
CLASS 5.																
ABLE-BODIED WOMEN.																
Sunday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-
Monday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Tuesday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
Wednesday - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Thursday - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
Friday - - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-
Saturday - - - -	5	-	-	1½	-	4	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1½	-
	35	-	-	10½	-	33	15	4½	14	-	24	38	-	6	4½	-

HORSHAM UNION.—Dietary Table—*continued.*

CLASSES.	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.						SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Gruel.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	Tea.
CLASS 6.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
AGED WOMEN.																
Sunday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Monday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Tuesday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Wednesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Thursday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Friday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Saturday - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	-	24	15	3	14	-	24	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7
CLASS 7.																
GIRLS from 9 to 16 Years.																
Sunday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Monday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Tuesday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	-
Wednesday - - -	5	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Thursday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	-
Friday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Saturday - - - -	5	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	-
	35	-	-	7	-	27	12	3	12	-	18	35	-	6	3	-
CLASS 8.																
GIRLS from 2 to 9 years.																
Sunday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Monday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Tuesday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	-	-	-	4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Wednesday - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Thursday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	-	-	-	4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Friday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
Saturday - - - -	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	-	-	-	4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-
	28	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	9	-	30	10	12	28	$1\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-

TOTAL QUANTITIES PER WEEK.

	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Broth.	Gruel.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Milk.
	lb. oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	pint.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Able-bodied Men - +	7 8	-	8	18	16	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	24	-	-
Aged Men - - +	6 8	7	-	15	14	-	3	-	-	24	14	-
Boys from 9 to 16 years -	6 10	-	6	15	14	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	24	-	-
Boys from 2 to 9 years -	3 14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$10\frac{1}{2}$	30	10	-	-	-	12	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Able-bodied women -	6 10	-	6	15	14	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	24	-	-
Aged women - - +	5 14	7	-	15	14	-	3	-	-	24	14	-
Girls from 9 to 16 years +	6 1	-	6	12	12	-	3	3	7	18	-	-
Girls from 2 to 9 years +	3 14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	30	10	-	-	-	12	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$

The sick and children under two years to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

A true copy of the dietary of the Horsham Union House, as ordered by the Guardians, and approved by the Poor Law Board.

HUNGERFORD UNION.

THE Paupers received and maintained in the Workhouse of the Hungerford Union, on and after the 30th September 1861, are to be dieted with the food and in the manner described as follows, that is to say:

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	Men -		7	1	3	4	8	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday -	Men -		7	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday -	Men -		7	1	-	-	8	-	12	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	-	-	8	-	10	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	Men -		7	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday -	Men -		7	1	3	4	8	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday -	Men -		7	1	-	-	8	-	12	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	-	-	8	-	10	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday -	Men -		7	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women -		6	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each pint.	Bread.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Meat Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each pint.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	4	8	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	8	-	12	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	8	-	10	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	4	8	-	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	8	-	12	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	8	-	10	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday -	Men -		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women -		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

HUNGERFORD UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.									SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Soup.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday ;															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :															
Between the ages of -	9 and 16 -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 9 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2 and 5 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer of the workhouse shall direct.

Ordered by the Poor Law Board, 11 September 1861.

INFIRMARY DIET SCALE.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.	Uncooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Broth.	Milk.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Full Diet -	Men -	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	6	8	When potatoes cannot be given, 6 oz. of bread each to be substituted.	-	-	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	Women -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	5	8		-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
Half Diet -	Men -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
	Women -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
Low Diet -	Men -	7	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	1
	Women -	7	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	1

Children under nine years to receive half allowances.

Rice or bread pudding to be added to each diet as the medical officer shall order, each pudding to consist of the following ingredients:—Rice pudding—rice, 2 ozs.; butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; egg, 1. Bread pudding, bread, 2 ozs.; butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; egg, 1.

Each patient, on admission, to be placed on half diet until a diet is ordered by the medical officer.

Patients are strictly forbidden to give any portion of their diet to others.

By Order of the Board, 20 June 1855.

Wm. Rowland, Clerk to the Guardians.

KINGSTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE.

D A Y.			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	2	-
Monday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Tuesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	5 mutton	-	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	5 „	-	10 oz.	-	-	5	-	1½
Wednesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Thursday -	Men -	-	6	1½	5 beef	-	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	5 „	-	10 oz.	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	6	2	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	-	1½	-	5	2	-
Saturday -	Men -	-	6	1½	5 beef	-	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	5 „	-	10 oz.	-	-	5	-	1½

Old people of 60 years of age and upwards may be allowed 1 oz. of tea, 5 oz. of butter, and 7 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make the change; also 1 pint of beer daily.

Children under 9 years of age to be dieted at discretion; above 9 to be allowed the same quantities as women. Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

Beef tea to be made with ½ lb. of beef to each pint—for the sick.

Broth is made with the liquor in which the meat for dinner has been cooked, with vegetables—onions or leeks, celery and parsley.

Soup made with peas, and legs and shins of beef; for each pauper, weekly, ½ pint of peas, 12 oz. of meat.

Rice pudding with eggs, sugar, and milk.

DIETARY for CHILDREN under 9 Years of Age.

D A Y.				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Milk.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	-	-	-	4	½	-	-	-	-	8	4	½
Monday -	-	-	-	4	½	-	3	-	1	-	4	½
Tuesday -	-	-	-	4	½	4	-	8	-	-	4	½
Wednesday -	-	-	-	4	½	-	3	-	1	-	4	½
Thursday -	-	-	-	4	½	4	-	8	-	-	4	½
Friday -	-	-	-	4	½	-	3	-	1	-	4	½
Saturday -	-	-	-	4	½	4	-	8	-	-	4	½

LEWES UNION.

DIETARY for Lewes Workhouse under consideration.

MAIDSTONE UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Maidstone Union, &c.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct, that from and after the 24th day of March instant, the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Maidstone Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food, and in the manner described and set forth in the said Schedule, anything in any former order to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that every master of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union, shall cause two or more copies of this our order and of the said Schedule, printed in a legible manner and in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our hands and seal, this 7th day of March, in the year 1837.

(signed) *T. Frankland Lewis.*
J. G. S. Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

GENERAL DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding with Vegetables.	Suet Pudding with Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	Men -	-	6	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$		16	-	-	-	6	1 or $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		10	-	-	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tuesday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	16	-	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	10	-	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wednesday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thursday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Friday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	16	-	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	10	-	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Saturday -	Men -	-	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	6	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Women -	-	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$		-	-	7	1	5	1 „ $\frac{1}{2}$	

The vegetables are extra, and not included in the weight specified.

OLD PEOPLE, being all 60 Years of Age and upwards.

The weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea, and milk and sugar, also an additional meat pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite.

CHILDREN under Nine Years of Age.

Bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel when milk cannot be obtained, also such proportions of the dinner diet, as may be requisite for their respective ages.

SICK.

Whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer.

MALLING UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY of the Paupers.—Sanctioned by the Poor Law Board.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Porridge.	Meat Pud- ding.	Suet Pud- ding.	Bread.	Soup.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Cheese.	Bread.	Porridge.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday -	Men -	-	5	1½	16	-	-	-	2	12	-	5	1½	-
	Women -	-	4	1½	10	-	-	-	2	8	-	4	1½	-
Monday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	-	4	1½	-	-	-	5	-	1
Tuesday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	16	-	-	2	12	-	5	1½	-
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	10	-	-	2	8	-	4	1½	-
Wednesday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	5	1½	-
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	4	1½	-
Thursday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	-	4	1½	-	-	-	5	-	1
Friday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	16	-	-	2	12	-	5	1½	-
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	10	-	-	2	8	-	4	1½	-
Saturday -	Men -	-	5	1½	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	-	1
	Women -	-	4	1½	-	-	4	1½	-	-	-	5	-	1

Old people above 60 years of age are allowed tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast and supper prescribed by the above Table.

Boys and Girls from 9 to 16 are dieted same as the Women in the above Dietary Table.

DIETARY for CHILDREN from Five to Nine Years of Age.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.			
			Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.	Meat Pud- ding.	Suet Pud- ding.	Bread.	Soup.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Cheese.	Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
Sunday	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

From Two to Five Years of Age.

Sunday	-	-	3	-	½	8	-	-	-	1½	4	-	3	½	-
Monday	-	-	3	-	½	-	-	2	½	-	-	-	3	-	½
Tuesday	-	-	3	½	-	-	8	-	-	1½	4	-	3	½	-
Wednesday	-	-	3	-	½	-	-	4	-	-	-	½	3	½	-
Thursday	-	-	3	½	-	-	-	2	½	-	-	-	3	-	½
Friday	-	-	3	-	½	-	8	-	-	1½	4	-	3	½	-
Saturday	-	-	3	½	-	-	-	2	½	-	-	-	3	-	½

MALLING UNION—*continued.*

SICK DIETARY for PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the Ordinary Diet of the Aged Paupers in the House, with Bread and Butter for Breakfast and Supper.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Butter.	Daily.		Weekly.		Bread.	Butter.
			Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	1	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	1	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

Beef Tea.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Butter.	Daily.		Weekly.		Bread.	Butter.
			Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz. to the pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	6*	1	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	6*	1	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

* One pint allowed to each.

No. 5.—MUTTON BROTH DIET.

Sick Diet.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Butter.	Daily.		Weekly.		Bread.	Butter.
			Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz. to the pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Males - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	4*	1	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Females - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	4*	1	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

* One pint allowed to each.

The DIET for CHILDREN under Two years of Age (otherwise Class 9).

BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
Bread.	Milk, Water, and Sugar.	Bread.	Milk, Water, and Sugar.	Bread.	Milk, Water, and Sugar.
oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$

The quantities of milk, water, and sugar, as herewith stated:—Milk, two-parts; water, one-part; sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to each $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

NEWBURY UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for PAUPERS in the Workhouse.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
		ozs.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1½	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	¼	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint of milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	-	-	-	2 ozs. with milk & water with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Monday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	4	16	}	or	7	-	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	3	16			6	-	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	3½	6			2 or 5	-	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	¼	-	3	4			2 or 4	-	-	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	1	4			2	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Tuesday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	1½	-	5	-	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	½	-	3	-	-	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	-	½	-	2	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Wednesday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1½	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1½	-	5	1	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	¼	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	-	-	-	2 ozs. with milk & water with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Thursday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	5	16	}	or	7	-	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	4	16			6	-	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	3½	6			2 or 5	-	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	¼	-	3	4			2 or 4	-	-	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	2	4			2	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Friday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.
Saturday	Men - - -	7	1½	-	-	5	16	}	or	7	-	-	6	1½	-
	Women and children from 9 to 16 years	6	1	-	-	4	16			6	-	-	5	1½	-
	Children from 5 to 9	5	1	-	-	3½	6			2 or 5	-	-	4	1	-
	Children from 2 to 5	4	-	¼	-	3	4			2 or 4	-	-	3	-	¼
	Children under 2	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.	-	2	4			2	-	-	2	-	½ pint milk with ½ oz. sugar.

To each infirm person resident in the workhouse, a pint of tea sweetened with ½ oz. sugar, with an allowance of butter not exceeding 5½ oz. per week in lieu of the gruel or broth, prescribed by the above Table for breakfast and supper, but in addition to the bread and cheese above prescribed. Children from 2 to 9 are allowed milk and water for supper.

Sick, dieted by direction of Medical Officers.

NEWBURY UNION—continued.

DIETARY for SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Bread.	Broth.	Meat with Bone.	Rice or Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - - -	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	6	8	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Females - - - - -	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	6	8	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Children under 9 - - -	4	$\frac{1}{4}$			3	-	3	4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Bread.	Broth.	Meat.	Rice or Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	4	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Females - - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	4	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Children under 9 - - -	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Bread.	Gruel or Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males - - - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Females - - - - -	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Children under 9 - - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

NEWHAVEN UNION.

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Bread.	Broth.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	14	8	-	6	-	2
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	12	8	-	5	-	2
Monday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	5	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	4	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	14	8	-	6	-	2
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	12	8	-	5	-	2
Wednesday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	5	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	4	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	6	-	2
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	5	-	2
Friday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	5	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	8	4	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday	Men - - - - -	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	6	-	2
	Women - - - - -	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	5	-	2

NEWHAVEN UNION—*continued.*

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each Pint.	Cooked Meat.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of Sugar to each Pint.
				oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	14	8	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	12	8	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	14	8	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	12	8	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	-	-	8	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

DIETARY for CHILDREN.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.					
			Bread.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Broth.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
			oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	5	-	2	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	-	-	10	8	-	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	-	-	8	8	-	-	4	-	-	½	½
Monday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	5	-	-	8	4	-	5	1½	-	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	3½	-	-	8	3	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	3	-	-	8	2	-	4	-	-	½	½
Tuesday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	5	-	2	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	-	-	10	8	-	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	-	-	8	8	-	-	4	-	-	½	½
Wednesday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	5	-	-	8	4	-	5	1½	-	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	3½	-	-	8	3	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	3	-	-	8	2	-	4	-	-	½	½
Thursday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	½	½
Friday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	5	-	-	8	4	-	5	1½	-	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	3½	-	-	8	3	-	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	3	-	-	8	2	-	4	-	-	½	½
Saturday :																
Between the ages of	9 and 16	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	-	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	-
	5 and 9	-	5	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	½	½
	2 and 5	-	4	-	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	½	½

And we do hereby order and direct, that youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively; and that infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer of the workhouse shall direct.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 8th day of December, in the year 1857.

E. P. Bouverie, President.
R. W. Grey, Secretary.

NEWPORT PAGNELL UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Newport Pagnell Union, held on the 3rd day of December 1862, it was resolved that the following Amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of this Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848.

DIETARY for the NEWPORT PAGNELL UNION.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -	-	7	1½	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Monday -	Men -	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	3	-	7	1	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	3	-	5	1	-
Tuesday -	Men -	-	7	1½	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Wednesday -	Men -	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	14	7	1	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	1	-
Thursday -	Men -	-	7	1½	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday -	Men -	-	7	1½	-	-	1½	3	-	7	1	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	3	-	5	1	-
Saturday -	Men -	-	7	1½	-	-	-	-	14	7	1	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	1	-

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of gruel, cheese, and broth specified in the above table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding seven ounces per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age according to the dietaries provided for them; those above nine and under sixteen to be allowed the same quantities as women.

(signed) *George Scriven*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Hammett Hailey*, Medical Officer.

THE POOR LAW BOARD sanction the above amended dietary table.
Poor Law Board, 13 March 1863.

C. Gilpin, Secretary.

CITY OF OXFORD.

To the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford:

WHEREAS, by an Order bearing date the Twenty-first day of November 1861, the Poor Law Board directed that the Paupers maintained in the Workhouse of the Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford should be dieted with the food and in the manner therein described; and it is expedient to rescind the said recited Order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, hereby Order and Direct as follows:—

Article 1.—The said recited Order and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby rescinded.

Article 2.—The Paupers described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the said Workhouse, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be dieted with the food and in the manner described as follows; that is to say:—

DIETARY for MEN and WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Oatmeal Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Soup or Broth.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	6	1	5	8	3	—	—	6	1
	Women	5	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	1
Monday	Men	6	1	—	—	4	1	—	6	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	1
Tuesday	Men	6	1	—	—	—	—	14	6	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	1
Wednesday	Men	6	1	—	—	4	1	—	6	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	1
Thursday	Men	6	1	5	8	3	—	—	6	1
	Women	5	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	1
Friday	Men	6	1	—	—	4	1	—	6	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	1
Saturday	Men	6	1	—	—	—	—	14	6	1
	Women	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	1

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM.

		BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.					
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	14	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 or	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

CITY OF OXFORD—*continued.*

DIETARY for CHILDREN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Oatmeal Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter or Dripping.	Milk and Water.
Sunday :	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	2	4	2	—	—	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	—	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	2	8	2	—	—	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	—	—	—	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	4	8	3	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	2	8	2	—	—	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :										
Between the ages { 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
of - - - { 5 and 9	4	1	—	—	—	—	10	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
- - - { 2 and 5	4	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Article 3.—Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively; and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

Article 4.—The master of the said workhouse shall cause two or more copies of so much of this our order as comprises the above Tables and Article 3, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Article 5.—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in their order bearing date the 16th day of August 1843, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor within the city of Oxford, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers at the said workhouse.

Article 6.—Provided also, that, on the occasion of any public festival or thanksgiving, the Guardians may depart from the regulations herein contained, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, in the year 1867.

Gathorne Hardy, President.

Ralph A. Earle, Secretary.

READING UNION.

DIETARY for Reading Workhouse under consideration.

REIGATE UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Reigate Union, held on the 17th day of March 1852, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	1½
Monday	Men -	-	6	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	1	-
Tuesday	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	1½
Wednesday	Men -	-	6	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	1	-
Thursday	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	1	-	-	6	-	1½
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	1½
Friday	Men -	-	6	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	5	-	-	1½	-	5	1	-
Saturday	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	1½	-
	Women -	-	5	1½	-	-	-	-	12	5	1	-

Each aged and infirm person resident in the workhouse is to be allowed, at the discretion of the Guardians, a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the gruel for breakfast, and cheese and broth for supper, prescribed by the above table.

Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion; above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) *T. Price*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above amended dietary to be sufficient.

(signed) *Peter Martin*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board sanction the above amended Dietary Table.

Courtenay, Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 31 March 1852.

ROMNEY MARSH UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

ABLE-BODIED MEN.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	6	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	6	1	-	-	-	16	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	6	1	-	-	-	16	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

AGED AND INFIRM MEN.

The same, except on Thursday, when a meat pudding is substituted for a bread and cheese dinner, 16 oz. each.

ABLE-BODIED WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Bread.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN.

The same, except on Thursday, when a meat pudding is substituted for a bread and cheese dinner, 10 oz. each.

Tea and sugar is allowed to both men and women who are over 60 years of age.

The children, during the week, have six pudding dinners (viz., three meat and three suet), and one of bread and cheese or butter, and are dieted as to quantities, according to their respective ages; all over nine years, about the same weight as women; those under nine years, bread and milk, &c., all having warm drink with their breakfast and suppers.

The dietary of the sick is varied according to the medical officer's direction, when arrowroot, rice, chocolate, coffee, eggs, wine, spirits, and stout, are afforded.

(signed) John Humphery, Clerk.

RYE UNION—continued.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

				BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Milk.	Flour.	Beef.	Bread.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Cheese.
				oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Infants	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Monday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Tuesday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5*	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Wednesday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	3†	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Thursday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Friday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Saturday	Boys	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Girls	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Infants	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-

* Converted into suet pudding, and eaten with potatoes.

† With half-pint of pea-soup.

SEVENOAKS UNION.

GENERAL DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding with Vegetables.	Suet Pudding with Vegetables.	Bread with Ve- getables.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	16	-	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	6	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	1	or $\frac{1}{2}$

Vegetables extra.

Old people, being all of 60 years of age and upwards, the weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea and milk or sugar; also, an additional meat pudding dinner on Wednesday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite.

SEVENOAKS UNION—*continued.*

CHILDREN'S DIETARY Above Six Years.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.	Meat Pud- ding.	Suet Pud- ding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	6	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	10	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	6	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday - - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	10	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday - - - -	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	6	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$

Children have soup once a week during the winter instead of cheese.

Children under six years - - - Bread 4 oz., and 8 oz. pudding. Vegetables extra.

DIETARY FOR THE SICK.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

					BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
					Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Meat.	Bread, or Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	
					oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Men	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

No. 3.—Low DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.		SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Broth.	Bread.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Men - - - - -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Women - - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Whatever the medical officer orders they have.

No. 1.—Being House Diet.

STAINES UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the STAINES UNION, in the County of Middlesex, &c.

WHEREAS, by an Order bearing date the 29th day of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Staines Union, in the county of Middlesex, should during the period of their residence therein be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule.

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited Order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited Order and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct, that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Staines Union, shall during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Tables, viz.:

DIETARY TABLE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	-	2	6	-	-	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½	or ½
Monday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	¾	-	-	-	10	5	1½	or ½
Tuesday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	-	2	6	-	-	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½	or ½
Wednesday	-	-	Men	7	1½	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	
			Women	6	1	5	¾	-	-	-	-	5	1½	or ½
Thursday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	¾	-	-	-	10	5	1½	or ½
Friday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	-	2	6	-	-	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	-	1½	5	-	-	5	1½	or ½
Saturday	-	-	Men	7	1½	-	1	-	-	12	-	6	2	
			Women	6	1	-	¾	-	-	10	-	5	1½	or ½

TABLE A.—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Beef.	Mutton.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$

STAINES UNION—*continued.*

TABLE B.—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Beef.	Mutton.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	5	1	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	5	1	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	5	1	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	5	1	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	5	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE C.—CHILDREN from NINE to SIXTEEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.								SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Mutton.	Beef.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday - -	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - -	6	1	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	—	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - -	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday -	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - -	6	1	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - -	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - -	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the Poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar, not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master and masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our Order, legibly written or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this second day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

TENTERDEN UNION.

DIETARY TABLES AT THE UNION WORKHOUSE.

ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	1	8	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	1½	-	-	-	5	½	-	1
Monday	Men	-	-	6	1	8	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	1½	-	-	-	5	½	-	1
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	16	12	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	12	12	5	½	-	1
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	1	8	1½	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	1½	-	-	-	5	½	-	1
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	16	-	12	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	12	5	½	-	1
Friday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	16	12	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	12	12	5	½	-	1
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	16	-	12	6	-	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	12	5	½	-	1

AGED AND INFIRM.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.
				oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	16	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	12	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	16	-	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	12	-	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	16	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	-	12	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	16	-	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Women	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	12	-	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

TENTERDEN UNION—*continued.*

CHILDREN.

	BREAKFA			DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet. Pudding.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
Sunday :	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	7	1½	—	—	—	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	5	1	—	—	—	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	4	1	—	—	—	4	½	½
Monday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	7	1½	—	—	—	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	5	1	—	—	—	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	4	1	—	—	—	4	½	½
Tuesday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	—	—	—	10	8	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	—	—	—	8	6	4	½	½
Wednesday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	7	1½	—	—	—	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	5	1	—	—	—	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	4	1	—	—	—	4	½	½
Thursday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	—	—	10	—	8	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	—	—	8	—	6	4	½	½
Friday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	—	—	—	10	8	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	—	—	—	8	6	4	½	½
Saturday :											
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	5	½	1
5 and 9	5	—	½	—	—	10	—	8	5	½	½
2 and 5	4	—	½	—	—	8	—	6	4	½	½

ARTICLE 3.—Youths of either sex above 16 years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively; and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

ARTICLE 6.—Provided also, that on the occasion of any public festival or thanksgiving, the Guardians may depart from the Regulations herein contained, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. P. Villiers, President.
Enfield, Secretary.

THAME UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the THAME UNION, in the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham, &c.

WHEREAS, by an order bearing date the seventeenth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Table thereunder written, who might be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Thame Union, in the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table.

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Table hereunder written who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Thame Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Table, viz.:—

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.						SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	7	—	1½	—	—	—	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	7	—	1½	—	—	—	6	1
Monday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	6	—	½	—	—	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	4	5	—	½	—	—	6	1
Tuesday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	—	—	—	1½	—	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	4	—	—	—	1½	—	6	1
Wednesday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	—	—	—	½	—	14	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	—	—	—	½	—	12	6	1
Thursday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	6	—	½	—	—	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	4	5	—	½	—	—	6	1
Friday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	—	—	—	1½	—	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	4	—	—	—	1½	—	6	1
Saturday :										
Men - - -	6	1½	—	—	—	½	—	14	7	1½
Women - - -	5	1½	—	—	—	½	—	12	6	1

During a scarcity of potatoes the Guardians may allow to each poor person four ounces of bread and one ounce of cheese in lieu of the potatoes prescribed by the above table, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays respectively.

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter, not exceeding five ounces and a quarter per week, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast and cheese for supper prescribed by the above table.

And we do hereby further order and direct that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food and in such manner as the Guardians shall direct; and that children of the age of nine years, and under the age of 16 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above table for women.

And we do also order and direct that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this third day of May, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(signed) Geo. Nicholls.
G. C. Lewis.
Edmund W. Head.

THAME UNION—continued.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Thame Union, held on the 13th day of May 1857, it was resolved that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine Years of Age, hereunder described, in the workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	8	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	-	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	8	6	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE B.—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	1	-	4	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	1	-	-	8	8	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	1	-	4	8	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	1	-	-	8	8	-	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.
(signed) J. Dodwell, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowance in the above dietaries to be sufficient.
(signed) Richard Lee, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above dietary tables.

Poor Law Board, 22 May 1857. (signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

TICEHURST UNION.

DIETARY TABLE.

Class.	—	BREAKFAST.		SUPPER.		DINNER.							Vegetables.
		Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
1	Males from 16 to 60	6 oz.	1 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.	Bread, 7 oz. Cheese, 1 oz.	Suet Pudding, 14 oz.	Suet Pudding, 14 oz.	Meat Pudding, 14 oz.	Bread, 7 oz. Cheese, 1 oz.	Suet Pudding, 14 oz.	Meat Pudding, 14 oz.	10 oz.
2	60 & upwards.	6 oz.	1 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.	7 oz.	Meat Pudding, 14 oz.	14 oz.	14 oz.	7 oz.	14 oz.	14 oz.	10 oz.
3	9 to 16	6 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	5 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	8 oz.
4	2 to 9	4 oz.	Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	4 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	5 oz.
5	Females, 16 to 60.	5 oz.	Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	7 oz.	Suet Pudding, 12 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.	7 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.	10 oz.
6	60 & upwards.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	7 oz.	Meat Pudding, 12 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.	7 oz.	12 oz.	12 oz.	10 oz.
7	9 to 16	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	5 oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	6 oz.
8	2 to 9	4 oz.	Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	4 oz.	9 oz.	9 oz.	5 oz.
9	Infants.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	7 oz.	7 oz.	7 oz.	4 oz.	7 oz.	7 oz.	—

TONBRIDGE UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the TONBRIDGE UNION, in the County of KENT, &c.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and direct from and after the 15th day of March instant, the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the schedule hereunto annexed, who may now or hereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Tonbridge Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said schedule, anything in any former order to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we do hereby further order and direct that every master of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union, shall cause two or more copies of this our order, and of the said schedule, printed in a legible manner, and in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse or workhouses, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible, on pain of incurring, in case of disobedience, the penalties provided by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our hands and seals, this second day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(signed) *T. Frankland Lewis.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

GENERAL DIETARY.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Meat Pudding (with Vegetables).*	Suet Pudding (with Vegetables).*	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.
				OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	16	-	-	-	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	16	-	-	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	16	-	-	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	-
	Women	-	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	7	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

* The Vegetables are extra, and not included in the weight specified.

Old People, being all Sixty Years of Age and upwards.—The weekly addition of 1 oz. of tea and sugar, or milk, also an additional meat pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, for those whose ages and infirmities it may be deemed proper and requisite.

Children.—Bread and milk for their breakfast and supper, or gruel, when milk cannot be obtained; also such proportions of the dinner diet as may be requisite for their respective ages.

Sick.—Whatever is ordered for them by the medical officer.

UCKFIELD UNION.

DIETARY TABLE for DINNERS throughout the Week.

CLASS.	SUNDAY.		MONDAY.			TUESDAY.		WEDNESDAY.			THURSDAY.				FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.		
	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Meat Pudding.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1	16	-	7	1	-	16	-	7	1	-	7	1	-	-	16	-	7	1	-
2	14	-	7	1	-	16	-	7	1	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	7	1	-
3	10	-	5	1	-	10	-	5	1	-	5	1	-	-	10	-	5	1	-
4	8	-	-	-	{ 8 6 }	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	{ 8 6 }	-	8	-	-	-	{ 8 6 }
5 {	10	-	7	1	-	10	-	7	1	-	7	1	-	-	10	-	7	1	-
	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
6	10	-	7	1	-	10	-	7	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	7	1	-
7	10	-	5	1	-	10	-	5	1	-	5	1	-	-	10	-	5	1	-
8	8	-	-	-	{ 8 6 }	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	{ 8 6 }	-	8	-	-	-	{ 8 6 }
9	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4

BREAKFAST throughout the Week.

SUPPER throughout the Week.

CLASS.	Bread.	Gruel.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.	CLASS.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Tea.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.
1	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-
2	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	1	-	1	-
3	5	1	-	{ 4 }	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	4	1	-		-	-	4	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 {	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5 {	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-		5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
6	5	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-
7	5	1	-	{ 4 }	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	4	1	-		-	-	8	4	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
9	3	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

Uckfield Union,
7th January 1867.

UXBRIDGE UNION.

DIETARY TABLES for the Workhouse.

ABLE-BODIED.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Broth.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	-	1
		Women	-	5	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	-	1
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
		Women	-	5	1	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½	-
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	1½	-
		Women	-	5	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	1½	-
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	1½	-
		Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	1½	-
Thursday	-	Men	-	6	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	-	1
		Women	-	5	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	-	1
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½	-
		Women	-	5	1	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½	-
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	1½	-
		Women	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	1½	-

AGED AND INFIRM.

				BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Butter.	Tea, sweetened with half ounce of Sugar to each Pint.	Cooked Meat or Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.
				oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	1½
Monday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½
Tuesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	1½
Wednesday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	1½
Thursday	-	Men	-	5	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	6	1½
		Women	-	6	1½	1	5	8	-	-	-	5	1½
Friday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	-	-	6	1½	-	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	-	-	5	1½	-	5	1½
Saturday	-	Men	-	6	1½	1	-	-	-	-	16	6	1½
		Women	-	5	1½	1	-	-	-	-	16	5	1½

UXBRIDGE UNION—continued.

CHILDREN.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, Sweetened with half ounces of Sugar to each Pint.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Baked Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Treacle.	Milk and Water.
Sunday :	oz.	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	5	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	—	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	5	8	—	—	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	16	—	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	5	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	5	8	—	—	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	—	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :													
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
5 „ 9	5	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

ARTICLE 3.—Youths of either sex above sixteen years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this fourth day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. P. Villiers, President.
Enfield, Secretary.

WALLINGFORD UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the WALLINGFORD UNION, in the Counties of BERKS and OXFORD, &c.

Whereas, by an order bearing date the ninth day of January, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and direct that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes described in the Schedule thereunto annexed, who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the Wallingford Union, in the counties of Berks and Oxford, should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Schedule:

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said recited order, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind the said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained; and in place thereof we do hereby order and direct that the paupers of the respective sexes described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse or workhouses of the said Wallingford Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described and set forth in the said Tables, viz.:

ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Gruel or Broth.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	5	½	-	-	6	1½	or 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	5	½	-	-	5	1½	„ 1½
Monday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	„ 1½
Tuesday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	5	½	-	-	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	5	½	-	-	5	1½	„ 1½
Wednesday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	„ 1½
Thursday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	5	½	-	-	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	5	½	-	-	5	1½	„ 1½
Friday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	14	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	-	-	-	-	10	5	1½	„ 1½
Saturday:										
Men - - -	6	1½	4	-	-	1½	-	6	1½	„ 1½
Women - - -	5	1½	3	-	-	1½	-	5	1½	„ 1½

WALLINGFORD UNION.—*continued.*

INFIRM MEN AND WOMEN.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
			Bread.	Tea.*	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Tea.*
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Monday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Tuesday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Wednesday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Thursday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Friday	Men		6	1	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	1
	Women		5	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	1
Saturday	Men		6	1	—	—	—	14	6	1
	Women		5	1	—	—	—	10	5	1

* The tea to be sweetened with sugar in the proportion of four ounces of sugar to seven pints of tea.

In the event of a scarcity of potatoes in the workhouse, an allowance of rice and turnips, or rice and suet pudding may be given, at the discretion of the Guardians, to each poor person, in lieu of the potatoes hereby prescribed.

And we do hereby empower the Guardians of the poor of the said union to allow to each infirm person resident in the workhouse, in addition to the food above prescribed for them, an allowance of butter, not exceeding seven ounces per week.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained, with such food and in such manner as the said Guardians shall direct; and that children above the age of nine years, and under the age of 16 years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above Table for women.

And we do also order and direct, that the sick paupers resident in the said workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained, in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the master or masters of the workhouse or workhouses of the said union, shall cause two or more copies of this our order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it be always kept fair and legible.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this thirteenth day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(signed) Geo. Nicholls.
G. C. Lewis.
Edmund. W. Head.

WANTAGE UNION.

Dietary for Wantage Workhouse under consideration.

WEST FIRLE UNION.

TABLE (A.)

	Hour of Rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for setting to Work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for leaving off Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to Bed.
From 25th March to 29th September.	Half-past 6 o'clock.	7 to half-past.	8 o'clock.	From 1 to 2.	6 o'clock.	6 to 7.	Half-past 8.
From 29th September to 25th March.	7 o'clock.	Half-past 7 to 8.	Half-past 8.	From 1 to 2.	5 o'clock.	6 to 7.	8 o'clock.

TABLE (B.)

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
				Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat Pudding with vegetables at discretion.	Suet Pudding with vegetables at discretion.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	1	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	-	-	1	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	14	-	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	1	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	-	-	1	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	14	-	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	1	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	7	-	-	1	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	-	14	-	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	-	12	-	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	1	-	14	-	-	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Women	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	-	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Old People.—The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast, in lieu of the allowances of gruel at that meal, 1 oz. of tea, together with 7 oz. of butter, and 8 oz. of sugar per week, and to be allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of gruel or broth at supper in lieu of cheese or butter, and an additional meat pudding dinner on Wednesday in each week in lieu of suet pudding.

Children.—Under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion,—above nine to be allowed the same quantities as women.

Sick.—To be dieted as directed by the Medical Officer.

WEST FIRLE UNION—*continued.*

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the West Firle Union, held on the 13th day of October 1856, it was resolved, that the following Dietary Tables for the Pauper Children from Two to Nine years of age, hereunder described in the Workhouse of the said Union, be submitted for the approval of the Poor Law Board.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk or Porridge.		Bread.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	pints.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	3	-	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	8	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	3	-	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	Rice	or	8	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	3	-	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	Meat pudding.	3	8	6	-	4	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk or Porridge.		Bread.	Meat.	Suet Pudding.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	8	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rice or Suet	-	10	8	-	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday - - -	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Meat pudding.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	-	5	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion.

(signed) *Jas. Skinner*, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) *Andw. J. Doyle*, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above dietary Tables.

Poor Law Board, 4 December 1856.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

QUANTITIES of the several Ingredients to be used to every Gallon of Liquid Food, or to every Pound of Puddings.

SOUP.		BROTH.		GRUEL.		PUDDINGS.	
Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Gallon.	Name and Description of Ingredient.	Quantity of each Ingredient to a Pound.
	oz. pints.		oz.		oz.		
Peas - - -	- 3	Rice - - -	4	Oatmeal - - -	12	Suet Pudding :	oz.
Rice - - -	8					Flour - - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Broth (the previous day) - - -	4					Suet - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Meat not allowed in broth.						Rice pudding -	$5\frac{1}{2}$
						Meat Pudding :	
						Flour - - -	$9\frac{1}{2}$
						Meat - - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$
						Suet - - -	drams 24

23 October 1856.

(signed) *Edwd. Hillman*, Clerk to the Guardians.

WINDSOR UNION WORKHOUSE.

DIETARY TABLE.—Approved by the Poor Law Board.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.							SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Gruel.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.*	Beef.	Vegetables.	Bacon.	Soup.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Tea.	Milk and Water.
Sunday:	oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pts.
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 2 to 5	5	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	½
Monday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	½
Tuesday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	2	5	½	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	½
Wednesday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	4	—	—	—	1½	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	½
Thursday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	2	—	½	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	2	—	½	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	½
Friday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	½
Saturday:																
Able-bodied men	6	1½	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1½	6	—	1½	—	—
Able-bodied women	5	1½	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1½	5	—	1½	—	—
Aged and infirm men	6	—	½	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1½	6	½	—	1	—
Aged and infirm women	5	—	½	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1½	5	½	—	1	—
Children from 9 to 15	5	1½	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1½	5	—	1½	—	—
Children from 2 to 5	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	½
Children from 5 to 9	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1½	5	—	—	—	½

* The bread on meat days to be altogether discontinued in summer, when there are sufficient vegetables to admit of it.

That each infirm person resident in the workhouse be allowed a sufficient quantity of tea for breakfast and supper, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half-an-ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding seven ounces per week, in lieu of the porridge for breakfast and cheese for supper prescribed by the above Table.

That children under the age of nine years, resident in the said workhouse, shall be fed, dieted, and maintained with such food, and in such manner, as shall be from time to time directed; and that children of the age of nine years, and under the age of thirteen years, shall be allowed the same quantities as are prescribed in the above table for women.

That the sick paupers resident in the workhouse shall be fed, dieted, and maintained in such manner as the medical officer of the workhouse shall direct.

Ordered, that the master or masters of the said workhouse or workhouses of the said union shall cause two or more copies of this Order, legibly written, or printed in a large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and to renew the same from time to time, so that it always be kept fair and legible.

WINSLOW UNION.

DIETARY TABLE, approved by the Poor Law Board, 14th April 1866.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN and WOMEN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	-	-	6	1½	-	12	-	-	-	12	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	12	-	-	-	10	6
Monday	Men	-	-	6	1½	-	-	2	6	-	-	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6
Tuesday	Men	-	-	6	1½	-	12	-	-	14	-	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	12	-	-	12	-	6
Wednesday	Men	-	-	6	1½	6	12	-	3	-	-	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	5	12	-	2	-	-	6
Thursday	Men	-	-	6	1½	-	-	2	6	-	-	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	-	1½	5	-	-	6
Friday	Men	-	-	5	1½	-	12	-	-	-	12	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	12	-	-	-	10	6
Saturday	Men	-	-	6	1½	-	12	-	-	14	-	8
	Women	-	-	5	1½	-	12	-	-	12	-	6

TABLE (A.)—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	4	-	½
Monday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	-	1	3½	-	-	4	-	½
Tuesday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	4	-	½
Wednesday	-	-	-	3½	1	3	7	-	1	-	-	4	-	½
Thursday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	-	1	3½	-	-	4	-	½
Friday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	4	-	½
Saturday	-	-	-	3½	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	4	-	½

TABLE (B.)—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.			
				Bread.	Porridge.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pudding.	Bread.	Dripping or Lard.	Milk.
				oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	5	-	½
Monday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	-	1	4½	-	-	5	-	½
Tuesday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	5	-	½
Wednesday	-	-	-	4½	1	4	8	-	2	-	-	5	-	½
Thursday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	-	1	4½	-	-	5	-	½
Friday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	5	-	½
Saturday	-	-	-	4½	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	5	-	½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast (and supper) in lieu of the allowances of porridge specified in the above Table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half-an-ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter not exceeding seven ounces per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age according to the dietaries provided them; those above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

(signed) D. T. Willis,
Clerk to the Union.

WITNEY UNION.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the WITNEY UNION, in the Counties of Oxford and Gloucester, &c.

WHEREAS, by an order dated the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Poor Law Commissioners directed that the paupers maintained in the workhouse of the Witney Union, in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester, should be dieted in the manner therein described; and it is expedient to rescind the said recited order and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Now therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and direct as follows:—

Article 1. The said recited order, and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby rescinded.

Article 2. The paupers described in the Tables hereunder written, who may be received and maintained in the workhouse of the said Witney Union, shall, during the period of their residence therein, be fed and dieted with the food, and in the manner described, as follows; that is to say—

DIETARY for the ABLE-BODIED.

			BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Bacon.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Boiled Rice.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.
			oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1½	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	6	1
Monday -	Men -	-	6	1½	5	-	16	} or {	6	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	5	-	12		5	-	-	-	6	1
Tuesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	6	1
Wednesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	16	} or {	12	-	12	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	-	13		10	-	10	-	6	1
Thursday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	4	16	} or {	6	-	-	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	4	12		5	-	-	-	6	1
Friday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	6	1
Saturday -	Men -	-	6	1½	-	-	16	} or {	12	-	12	-	7	1½
	Women -	-	5	1	-	-	13		10	-	10	-	6	1

DIETARY for the AGED and INFIRM

			BREAKFAST.			DINNER.							SUPPER.		
			Bread.	Butter.	Tea or Coffee, sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Boiled Rice.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea or Coffee, sweetened with half an ounce of sugar to each pint.
			oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	1½	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	6	1	1
Monday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	5	16	} or {	6	-	-	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	5	12		5	-	-	-	6	1	1
Tuesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	6	1	1
Wednesday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	-	16	} or {	12	-	12	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	-	13		10	-	10	-	6	1	1
Thursday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	4	16	} or {	6	-	-	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	4	12		5	-	-	-	6	1	1
Friday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	6	1	1
Saturday -	Men -	-	6	1½	1	-	16	} or {	12	-	12	-	7	1½	1
	Women -	-	5	1	1	-	13		10	-	10	-	6	1	1

WITNEY UNION—continued.

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Boiled Rice.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Cheese.	Rice Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.	Butter.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pint.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	5	12 or 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	13 or 10	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	4	12 or 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday:															
Between the ages of 9 and 16	5	1	—	—	13 or 10	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	1	—	—
5 „ 9	5	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ 5	4	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

ARTICLE 3.—Youths of either sex above sixteen years of age, resident in the said workhouse, shall be dieted as able-bodied men and women respectively, and infants under the age of two years, and sick persons, shall be dieted in such manner as the medical officer for the workhouse shall direct.

ARTICLE 4.—The master of the said workhouse shall cause two or more copies of so much of this our order as comprises the above Tables, and Article 3, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in the most public places of such workhouse, and renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be always kept fair and legible.

ARTICLE 5. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in their General Order, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, addressed, among others, to the Guardians of the poor of the Witney Union, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers at the workhouse of the said union.

ARTICLE 6. Provided also, that on the occasion of any public festival or thanksgiving, the Guardians may depart from the regulations herein contained, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) C. P. Villiers, President.

C. Gilpin, Secretary.

WOKINGHAM UNION.

HOUSE DIET for the Inmates.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.			
		Bread Buttered.	Tea.	Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Bread.	Soup.	Cheese.	Bread Buttered.	Tea.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Aged Men -	6	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	6	1	-	-
	" Women -	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1½	5	1	-	-
	Able Men -	-	-	6	1½	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	6	1½
	" Women -	-	-	5	1½	-	-	5	-	1½	-	-	5	1½
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Aged Men -	6	1	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	6	1	-	-
	" Women -	5	1	-	-	4	¾	3	-	-	5	1	-	-
	Able Men -	-	-	6	1½	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	1½
	" Women -	-	-	5	1½	4	¾	3	-	-	-	-	5	1½
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Aged Men -	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	1½	-	6	1	-	-
	" Women -	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	1	-	-
	Able Men -	-	-	6	1½	-	-	4	1½	-	-	-	6	1½
	" Women -	-	-	5	1½	-	-	4	1½	-	-	-	5	1½

N.B.—Children above seven years of age allowed the like quantities as women ; children under seven years of age dieted at discretion.

SICK DIET SCALE.

Meals.	Full Diet. No. 2.	Half Diet. No. 3.	Low Diet. No. 4.	Gruel and Milk Diet. No. 5.
Breakfast	5 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	5 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	4 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	6 oz. of bread. 1 pint of gruel.
Dinner	5 oz. of cooked meat without bone. ¾ lb. of vegetables - 4 oz. of bread - - ½ pint of broth - -	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 8 oz. of vegetables - 4 oz. of bread - - 1 pint of broth - -	Arrowroot, sago, rice, milk, or broth, 1 pint, with bread.	6 oz. of bread. 1 pint of milk or gruel.
Supper	5 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	5 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	4 oz. of bread buttered 1 pint of tea - -	6 oz. of bread. 1 pint of gruel.

All extras to be specially ordered, viz., pudding, eggs, beer, wine, brandy, and gin.

No provision or liquor of any kind is allowed to be brought into the infirmary for the patients, except by order of the medical officer.

Patients are strictly forbidden to give any portion of their diet to others by way of exchange or otherwise, it being absolutely necessary that the diet as prescribed by the medical officer should be strictly adhered to.

No person whatever, except the officers of the establishment, to be admitted into the sick wards, except by permission of the master or matron.

Board Room, 26 March 1850.

WOODSTOCK UNION.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Woodstock Union, held on the 24th day of April 1866, it was resolved that the following amended Dietary Table for the Paupers, of the respective Classes and Sexes hereunder described, in the Workhouse of this Union, be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Board, pursuant to the General Dietary Order of that Board, dated the 16th of February 1848.

DIETARY FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Soup.	Suet. Pudding.	Bread.	Cheese.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	6	1½	—	—	6	1½	—	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	—	—	5	1½	—	5	1½
Monday	Men	6	1½	5	16	—	—	—	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	5	16	—	—	—	5	1½
Tuesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	18	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	15	5	1½
Wednesday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	18	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	15	5	1½
Thursday	Men	6	1½	—	—	6	1½	—	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	—	—	5	1½	—	5	1½
Friday	Men	6	1½	5	16	—	—	—	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	5	16	—	—	—	5	1½
Saturday	Men	6	1½	—	—	—	—	18	8	1½
	Women	5	1½	—	—	—	—	15	5	1½

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the Guardians, to be allowed at breakfast (and supper), in lieu of the allowances of porridge or cheese specified in the above Table, a sufficient quantity of tea, not exceeding one pint per meal, sweetened with an allowance of sugar not exceeding half an ounce to each pint of tea, together with an allowance of butter or lard not exceeding seven ounces per week.

Children under two years of age to be dieted at discretion; those between two and nine years of age, according to the dietaries provided for them; those above nine and under 16 to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

CHILDREN'S DIETARY.

TABLE (A).—CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Milk.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	—	4	½	—	—	—	4	1	4
Monday	—	4	½	4	6	—	—	—	4
Tuesday	—	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	4
Wednesday	—	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	4
Thursday	—	4	½	—	—	—	4	1	4
Friday	—	4	½	4	6	—	—	—	4
Saturday	—	4	½	—	—	8	—	—	4

TABLE (B).—CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Porridge.	Cooked Meat.	Vegetables.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Soup.	Bread.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.
Sunday	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	1	4
Monday	—	4	1	4	12	—	—	—	4
Tuesday	—	4	1	—	—	12	—	—	4
Wednesday	—	4	1	—	—	12	—	—	4
Thursday	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	1	4
Friday	—	4	1	4	12	—	—	—	4
Saturday	—	4	1	—	—	12	—	—	4

(signed) C. E. Thornhill, Presiding Chairman.

I consider the allowances in the above dietaries to be sufficient.

(signed) Fred. Taylor, Medical Officer.

The Poor Law Board approve of the above Dietary Tables.

(signed) Ralph A. Earl, Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 12 December 1866.

WYCOMBE UNION—UNION HOUSE, SAUNDERTON.

DIETARY TABLES.

ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Cheese or Butter	or Gruel.		Meat Pudding, with 1½ lb. of mixed Vegetables, or 1 lb. of Potatoes.	Suet Pudding, with 1½ lb. of mixed Vegetables, or 1 lb. of Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
		oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	7	1	½	—	14	—	—	—	6	1	½
	Women	6	1	½	—	12	—	—	—	6	1	½
Monday	Men	7	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
	Women	6	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
Tuesday	Men	7	—	—	1½	—	14	—	—	6	1	½
	Women	6	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	6	1	½
Wednesday	Men	7	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
	Women	6	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
Thursday	Men	7	—	—	1½	—	14	—	—	6	1	½
	Women	6	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	6	1	½
Friday	Men	7	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
	Women	6	1	½	—	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
Saturday	Men	7	—	—	1½	—	—	7	1	6	1	½
	Women	6	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	6	1	½

INFIRM MEN AND WOMEN.

		BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.			
		Bread.	Butter.	Gruel.	Tea.	Bread.	Soup or Broth.	Suet Dumplings.	Cooked Meat with Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	Tea.	
		oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.
Sunday	Men	6	½	—	1	6	1½	—	—	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	½	—	1	5	1	—	—	5	1	½	1
Monday	Men	6	½	—	1	—	—	14	—	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	½	—	1	—	—	12	—	5	1	½	1
Tuesday	Men	6	—	1½	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	½	1
Wednesday	Men	6	½	—	1	6	1½	—	—	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	½	—	1	5	1	—	—	5	1	½	1
Thursday	Men	6	—	1½	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	½	1
Friday	Men	6	½	—	1	6	1½	—	—	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	½	—	1	5	1	—	—	5	1	½	1
Saturday	Men	6	—	1½	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	½	1
	Women	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	½	1

The vegetables are extra, and not to be included in the weight specified.

CHILDREN from TWO to FIVE.

		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
		Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Pudding.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
		oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday		3	¾	3	—	—	¾	—	3	½	½
Monday		3	¾	—	—	8	—	—	3	½	½
Tuesday		3	¾	—	3	—	—	8	3	½	½
Wednesday		3	¾	8	—	—	¾	—	3	½	½
Thursday		3	¾	—	3	—	—	8	3	½	½
Friday		3	¾	3	—	—	¾	—	3	½	½
Saturday		3	¾	—	3	—	—	8	3	½	½

WYCOMBE UNION.—UNION HOUSE, SAUNDERTON—*continued.*

CHILDREN from FIVE to NINE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Pudding.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Cheese.	Milk and Water.
	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Sunday - - - - -	4	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Monday - - - - -	4	1	-	-	10	-	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tuesday - - - - -	4	1	-	4	-	-	10	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesday - - - - -	4	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Thursday - - - - -	4	1	-	4	-	-	10	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Friday - - - - -	4	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Saturday - - - - -	4	1	-	4	-	-	10	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

THE SICK DIETARY.

No. 1.—FULL DIET.						No. 2.—MIDDLE DIET.						
		BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.			DINNER.		SUPPER.	
		Bread.	Butter.	Tea, Milk, Sugar.	Mutton.		Potatoes.			Mutton.		Potatoes.
		oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.			oz.	lbs.		
Men	- -	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1			The same as Full Diet - - -	6	1	The same as Breakfast.
Women	- -	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1				6	1	
						as Breakfast.		On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each patient to have 1 pint of beef tea or mutton broth, with 6 oz. of bread.				

No. 3.—LOW DIET.				No. 4.—LYING-IN DIET.		
		BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.		
		Oatmeal. Gruel.	Mutton Broth	The same as Breakfast.		
		pint.	or			
Men	- - -	1	Beef Tea,			
Women	- - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.			

To consist of Low Diet the first week, and of Middle Diet the second week, and of Full Diet the third week,		
Beer, wine, spirits, or any other extras to be ordered in writing by the medical officer,		

SICK DIETARY FOR CHILDREN.

No. 1.—FULL DIET.						No. 2.—LOW DIET.			
	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.		BREAKFAST.		SUPPER.
	Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Mutton.	Potatoes.			Milk Gruel.	Arrow Root and Milk.	
Ages :	oz.	pint.	oz.	lb.			pint.	pint.	
From 5 to 9 -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	The same as Breakfast.	From 5 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	The same as Breakfast.
From 9 to 12 -	5	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$		From 9 to 12	1	1	
			On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beef tea or mutton broth, with bread, 4 oz. each child.					The other extras to be ordered as for adults.	

WYCOMBE UNION—BLEDLOW SCHOOL.

DIETARY TABLES.—CHILDREN.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.				SUPPER.		
				Bread and Milk Gruel, to consist of		Meat with 1 lb. of Vegetables.	Bread, Soup, or Broth, to consist of		Suet Dumplings.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	
				Bread.*	Milk.		Soup.	Bread.			oz.	oz.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.		
Sunday	-	-	Above 9 and under 12	4	1	-	-	-	12	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	-	-	-	14	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	5	-	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	5	-	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	-	1	3	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	-	1	4	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	5	-	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	5	-	-	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	-	-	" 9 " 12	4	1	-	1	3	-	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 12 " 16	5	1	-	1	4	-	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

* The bread to be cut up and put into the gruel for breakfast, and into the soup for dinner; the gruel to be made of oatmeal instead of wheat flour.

DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.—HOUSE DIET, being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.

No. 2.—FULL DIET.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Milk.	Meat daily.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Milk.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males and Females, 12 to 16	-	-	-	5	1	5	16	5	1
Females and Males, 9 to 12	-	-	-	4	1	4	16	4	1

No. 3.—LOW DIET.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.			SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Milk.	Bread.	Broth or Suet Pudding.		Bread.	Gruel.
				oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.
Males and Females, 12 to 16	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	12	5	1
Females and Males, 9 to 12	-	-	-	4	1	4	1	10	4	1

No. 4.—FEVER DIET.

				BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
				Bread.	Tea or Milk and Water.	Bread.	Gruel without Milk.	Gruel without Milk.	
				oz.	pint.	oz.	pint.	pint.	
Males and Females, 12 to 16	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	
Females and Males, 9 to 12	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	

N.B.—Sugar, arrow root, sago, butter, milk, wine, spirits, porter, and beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this book.

READING AND WOKINGHAM DISTRICT SCHOOL.

DIETARY TABLE.—Sanctioned by the Poor Law Board, 4th March 1857.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Cooked Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Milk.
	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.
CHILDREN :									
Sunday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	—	—	—	—	10	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	3	6	—	2	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	3	8	—	2	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	—	—	1	3	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2	4	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2	4	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	3	6	—	2	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	3	8	—	2	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	—	—	—	—	10	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	12	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Friday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	3	6	—	2	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	3	8	—	2	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday :									
From 2 to 5 years of age	3	1	3	6	—	2	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 to 9 „	4	1	3	8	—	2	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9 to 12 „	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12 to 16 „	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	—	2	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

REFERENCE to UNIONS mentioned in the INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Aberaeron - - -	236. 240. 242, 243.	Bideford - - -	20. 64.	Chard - - -	43. 64.
Abergavenny - -	235. 239.	Biggleswade - -	200. 209. 212.	Cheadle - - -	246. 259.
Aberystwith - -	236. 240. 242, 243.	Billericay - - -	222.	Chelmsford - -	222.
Abingdon - - -	464 to 475. 548. 586.	Billesdon - - -	202. 209. 214.	Cheltenham - -	235. 237.
Albans, St. - - -	200. 209. 213.	Birkenhead - - -	245. 250.	Chepstow - - -	235. 239.
Alcester - - -	206. 210. 216.	Birmingham (L. A.) -	206. 210. 216.	Chertsey - - -	476 to 487. 557 to 560. 609.
Alderbury - - -	68. 106. 108.	Bishop's Stortford -	201. 209. 213.	Chester (L. A.) -	251.
Allstonefield (G. I.) -	258.	Blaby - - -	202. 209. 214.	Chesterfield - -	333, 334.
Alnwick - - -	310.	Blackburn - - -	345, 346, 347.	Chester-le-Street -	296.
Alresford - - -	69. 106. 109.	Blanford - - -	72. 106. 115.	Chesterton - - -	222.
Alston-with-Garrigill*	289.	Blean - - -	222.	Chichester (L. A.) -	101. 107. 179 and 180.
Alton - - -	69. 106. 110.	Blofield - - -	224.	Chippenham - - -	74. 106. 120 and 121.
Altrincham - - -	245. 250.	Blything - - -	224.	Chipping Norton -	476 to 487. 560. 611.
Alverstokey (G. I.) -	100. 107.	Bodmin - - -	7. 64.	Chipping Sodbury -	235. 237. 242.
Amersham - - -	464 to 475. 548. 588.	Bolton - - -	347, 348, 349.	Chorley - - -	356, 357.
Amesbury - - -	70. 106. 111 and 112.	Bootle - - -	289.	Brindle Work- house - - -	357, 358.
Ampthill - - -	200. 209. 212.	Bosmere and Claydon	224.	Chorlton - - -	359, 360.
Andover - - -	70. 106. 113 and 114.	Boughton, Great -	245. 251.	Christchurch - -	74. 106. 122 and 123.
Arundel (G. I.) -	101. 107. 178.	Brackley - - -	204. 210. 215.	Church Stretton -	254.
Asaph, St. - - -	265.	Bradfield - - -	464 to 475. 553. 598.	Cirencester - - -	235. 238.
Ash (G. I.) - - -	464 to 475. 548. 587.	Bradford (Wilts) -	72. 106. 116 and 117.	Cleobury Mortimer -	245. 254.
Ashbourne - - -	327. 328.	Bradford (W. Y.) -	423, 424, 425.	Clifton - - -	63. 64.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	202. 209. 214.	Braintree - - -	222.	Clitheroe Union -	361.
Ashford, East - -	464 to 475. 550. 588.	Brampton - - -	290.	Aighton Workhouse	361, 362.
Ashford, West - -	464 to 475. 550. 590.	Brecknock - - -	236. 240. 242.	Bolton-by-Bowland Workhouse - - -	363, 364.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	342. 343.	Brentford - - -	476 to 487. 554. 602.	Clun - - -	255.
Aston - - -	206. 210. 216.	Bridge - - -	222.	Clutton - - -	44. 64.
Atcham - - -	245. 253.	Bridgend and Cow- bridge - - -	236. 241, 242, 243.	Cockermouth - -	292.
Atherstone - - -	206. 210. 216.	Bridgewater - - -	42. 64.	Colchester - - -	222.
Auckland - - -	296.	Bridgnorth - - -	245. 254.	Columb, St., Major -	9. 64.
Austell, St. - - -	6. 64.	Bridlington - - -	286.	Congleton - - -	245. 251.
Axbridge - - -	39. 64.	Bridport - - -	57. 64.	Conway - - -	264.
Axminster - - -	19. 64.	Brighton (L. A.) -	476. 554. 603.	Cookham - - -	476 to 487. 612.
Aylesbury - - -	464 to 475. 551.	Bristol (L. A.) -	62. 64.	Corwen - - -	266.
Aylsham - - -	224. 590.	Brixworth - - -	204. 210. 215.	Cosford - - -	224.
Bainbridge (G. I.) -	318.	Bromley - - -	476 to 487. 555. 604.	Coventry (L. A.) -	207. 210. 216.
Bakewell - - -	329, 330.	Bromsgrove - - -	235. 239.	Cranbrook - - -	488 to 499. 614.
Bala - - -	266.	Bromyard - - -	235. 238. 242.	Crediton - - -	22. 64.
Banbury - - -	464 to 475. 552. 592.	Buckingham - - -	476 to 487. 556. 605.	Crickhowell - - -	236. 240.
Bangor & Beaumaris -	247. 264.	Builth - - -	236. 240.	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. - - -	75. 106. 124 & 125.
Barnet - - -	201. 209. 215.	Buntingford - - -	201. 209. 213.	Cuckfield - - -	488 to 499. 560. 615.
Barnsley - - -	419. 420. 421.	Burnley - - -	350. 351.	Darlington - - -	297.
Barnstaple - - -	21. 64.	Burton-on-Trent -	246. 258.	Dartford - - -	222.
Barrow-on-Soar - -	202. 209. 214.	Bury - - -	351, 352, 353.	Daventry - - -	204. 210. 215.
Barton-upon-Irwell -	344. 345.	Bury St. Edmund's* -	224.	Depwade - - -	224.
Basford - - -	205. 210. 272.	Caistor - - -	280.	Derby - - -	335, 336.
Basingstoke - - -	71. 106. 115.	Calne - - -	73. 106. 118.	Devizes - - -	76. 106. 126.
Bath - - -	40. 64.	Cambridge - - -	222.	Dewsbury - - -	425, 426, 427.
Battle - - -	464 to 475. 552. 593.	Camelford - - -	8. 64.	Docking - - -	224.
Beaminster - - -	56. 64.	Canterbury (L. A.) -	222.	Dolgelly - - -	247. 266.
Bedale - - -	319.	Cardiff - - -	236. 241.	Doncaster - - -	272.
Bedford - - -	200. 209. 212.	Cardigan - - -	236. 241, 242, 243.	Dorchester - - -	59. 64.
Bedminster - - -	41. 64.	Carlisle - - -	290.	Dore - - -	235. 238.
Bedwellty - - -	235. 239.	Carmarthen - - -	236. 241, 242.	Dorking - - -	488 to 499. 561. 617.
Belford - - -	311.	Carnarvon - - -	264.	Dover - - -	488 to 499. 561. 619.
Bellingham - - -	311.	Castle Ward - - -	312.	Downham - - -	224.
Belper - - -	330. 331.	Catherington - - -	73. 106. 119.	Drayton - - -	245. 255.
Berkhampstead - -	201. 209. 213.	Caton (G. I.) -	354, 355.	Driffield - - -	283.
Berwick-on-Tweed -	311.	Caxton and Arrington	212.	Droitwich - - -	235. 239.
Beverley - - -	282.	Cerne - - -	58. 64.	Droxford - - -	76. 106. 127.
Bicester - - -	464 to 475. 553. 596.	Chailey : Chailey Workhouse	476 to 487. 607.	Dudley - - -	235. 240.
		Ditchling Workhouse	476 to 487.		
		Ringmer Workhouse	476 to 487. 608.		
		Chapel-en-le-Frith	332, 333.		

Reference to Unions mentioned in the Inspectors' Reports—*continued*.

Dulverton - - -	45. 64.	Haslingden - - -	368.	Lanchester - - -	303.
Dunmow - - -	222.	Haslingden Workhouse.	368, 369.	Langport - - -	48. 64.
Durham - - -	298.	New Church Workhouse.	370, 371.	Launceston - - -	13. 64.
Dursley - - -	235. 238.	Hastings - - -	500 to 511. 567.	Ledbury - - -	235. 239.
			637.	Leeds* - - -	438, 439, 440.
Easington - - -	299.			Leeds Industrial Schools.	440, 441.
Easingwold - - -	276.	Hatfield - - -	201. 209. 213.	Leek - - -	246. 259.
Eastbourne - - -	488 to 499. 621.	Havant - - -	79. 106. 131.	Leicester - - -	203. 209. 214.
East Grinstead - - -	488 to 499. 622.	Haverfordwest - - -	236. 242. 243.	Leigh - - -	373. 374.
East Hampstead - - -	488 to 499. 563. 623.	Hawarden - - -	247. 266.	Leighton Buzzard - - -	200. 209. 212.
East Preston (G. I.) - - -	102. 107. 180, 181 & 182.	Hay - - -	236, 240.	Leominster - - -	235. 239.
Eastry - - -	222.	Hayfield - - -	338, 339.	Lewes - - -	512 to 523. 570. 648.
East Stonehouse* - - -	23. 64.	Headington - - -	500 to 511. 568. 639.	Lexden and Winstree - - -	222.
East Ward - - -	317.	Headley (G. I.) - - -	103. 107. 184 and 185.	Leyburn - - -	320.
Edmonton - - -	203. 209. 215.	Helmsley Blackmoor - - -	284.	Lichfield - - -	246. 259.
Elham - - -	488 to 499. 563. 625.	Helston - - -	12. 64.	Linton - - -	222.
Ellesmere - - -	245. 255.	Hemel Hempstead - - -	201. 209. 213.	Liskeard - - -	14. 64.
Epping - - -	222.	Hemsworth - - -	271.	Liverpool* - - -	375.
Epsom - - -	488 to 499. 564. 626.	Hendon - - -	204. 209. 215.	Liverpool Workhouse - - -	375, 376, 377.
Erpingham - - -	224.	Henley - - -	500 to 511. 568. 641.	Liverpool Kirkdale Schools.	377, 378.
Eton - - -	488 to 499. 564. 627.	Henstead - - -	224.	Llandilo Fawr - - -	236. 241. 243.
Evesham - - -	235. 240.	Hereford - - -	235. 238.	Llandoverly - - -	236. 241, 242, 243.
Exeter (L. A.) - - -	24. 64.	Hertford - - -	201. 209. 213.	Llanelly - - -	236. 241, 242, 243.
		Hexham - - -	313.	Llanfyllin - - -	267.
Faith, St. - - -	224.	Highworth and Swindon. - - -	79. 106. 131 and 132.	Llanrwst - - -	247. 265.
Falmouth - - -	10. 64.	Hinckley - - -	203. 209. 214.	Loddon and Clavering - - -	224.
Fareham - - -	77. 106. 128 and 129.	Hitchin - - -	201. 209. 213.	Longtown - - -	293.
Farnborough (G. I.) - - -	103. 107. 183 and 184.	Hollingbourn - - -	500 to 511. 643.	Loughborough - - -	203. 209. 214.
Farnham - - -	77. 106. 128.	Holsworthy - - -	25. 64.	Ludlow - - -	245. 255.
Farringdon - - -	488 to 499. 565. 631.	Holywell - - -	266.	Luton - - -	200. 209. 212.
Faversham - - -	222.	Honiton - - -	26. 64.	Lutterworth - - -	203. 209. 215.
Festiniog - - -	267.	Hoo - - -	222.	Lymington - - -	81. 106. 137.
Flegg, East & West - - -	224.	Horsham - - -	500 to 511. 569. 644.		
Foleshill - - -	207. 210. 217.	Houghton-le-Spring - - -	302.	Macclesfield - - -	251.
Fordingbridge - - -	78. 106. 130.	Howden - - -	269.	Machynlleth - - -	267.
Forehoe - - -	224.	Hoxne - - -	224.	Madeley - - -	245. 256.
Freebridge Lynn - - -	224.	Huddersfield - - -	430.	Maidstone - - -	512 to 523. 571. 649.
Frome - - -	46. 64.	Honley Workhouse - - -	430, 431.	Maldon - - -	222.
Fylde, The - - -	365, 366.	Birkby Workhouse - - -	431, 432, 433.	Malling - - -	512 to 523. 572. 650.
		Kirk Heaton Workhouse. - - -	433, 434.	Malmesbury - - -	81. 106. 138.
Garstang - - -	366, 367.	Golcar Workhouse - - -	435, 436.	Malton - - -	285.
Gateshead - - -	300.	Hungerford - - -	500 to 511. 646.	Manchester* - - -	379.
Germans, St. - - -	11. 64.	Huntingdon - - -	214.	Bridge-street Workhouse. - - -	379. 380.
Glendale - - -	312.	Hursley - - -	80. 106. 133 and 134.	Crumpsall Workhouse. - - -	381, 382.
Glossop - - -	337, 338.	Ipswich - - -	224.	Swinton Schools - - -	382, 383.
Gloucester - - -	235. 238.	Ives, St. - - -	214.	Mansfield - - -	205. 210.
Godstone - - -	500 to 511. 566. 632.	Keighley - - -	436, 437, 438.	Market Bosworth - - -	203. 209. 215.
Gower - - -	236. 241, 242, 243. 222.	Kendal - - -	317.	Market Harborough - - -	203. 209. 215.
Gravesend and Milton - - -	222.	Kettering - - -	205. 210. 215.	Marlborough - - -	82. 106. 139.
Guildford - - -	500 to 511. 566. 634.	Keynsham - - -	47. 64.	Martley - - -	235. 240.
Guilfordcross - - -	224.	Kidderminster - - -	235. 240.	Medway - - -	222.
		Kingsbridge - - -	27. 64.	Melksham - - -	83. 106. 140 and 141.
Hailsham - - -	500 to 511. 566. 634.	Kingsclere - - -	80. 106. 135 and 136.	Melton Mowbray - - -	203. 209. 215.
Halifax - - -	427, 428, 429.	King's Lynn - - -	224.	Mere - - -	83. 106. 142 and 143.
Halstead - - -	222.	King's Norton - - -	208. 210. 217.	Meriden - - -	207. 210. 217.
Haltwhistle - - -	311.	Kingston-on-Thames - - -	512 to 523. 569. 648.	Merthyr Tydvil - - -	236. 241. 243.
Hambleton - - -	500 to 511. 567. 636.	Kington - - -	235. 242, 243.	Midhurst - - -	84. 106. 144, 145 and 146.
Hardingstone - - -	205. 210. 215.	Kirkby Moorside - - -	282.	Mildenhall - - -	224.
Hartismere - - -	224.	Knaresborough - - -	278.	Milton - - -	222.
Hartlepool - - -	302.	Knighton - - -	236. 242.	Mitford and Launditch - - -	224.
Hartley Wintney - - -	78. 106. 130.	Lampeter - - -	236. 241.	Monmouth - - -	235. 239.
		Lancaster - - -	371, 372.	Montgomery and Pool (L. A.) - - -	267.
				Morpeth - - -	314.
				Mutford and Lothingland. - - -	224.

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Nantwich - - -	245. 252.	Preston - - -	389.	South Shields - - -	305.
Narberth - - -	236. 242, 243.	Preston Workhouse	389. 390, 391.	South Stoneham - - -	91. 107. 159 and
Neath - - -	236. 241.	“House of Recovery”	392, 393.	- - -	160.
Neot's, St. - - -	214.	Penwortham Work-	394, 395.	Stafford - - -	246. 261.
Newbury - - -	512 to 523. 573.	house.		Staines - - -	524 to 535. 573.
	652.	Ribchester Work-	395, 396, 397.		663.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	236. 241, 242, 243.	house.		Steyning - - -	92. 107. 162.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	246. 260.	Walton-le-Dale	397, 398.	Stockbridge - - -	92. 107. 161.
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	314.	Workhouse.		Stockport - - -	325, 326.
Newent - - -	235. 238. 242.	Wood-Plumpton	399, 400.	Stockton - - -	306.
New Forest - - -	84. 106. 146 and	Workhouse.		Stoke Damerel (L. A.)	33. 64.
	147.	Prestwich - - -	400, 401, 402.	Stoke-upon-Trent*	246. 261.
Newhaven - - -	512 to 523. 653.	Pwllheli - - -	247. 264.	Stone - - -	247. 261.
Newmarket - - -	222.			Stourbridge - - -	236. 240.
Newport (Mon.) - - -	235. 239.	Radford - - -	205. 210.	Stow - - -	224.
Newport (Salop) - - -	245. 256.	Reading - - -	512 to 523. 657.	Stow-on-the-Wold -	235. 238. 242
Newport Pagnell - - -	512 to 523. 655.	St. Mary's Workhouse	575.	Stratford-on-Avon -	207. 210. 217
Newton Abbot - - -	28. 64.	St. Lawrence Work-	575.	Stratton - - -	17. 64.
Newtown and Llanid-	267.	house.		Strond - - -	235. 238.
loes.		Redruth - - -	16. 64.	Sturminster - - -	93. 107. 163.
Northallerton - - -	277.	Reeth - - -	320.	Sudbury - - -	224.
Northampton - - -	205. 210. 215.	Reigate - - -	524 to 535. 576.	Sunderland - - -	307.
North Aylesford - - -	222.		658.	Sutton (G. I.) - - -	105. 107. 187
North Bierley - - -	421, 422, 423.	Rhayader - - -	236. 242.	Swaffham - - -	224.
Northleach - - -	235. 238. 242.	Richmond (N.Y.) -	321.	Swansea - - -	236. 241. 243
Northwich - - -	245. 252.	Ringwood - - -	89. 107. 156.		
Norwich - - -	224.	Ripon - - -	275.	Tamworth - - -	247. 262.
Nuneaton - - -	207. 210. 217.	Risbridge - - -	224.	Taunton - - -	50. 64.
		Rochdale - - -	402.	Tavistock - - -	34. 64.
Oakham - - -	206. 210. 216.	Spotland Workhouse	402, 403.	Teesdale - - -	309.
Okehampton - - -	29. 64.	Wardleworth Work-	404, 405.	Tenbury - - -	236. 240. 243
Oldham - - -	383, 384, 385.	house.		Tendring - - -	222.
Ongar - - -	222.	Marland Workhouse	405, 406, 407.	Tenterden - - -	524 to 535. 6
Ormskirk - - -	386, 387.	Hollingworth Work-	407, 408, 409.	Tetbury - - -	235. 238. 242,
Orsett - - -	222.	house.		Tewkesbury - - -	235. 238. 242
Oswestry (L. A.) - - -	245. 256.	Rochford - - -	222.	Thakeham - - -	93. 107. 164
Oundle - - -	205. 210. 215.	Romford - - -	222.		165.
Ouseburn, Great - - -	274.	Romney Marsh - - -	524 to 535. 576.	Thame - - -	524 to 535. 5
Oxford (L. A.) - - -	512 to 523. 574.		659.		667.
	656.	Romsey - - -	90. 107. 157.	Thanet, Isle of - - -	222.
Industrial Schools -	512 to 523.	Ross - - -	235. 239.	Thetford - - -	224.
		Rothbury - - -	311.	Thingoe - - -	224.
Pateley Bridge - - -	273.	Rotherham - - -	270.	Thirsk - - -	278.
Pembroke - - -	236. 242.	Royston - - -	201. 209. 213.	Thomas, St. - - -	35. 64.
Penistone - - -	442, 443, 444.	Rugby - - -	207. 210. 217.	Thornbury - - -	235. 238. 242
Penkridge - - -	246. 260.	Runcorn - - -	252.	Thrapston - - -	205. 210. 216
Penrith - - -	293.	Ruthin - - -	265.	Ticehurst - - -	524 to 535.
Penzance - - -	15. 64.	Rye - - -	524 to 535. 660.		669.
Pershore - - -	236. 240.	Saddleworth* - - -	444, 445.	Tisbury - - -	94. 107. 165
Peterborough - - -	216.	Saffron Walden - - -	222.		166.
Petersfield - - -	85. 106. 148 and	Salford - - -	409, 410.	Tiverton - - -	36. 64.
	149.	Salisbury, City (L.A.)	104. 107. 185.	Todmorden - - -	411.
Petworth Union (Three		Samford - - -	224.	Tonbridge - - -	524 to 535. 5
Workhouses):		Scarborough - - -	287.		670.
Petworth Workhouse	86. 106. 150.	Sculcoates - - -	280.	Torrington - - -	37. 64.
Kirdford Workhouse	86. 150.	Sedbergh - - -	321.	Totnes - - -	38. 64.
Wisborough Green	87. 107. 151.	Sedgefield - - -	304.	Towcester - - -	205. 210. 216
(Schools).		Seisdon - - -	246. 260.	Toxteth Park* - - -	412, 413.
Pewsey - - -	87. 107. 151 and	Selby - - -	274.	Tregaron - - -	236. 241.
	152.	Settle - - -	446, 447, 448.	Truro - - -	18. 64.
Pickering - - -	285.	Seven Oaks - - -	524 to 535. 577.	Tunstead and Happing	224.
Plomesgate - - -	224.		661.	Tynemouth - - -	316.
Plymouth (L.A.) - - -	31. 64.	Shaftesbury - - -	91. 107. 158.	Uckfield - - -	524 to 535. 5
Plympton, St. Mary -	30. 64.	Shardlow - - -	340, 341.		671.
Pocklington - - -	279.	Sheppey - - -	222.	Ulverstone - - -	309.
Pontefract - - -	275.	Shepton Mallett - -	49. 64.	Uppingham - - -	206. 210. 216
Pontypool - - -	235. 239.	Sherborne - - -	60. 64.	Upton-on-Severn -	236. 240. 242
Pontypridd - - -	236. 241. 243.	Shiffnal - - -	246. 257.	Utttoxeter - - -	262.
Poole - - -	88. 107. 152 and	Shipston-on-Stour	236. 240. 242.	Uxbridge - - -	524 to 535. 5
	153.	Shrewsbury (L. A.)	246. 257.		672.
Portsea Island - - -	88. 107. 154, 155	Skipton - - -	448, 449.	Wakefield - - -	450, 451, 452.
	and 156.	Solihull - - -	207. 210. 217.	Wallingford - - -	536 to 547. 5
Potterspury - - -	205. 210. 216.	Southam - - -	207. 210. 217.		674.
Prescot - - -	387, 388.	Southampton (L. A.)	104. 107. 186.	Walsall - - -	247. 262.
Presteigne - - -	236. 242.	South Molton - - -	32. 64.		

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Walsingham - -	224.	West Firle - -	536 to 547. 582.	Wirral - - -	245. 253.
Wangford - -	224.	West Ham - -	676.	Witham - - -	222.
Wantage - -	536 to 547. 581.	West Hampnett -	222.	Witney - - -	536 to 547. 583.
	676.	West Ward - -	97. 107. 172.		680.
Ware - - -	202. 209. 213.	Wetherby - -	317.	Woburn - - -	200. 209. 212.
Wareham and Purbeck.	95. 107. 166 and 167.	Weymouth - -	277.	Wokingham - -	536 to 547. 584.
Warminster - -	95. 107. 167 and 168.	Wheatenhurst -	61. 64.		682.
		Whitby - - -	235. 238. 242.	Wolstanton and Burslem.	247. 263.
Warrington - -	414. 415.	Whitchurch - -	283.		
Warwick - - -	208. 210. 217.	Whitchurch (Salop) -	97. 107. 173.	Wolverhampton -	247. 263.
Watford - - -	202. 209. 213.	Whitehaven - -	246. 258.	Woodbridge - -	224.
Wayland - - -	224.	Wight, Isle of -	294.	Woodstock - - -	536 to 547. 584.
Weardale - - -	309.	Wigan - - -	417. 418.		683.
Wellingborough -	205. 210. 216.	Wight, Isle of -	98. 107. 174 and 175.	Worcester - - -	236. 240.
Wellington (Salop)	246. 257.	Wigton - - -	295.	Wrexham - - -	265.
Wellington (Som.)	51. 64.	Williton - - -	53. 64.	Wycombe - - -	536 to 547. 584.
Wells - - -	52. 64.	Wilton - - -	99. 107. 176.		684.
Welwyn - - -	202. 209. 214.	Wimborne and Cranborne.	99. 107. 177.	Industrial Schools -	536 to 547. 686.
Wem - - -	246. 258.	Wincanton - - -	54. 64.		
Weobley - - -	235. 239. 242.	Winchcomb - -	235. 238. 242.	Yarmouth, Great* -	224.
Vestbourne - -	96. 107. 168.	Winchester, New -	100. 107. 177.	Yeovil - - -	55. 64.
Vest Bromwich -	247. 262.	Windsor - - -	536 to 547. 582.	York - - -	281.
Vestbury-on-Severn -	235. 238. 242.		678.	Reading and Wokingham:	
Vestbury and Whorwelsdown.	96. 107. 169. 170 & 171.	Winslow - - -	536 to 547. 583.	Sixth School District - - -	536 to 547. 585.
Vest Derby - -	415. 416.		679.		687.

* Parishes under Board of Guardians.

(G. I.) Gilbert's Incorporations.

(L. A.) Places under Local Acts.

